922 Park Drive
Washington, N. C.
July 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sorry that I couldn't see you while I was in New York, but I am sending you the clippings, letters, folders, etc., which your secretary told me to. I wish to say also that she was very nice and pleasant to talk with. As she is from close to Bath, England, we would like for her to come down here to visit with us.

This is a large project but I firmly believe that it would not only help our great State but would be a show that millions would watch. I also believe that a show called "Salute to the Forty-eight" could be made of each State. There are quite a few stars that people would like to know what State they came from.

I am quite sure that we can work this up as Andy Griffith told us last week he would help you as M.C. if we arranged it so he could. The Stars who cannot be there we can tape their part. We should include all stars in each field as sports and sciences.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Sincerely,

E. M. Tetterton

P. S. Please return the enclosed clippings, letters, folders, etc. as soon as you have finished with them.

E. M. T.

Thal, Dan

January 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Thal:

I have your very nice letter.

Most of the people involved in this business are there by accident -- There is no regular route of progression, and I have found that it is always a mistake to give advice, even good advice.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dan Thal
78 26th Avenue
San Francisco, California

mec

Dan Thal
78-26th.Ave.
San Francisco
Jan. 4,1959.

Career adv

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS Radio
NewYork,NewYork

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a sophomore at the University of California, majoring in international relations. As I am about to enter my last two years at school I am naturally starting to look for a profession in later life. I have for many years been interested in radio and television newscasting. It is this type of work which I would ultimately like to go into. Many people, including my counselors here at college, have told me that my goal is virtually unattainable; they say that radio and television journalism is an extremly limited field, and especially here on the West Coast offers work for only a very small amount of people. Despite this advice I have continued with my studies with the same goal in mind.

I thought I might write to you in the hope that you could give me some advise. First I was wondering whether you also feel that this type of journalism is as limited and as hard to get into as my advisors seem to think, and secondly could you give me some advice as to what type of preparation might help in reaching my goal. I certainly don't expect you to give me " five easy ways" to become a radio newscaster, however, since you have been in the field yourself for a number of years I thought you might have some ideas on what one can do in college which might help later on.

I will appreciate any advice whether positive or negative.

Yours truly

Dan Thal

The New Republic

The New Republic
1244 19TH STREET, NW WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

November 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Systems
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have, today, sent a check for $75.00 to Mr. Kenneth Holland for the Institute of International Education, as you requested in your letter of November 20.

Very truly yours
THE NEW REPUBLIC
Glenon Matthiesen
Glenon Matthiesen (Mrs.)
Business Department

GMM

Telephone: REpublic 7-8656
Cable Address: NEWREPUB

Ret'd check
11-20.

The New Republic

November 20, 1958

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your check in the amount of $75.00 which I understand is your fee for the printing of my speech before the Radio and Television News Directors Association in The New Republic.

I would prefer to have this sum sent to Mr. Kenneth Holland, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67 Street, New York, New York. I am, therefore, returning the check to you with a request that you be so kind as to have it drawn in favor of the Institute instead.

With many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

The New Republic
1244 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

mcc
enc.

Theg, William

April 8, 1958

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your kind letter of March 20th. My stay in England was extremely brief and left me no time to get to Scotland.

I have not yet started my sabbatical, but plan to do so on July 1st. I am hoping that it will be possible for me and my family to do considerable traveling, and we shall make a point of including Scotland in the itinerary.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. William Theg
44 Lochburn Road
Maryhill
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mcc

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20th March, 1959.

Dear Ed.,

When I heard that you are drawing up something on your London experiences in 1940, I sent away for a copy of the May, 1940 issue of the American Chamber of Commerce in London "Anglo-American News", the leading article of which contains the broadcast you will remember that I did on April 6th, 1940, the 23rd anniversary of America's entry into the first world war.

I am enclosing this issue for you to keep and use. It is hard to realise that it is 19 years since then, and that we wont be long before we have the 23rd anniversary of the Second world War.

It is doubtful whether you will remember me, but I used to meet you at various functions in London in those days of long ago, and at the American Club etc.

I understand that you have just started your Sabbatical year, and just by luck I managed to find out that you will be arriving in London this coming Sunday. If you ever get up to Scotland, or if I can be of any use to you, please contact me.

I am now a regular fan of your "Small World". Hope you will continue this as a regular feature - it is very popular over here. May I suggest that you have a wonderful opportunity of using a large variety of subjects. My classification of your very apt title is that you have cleverly engineered old friends - long distances - intimacies of Drawing Room.

Hope you enjoy London, which is gradually getting back in a very little way to what it was when you and I knew it pre-war.

Sincerely,

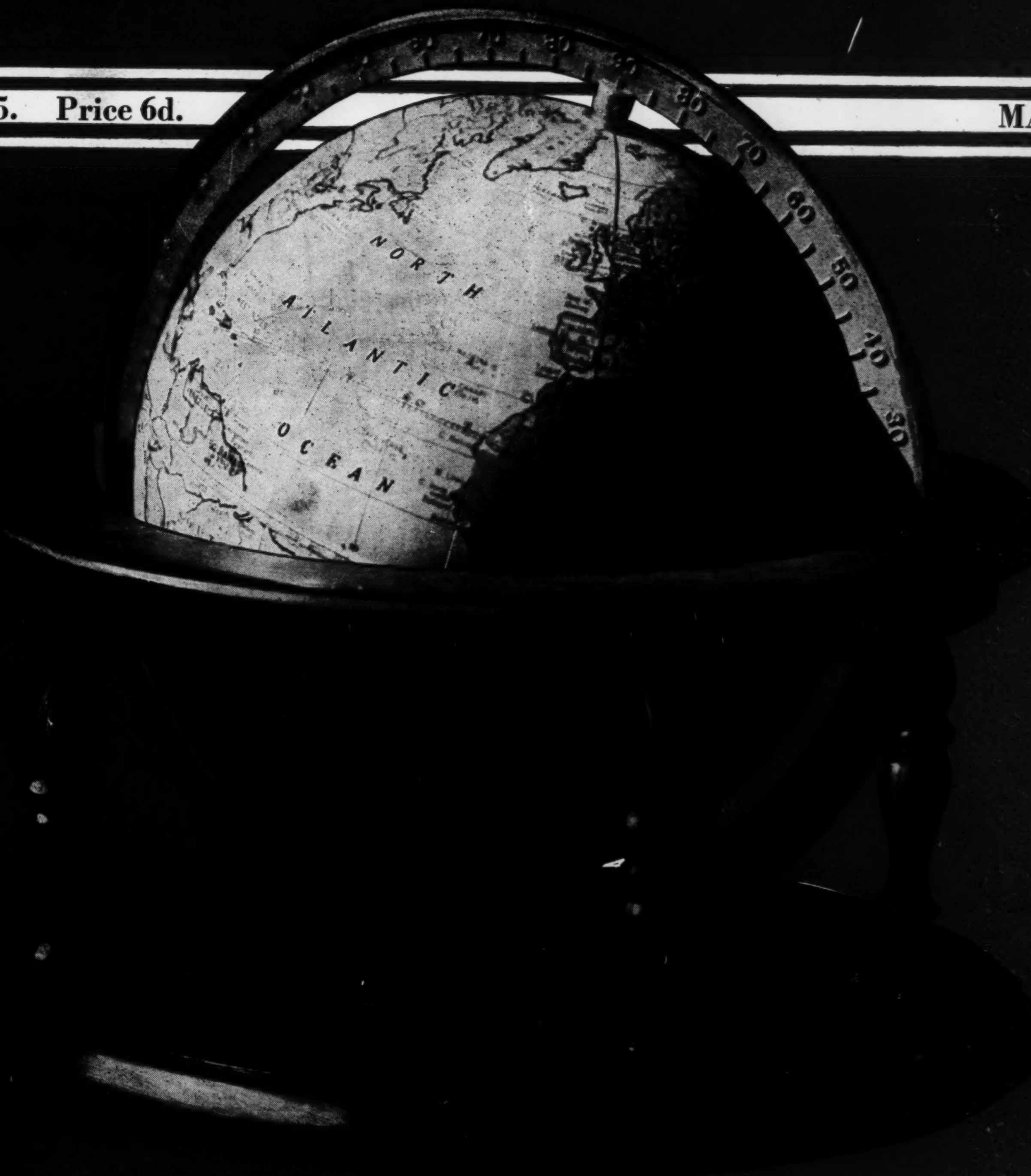
Bill Theg

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
26 Hallam Street,
LONDON W.1.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NEWS

Vol. 7. No. 5. Price 6d.

MAY, 1940



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U.S.A. Diary

Cordell Hull Warns Japan

April 1.—The 1940 grand manœuvres of the United States fleet began in the Pacific.

Several persons were killed and 10,000 rendered homeless in Wilkes Barre, Pa., as the result of the collapse of dikes on the Susquehanna River following cloudbursts.

April 3.—According to a report issued by the Foreign Policy Association, Britain and France have purchased 119,307 tons of American merchant shipping during the past six months.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., retired from his position both as chairman and as member of the Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Professor Walter W. Stewart, economic adviser to the Bank of England, 1928-30, was elected to succeed him.

April 5.—The Senate approved the Bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Treaty Act for three years.

April 6.—The twenty-third anniversary of the United States' entry into the World War was observed throughout America.

April 7.—The U.S. Socialist Party, at its annual conference in Washington, acclaimed its national leader, Mr. Norman Thomas, as presidential candidate for 1940.

Jacqueline Cochran, who won the 1938 Bendix trans-continental air race, unofficially established a new world's speed record of 331 miles per hour over a 2,000 kilometre course.

April 8.—Pan American Week, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union, commenced at Washington.

April 10.—President Roosevelt signed a proclamation extending the definition of the combat areas specified in the Neutrality Act to the waters all around the Scandinavian peninsula as well as to certain Arctic harbours of the Soviet Union.

The President issued an Executive Order which prevents the withdrawal from the U.S., without special permission, of any wealth owned by Denmark and Norway or their citizens.

April 12.—President Roosevelt signed the Trade Agreements Act.

April 13.—President Roosevelt, in the name of the American people, denounced the German act of aggression against Norway and Denmark.

Official permission by the U.S. War Department was given to Britain and France to place orders for a new model twin-engine Douglas attack bomber capable of a speed approaching 400 miles an hour.

April 15.—The Department of Commerce revealed that America's exports rose 33 per cent. during the first six months of the war. From September, 1939, to February, 1940, total exports were $1,949,000,000, as compared with $1,460,000,000 for the same period in 1938-39.

President Roosevelt, speaking on Pan-American Day to the Pan-American Union in Washington, said that the path of peace would remain open to the American countries only "if we are prepared to meet force with force, if the challenge is ever made."

April 18.—Mr. Cordell Hull issued a sharp warning to Japan that the sovereignty of the Dutch East Indies must not be attacked.

April 19.—The Department of Justice began an investigation of the alleged chartering of U.S. vessels to Russian agencies.

The American Navy Supply Bill for the next fiscal year passed the Senate and House of Representatives with minor differences. The Senate agreed, by 63 votes to four, to an expenditure of $963,797,748, including the cost of two 45,000-ton battleships and 17 other vessels.

The American Export Airline's application for permission to operate a Transatlantic service moved a step forward when Edward Leasure, Civil Aeronautics Authority examiner, recommended giving the concern a certificate to begin flights between New York and Rome, via Lisbon and Barcelona.

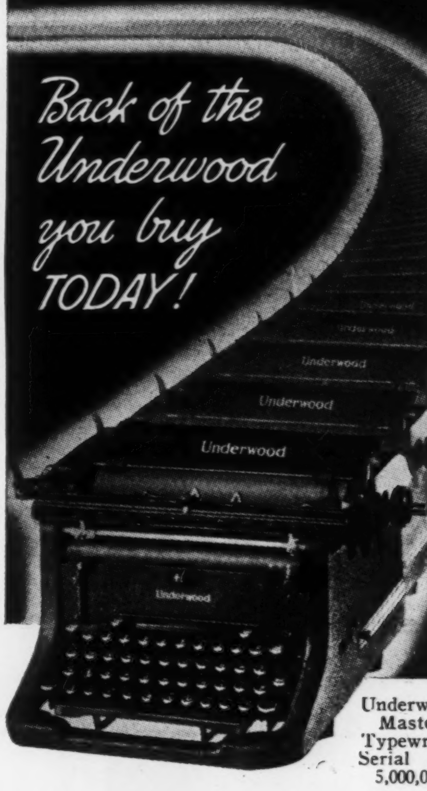
April 20.—Twenty-five persons were killed and at least 100 injured when a New York-Chicago express train left the rails near Little Falls, New York State.

April 21.—Captain Robert Losey, American Air Attaché in Norway, was killed at Dombaas by a German bomb.

April 22.—War between the U.S. and Japan is inevitable, Rear-Admiral Joseph Taussig, Commander of the Fifth Naval District and Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

It was announced that Mr. James R. Cromwell, the U.S. Minister to Canada, is resigning from the Diplomatic Service in order to stand as a Democratic candidate for the Senate.

April 23.—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada, visited President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga.



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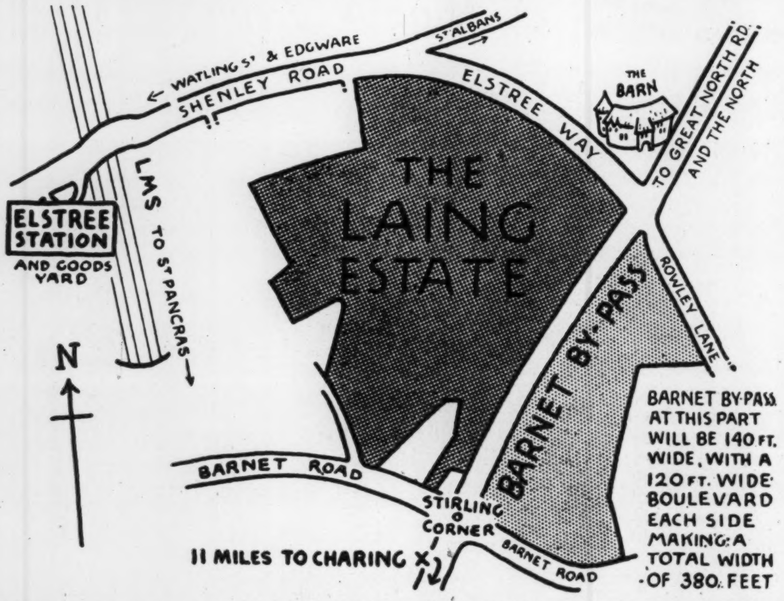

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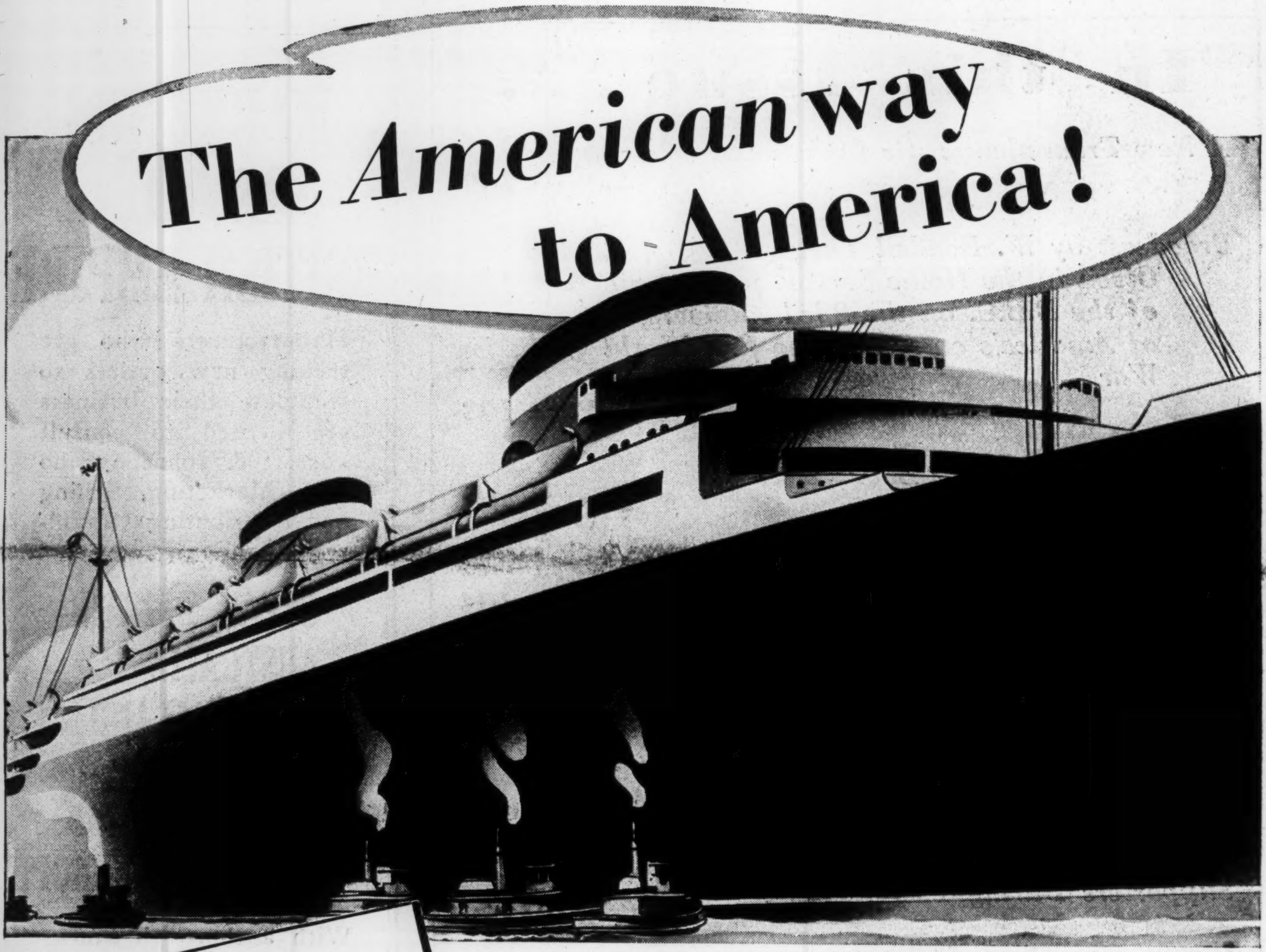

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The Official Journal of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
With which is incorporated "Anglo-American Trade."

Vol. 7. No. 5 MAY, 1940 Price 6d. [7s. 6d. per annum U.S., $1.75 Post Free]

A New Transatlantic Air Link

AIRWAYS CORPORATION, who have acquired the interests of Imperial Airways, Ltd., and British Airways, Ltd., announce the inception during May of a new service from London to Lisbon.

London to New York in Two Days

This service will leave London (Gatwick Airport) every Tuesday and Saturday, arriving at Lisbon the same day, and is scheduled to provide connection with Pan-American Airways service to New York leaving Lisbon on Wednesdays and Sundays. A similar connection is scheduled inward-bound, thus linking London to New York in two days westbound, and 2½ days eastbound.

Passengers will be carried at a single fare of £25 London-Lisbon, and will find this service of the utmost value in joining Pan-American at Lisbon without the long delays involved in the overland journey. Freight will be accepted between the *United Kingdom and Lisbon only,* at the rate of 5s. per kilogramme.

Broadcast by W. Randall Theg

ON the 23rd anniversary of America's entry into the First World War, Mr. W. Randall Theg, who served in the U.S. Navy, 1914-15; the Mexican Border Campaign with the National Guard in 1916; U.S. Navy, 1917-18, and in the European Organisation of the U.S. Shipping Board from 1921-1931, gave the following talk in the Home Service programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation:

"The things I am going just to recall to you happened twenty odd years ago. In some of them I myself took part and since they happened I have lived in your country for nearly the whole of these twenty years. I am recalling them not in any spirit of boastfulness and I am not for a moment trying to make comparisons. But naturally much has been forgotten which I think should be remembered.

"Don't doubt my figures. I have taken them all from official sources and I have carefully checked them.

"A week or two after the United States entered the War the Selective Service Law which we called the Draft was passed, which made over twenty-four million men available for war service. At the time of the Armistice we had very nearly five million men under arms, and of these, two million were in France. That meant that five out of every hundred Americans were in uniform. It took only six months to carry a million and a half fighting men to France. The United States Army has thirteen Great War battle honours. Eleven of these battles it fought jointly with its Allies, but two of them were entirely American affairs and at one time the Americans were holding a quarter of the whole Allied line. In the relatively short period in which American armies were fighting they lost a hundred and fifteen thousand dead and double that number wounded.* In their greatest battle, the fighting which was known as the battle of Meuse-Argonne, over a million United States troops took part and suffered a hundred and twenty-five thousand casualties.

"A lot is talked about the money which America made in the war, but in the two years in which America was fighting the War cost the United States more than one million dollars per hour and the total cost amounted to five thousand million pounds. On the estimated cost of running the Government before 1917 that sum would have been sufficient to cover the running of our Government for a hundred and twenty-six years. In gold, what America expended on her army was nearly equal in value to all the gold which the world has produced since Columbus discovered our continent.

"In addition, the United States loaned to the Allies two thousand million pounds.

"We sent ninety warships to reinforce the Allied troops. Our ships were under your Admiral Sir Louis Bailey, who welded together the ships of the two navies to what is now known to fame as the Queenstown command.† People in America still talk of the return of the Mayflower. They mean by that the arrival in British waters on May 4, 1917, of the first United States Destroyer Flotilla. I myself served in one of them in Queenstown, and some of our Flotilla did nearly a hundred thousand miles in patrol and convoy

☛ *page* 120

Owing to the time limit the talk had to be cut. Below we quote notes from the original script which give fuller explanations:

* "Total American battle deaths 50,000, which includes 35,000 killed in action, total wounded 206,000; total deaths in army 115,500."

† "There was a squadron of American battleships with the British Grand Fleet and more elsewhere in the British Isles. There were 90 American ships of all kinds under Admiral Sir Louis Bailey. In European waters there were nearly 100 American destroyers altogether. The American Navy laid hundreds of thousands of mines across the North Sea, from Scotland to Norway."

The next CHAMBER LUNCHEON has been arranged for TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1940. Our Guest of Honour and Speaker will be

MR. JAN MASARYK, C.B.E., LL.D., former Czechoslovak Minister to the Court of St. James

Dr. Masaryk's father, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, was the first President of Czechoslovakia, whose name has gone down in history with the predicate of President-Liberator.

After the Great War Dr. Masaryk entered the Czechoslovak Diplomatic Service, serving in Washington and London until the autumn of 1938, when he resigned his post as a protest against Munich.

Since then he has been engaged in working with the former President, Dr. Benes, towards the liberation of his nation from the Nazi rule.

Anglo-American Year Book, 1940

28th Year of Publication

WITH the Preface by His Excellency Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador, and Introduction by the Hon. John G. Erhardt, American Consul-General in London, the ANGLO - AMERICAN YEAR BOOK, 1940, continues this high standard of service to Anglo-American trade and society throughout its 570 pages.

Owing to the war the task of preparing a publication of this kind has obviously been more difficult, but it has been completed as usual and will be ready for distribution early in May.

New Articles

Details on the American Neutrality Act, American Field Service and the Anglo-American Community Chest have been added to this new issue which also includes:

An alphabetical commercial directory of approximately 8,000 British and American firms with Anglo-American connections. This is the only list published of its kind and is in constant use by the Anglo-American business community.

A residential directory of over 3,000 Americans resident in the British Isles.

A classified trades list, containing all the firms in the commercial directory classified according to trades. *This should be of particular value at the present time in promoting the extension of British exports and in helping to find suitable connections in America for replacement of necessary imports.*

Articles on Schooling in England; Patent Law in England and America; American Consular Invoice Regulations; Passports and Documents of Identification, etc., etc., which have been revised and brought up to date.

Full particulars of the American Embassy and American Consulate *personnel* and of various British and American institutions and clubs in the British Isles.

The price of the ANGLO-AMERICAN YEAR BOOK is still 10s., post free, and may be obtained from the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2, or through any bookseller.

MEMORIAL DAY

ON THURSDAY, MAY 30, in commemoration of the American men and women who lost their lives in the service of their country during the Great War, a short service will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The address will be given by the Rev. W. Thompson Elliott, Canon of Westminster.

Immediately after the service the American Ambassador, or his representative, will lay a wreath on the Unknown Warrior's Tomb in Westminster Abbey.

On SUNDAY, JUNE 2, at 4.15 p.m. at Brookwood Cemetery (near Woking) a service will be conducted by the Rev. Marcus A. Spencer, B.D., Minister, St. John's Presbyterian Church, Kensington.

Wreaths will be laid by prominent Americans and special transportation facilities from London are being arranged (inquiries to American Chamber of Commerce).

ALL AMERICANS AND THEIR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

'Abraham Lincoln'

AT a time when Western Democracy is fighting for its very existence, the production by the London Mask Theatre of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" seems to be most appropriate.

In a production noteworthy for its sincerity, Mr. Stephen Murray's portrayal of the great American President stands out in this direction. His is a performance both sensitive and full of understanding for the character he plays. Full marks are also given for his excellent make-up.

Apart from Mr. Stephen Murray, acting honours go to Miss Nell Carter for her handling of the small part of the mother who loses her son in the Civil War and questions Lincoln on the futility of war. Her emotion was beautifully controlled, but for all that it was none the less effective.

Their Majesties' Interest

The show is due to come off shortly, but the recent visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen should prove the necessary fillip to the playgoing public to keep this very worth-while production in the West End for a long time to come.

The Editor understands that the management of the Westminster Theatre will especially welcome all Americans, and special terms can be arranged for parties and clubs.

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Private Companies.

HANAN & SON, LTD.—To acquire certain assets of the business of boot and shoe retailers now carried on at 203, Regent Street, W., as Hanan & Son, Incorporated. Directors: H. G. Hanan, 671, North Sangamon Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.; H. C. M. Reeves, 42, Park Avenue, Bromley, Kent; A. E. Moon, 99, Kyverdale Road, Stoke Newington, N.16; and G. E. Deacon, 8, Limes Gardens, Wimbledon Park Road, S.W.18. Registered April 4, 1940.

LEONARD WILLIAMS & CO. (1940), LTD. —To acquire the business carried on by Leonard Williams & Co., Ltd. (incorporated on September 6, 1933), and to carry on the business of manufacturers, shippers, storers and warehousers of and dealers in motors, motor bicycles, motor tractors, motor bodies, etc. Directors: L. Williams, Lake House, Virginia Water, Surrey; Rt. Hon. Earl of Macclesfield, F. S. Towle, R. P. G. Denman, and V. P. Williams, addresses not stated. Registered April 2, 1940.

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The War in the North

Extension of Nazi Barbarity to Scandinavia

By

JOHN S. STEELE

WAR is always full of surprises, but none could have been greater than its sudden extension to the Scandinavian peninsula.

We had all been looking for its extension when the spring came, but we had been looking in other directions. Some experts pinned their faith to an attack on the West Front, however costly it might prove to be, while others had their eyes fixed on the Balkans and the Near East. No one thought of Denmark and Norway, which were generally supposed to be safe in their neutrality.

Germans Blame Allies

Attempts have been made by the Germans to represent their attack on these two peaceful little countries as a move to anticipate their seizure by the Allies, and the mining of Norwegian waters by the British a couple of days before the attack actually took place has been adduced as proof of this intention.

We now know, however, that the German troops were embarked and on their way some days before the mine-laying began.

The facts are, of course, that Germany wanted Denmark's food and the control of Norway's ports and railways for the transport of her iron ore supplies from Sweden.

The Indomitable British Navy

For a short time it looked like a cheap German victory, but this was reckoning without the British Navy. The Navy struck quickly and struck hard.

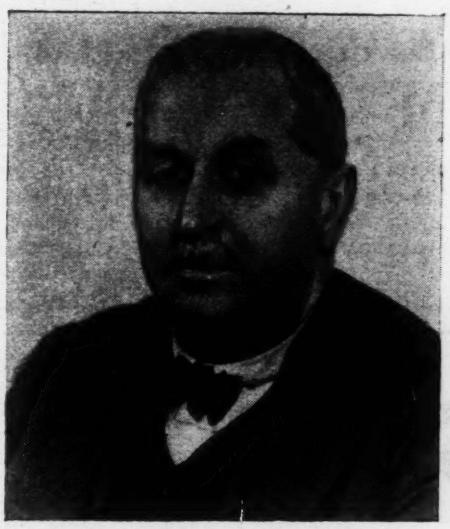
As the result of naval operations off the Norwegian Coast and in the North Sea, Hitler has lost about half his navy.

Germany has ceased to be a naval power. At sea she is inferior even to Sweden, and she has no chance of coming back again.

The Allies are in undisputed command of the sea and sea routes. A remarkable evidence of this is the feat accomplished by the Allies in mining the whole German Baltic Coast. None but a navy which commanded the sea could have done this.

It means that scores of vessels must have penetrated the narrow entrances to the Baltic, and that many thousands of mines were laid without any sign of German opposition. If this sea supremacy can be kept up—and there is no reason to suppose that it cannot—we may see large ships of war in that inland sea, and attacks on German ports and cities.

It begins to look, therefore, as if Norway and Denmark were Hitler's first big mistake.



MR. JOHN S. STEELE.

It is true that he has probably not sent many troops to Norway, but such as they are they are doomed to defeat, in the face of Germany's inability to reinforce and supply them. Some reinforcements and some supplies have been sent by air, but the extent of this relief is limited compared with what could be and is being sent by the Allies by sea.

Bomber v. Battleship

The Norwegian operations have cast an interesting light on the burning military question of the airplane versus the warship. Military experts all over the world have been waiting anxiously for this show-down and opinion was sharply divided.

The German school put all their money on the airplane, while the Allies, and particularly Britain, pinned their faith to the ship. So far the ship has had much the better of it.

Some damage has been done, of course, by planes, but much more by ships, and in attacks on ships the planes have failed. It is hard to hit a moving target with a bomb from a moving platform, even if the bomb-dropper is not interfered with, but in war he is himself a target for ground guns and the armaments of his enemies' fighting planes.

There seems to be no argument now for regarding the air as the more important element than the sea, in both offensive and defensive warfare.

It is interesting to note that the Germans are reported to have made some use of airplanes to transport parachute troops, but so far as we know yet the results have been negligible. They may have landed a few men by parachute in remote parts of Norway for sabotage purposes, but where they tried to attack defended positions by this method, the descending soldiers were picked off like partridges by enemy riflemen.

Next Invasion Awaited

At the time of writing, the world is waiting for another stroke. Germany cannot sit still, but must go on or collapse. Holland and Belgium seem to be threatened, but there may be another surprise. All the Balkan States are tightening up their control of espionage and sabotage, and one of them may be next in line.

If so, the Allies could ask for nothing better, as they are thoroughly prepared for anything that may happen in that quarter.

Wool Auction Centres

STOCKTON has now become the South Pacific Coast wool centre, and wool auctions will be conducted by the California-Nevada Wool Sales, a subsidiary of the Pacific Wool Growers.

This programme climaxed several years' negotiations, and will mark the first time wool auctions have been conducted on the Pacific Coast along the lines of the Australian and New Zealand system. The same plan, however, has been operating successfully at Ogden and Denver during the past six years.

The Pacific Wool Growers also announce the establishment of a similar project in Portland to handle Oregon wools.

Nylon for Toothbrushes

NYLON, hailed in America and awaited in Great Britain as the new high-grade fibre for the textile trade, will first reach the public not in the anticipated form of stockings but of toothbrushes.

This news emphasises the fact that nylon is not a single product but a group of raw materials of which one form is yarn and another bristles.

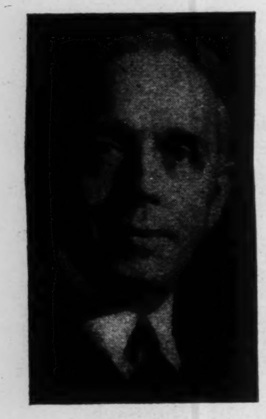
Nylon synthetic bristles wear better than hog bristles, absorb only one-fifth as much moisture, do not break off or split in use, and are particularly hygienic.

Three nylon factories in Great Britain are being erected by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

The Inquisitive Reporter Among 'Amcham' Members

Retirement of Oil Expert

MR. FREDERICK J. WOLFE, chairman of the ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., and a member of the Petroleum Board, has announced his intention of retiring on account of ill-health.



Mr. Frederick J. Wolfe.

Born in Brantford, Ontario, Mr. Wolfe was vice-president of the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada before coming to this country in 1931.

He is also a member of the committee of Management of Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Emergency Measure

CHARLES H. CHAMPION & CO., LTD., manufacturers and shippers of electric carbons and all electrical carbon products, whose registered office is at 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.2, with works at Chadwell Heath, Essex, have a temporary address at c/o West London Shooting Ground, Northolt, Greenford, Middlesex. Telephone: Waxlow 2271 (3 lines).

They have branches and agencies in nearly thirty countries.

Banking Committee Chiefs

MR. COLIN F. CAMPBELL, chairman of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK was recently re-elected chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers for the ensuing year, and Mr. Edwin Fisher, chairman of BARCLAYS BANK, was re-elected deputy-chairman.

National Counsellor Elected Honorary Life Member

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce in London it was decided to elect MR. GEORGE K. WEEKS as an honorary life member in recognition of his active support of the Chamber for many years.

When in this country Mr. Weeks was a vice-president of the Chamber, and since his return to the United State has acted as National Counsellor.

New European Representatives

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. announce the appointment of Mr. L. C. Smyth as general manager in Great Britain and general European representative in succession to the late Rear-Admiral C. P. R. Coode.

* * *

MR. DANIEL O. DECHERT, Jun., who recently took over the post of European representative of the BANK OF MANHATTAN CO., is a native of Virginia.

Before becoming associated with foreign business he was head of the legal department of his bank and was vice-chairman of the New York Committee of Banks on taxation.

Mr. T. G. Upton, whom he succeeds, had been in London for five years and has taken over new duties at the bank's head office in New York.

Board Announcements

MR. GERALD C. VEALE, of PEAT MARWICK MITCHELL & CO., has been appointed a director of the Leeds Permanent Building Society.

* * *

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., announce the appointment of Mr. John Rogers (now on Government service), Mr. J. G. Nicholson and Lord Melchett as Deputy Chairman of that Board.

Mr. F. W. Bain and Mr. A. J. Quig, executive managers, have been assigned directorships of the company.

THE telephone number of the BRITISH AMERICAN AIR SERVICES, LTD., at Liverpool Airport is Liverpool Garston 2409.

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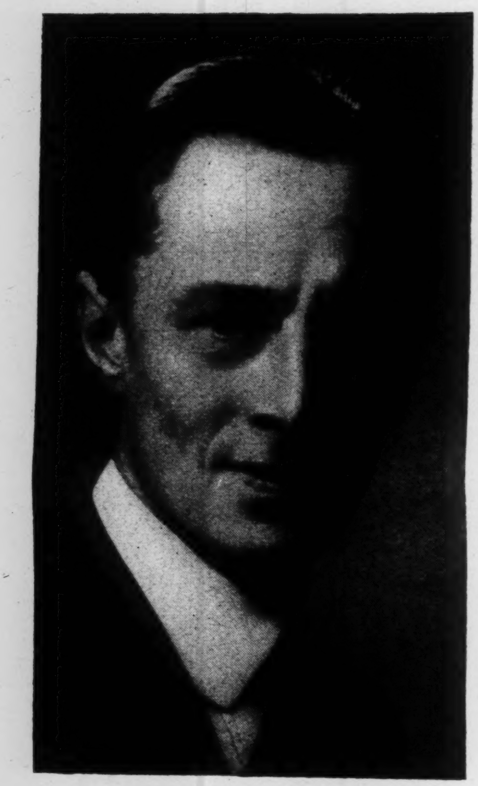
Ronald Cross Reviews The Economic

Minister Asks for America's Sympathetic Understanding of his Use of Vital Weapon of War



MR. RONALD CROSS, M.P.

MR. RONALD CROSS, M.P., Minister of Economic Warfare, was the speaker at the luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, held on April 30. Mr. Cross said:

I acknowledge with gratitude the hospitality of the American Chamber of Commerce in London. During the 24 years of your existence, you have established yourselves in the life of the Metropolis as one of the main links in Anglo-American relations; and whilst, no doubt, your fellow countrymen acknowledge with gratitude the efficient way in which you discharge your specific commercial duty to the United States, I hope that you will allow me to say that we, for our part, acknowledge the constructive assistance which you have given in matters of common concern.

Your action in reviving these periodical luncheons is, if I may be allowed to venture an opinion, a useful move, particularly in the difficult circumstances which confront your nation and mine in time of war.

Conflicting Ideas

It is a commonplace that the relations between a neutral and a belligerent are never easy. We must all of us recognise that it is difficult for the neutral to see the drama of war with the same eyes as those of a belligerent, and ask you to recognise that the belligerent is confronted with similar difficulties.

There is an inevitable difference in the states of the popular mind and the attitude of the Governments concerned; and I want to assure you of our general sympathy with those historic reasons which guide American policy in time of war and of our understanding of the purpose and effect of the Neutrality Act, which was passed last November.

Perhaps there is no feature on the international horizon which is of greater concern to the nations of Europe than the part which the United States designs for herself in any international movement; but this subject belongs to the delicate sphere of diplomatic relations, and I, as Minister of Economic Warfare, will, therefore, ask you to permit me to leave this subject with the personal assurance that I watch every movement of American opinion and American policy with what I hope is a truly sympathetic understanding.

Modern Warfare

You will understand that the Minister of Economic Warfare wields a weapon of war. Strictly speaking, that weapon is not, in terms of international law, a blockade, but to all intents and purposes it has very much the same effect.

It is a weapon which is appropriate to an island at war with a continental power; it is a weapon which has figured prominently in all the history of modern warfare; and, indeed, there are pertinent passages in the history of America itself which illustrate the power and the effect of that weapon.

In the war of 1914 we used it again, and I will not go back upon history except to pause and remind you that, when problems of enemy trade were the cause of controversy between Washington and London, we owed the discovery of a solution to those difficulties to one of your own people, the then American Consul-General in London, Mr. Skinner.

It was a suggestion made by him in the course of discussion between the British and American Governments which resulted in what we now call the navicert system; and that navicert system is in operation to-day.

Our purpose and our effort since the beginning of the war have been to exercise our belligerent rights to the full, but, consistently with that purpose, to do everything in our power to reduce to a minimum the difficulty and the inconvenience caused to neutral trade, which is inseparable from war. And I want to take this opportunity which is offered by your good hospitality to emphasise both these purposes and to assure you that we shall do all that we can to temper the wind of war to the shorn lamb of neutral trade.

Economic Mobilisation

But war necessitates the mobilisation of our economic resources in just the same way as it necessitates the mobilisation of our armed forces; and the mobilisation of economic resources involves, and must involve, a great dislocation to normal trading.

Above all, it means for us that we have to use our dollar resources to the best advantage, and that in its turn means that there are many less essential commodities that we cannot afford to buy in time of war and which we normally buy in time of peace.

Our purchases are governed by many considerations. As examples of them, let me mention that we must, in the first place, prepare for a long war, and, therefore, we have to think of conserving our dollar resources for purchases of war necessities which can only be obtained from the United States.

Again, we have to think of our future requirements and of our existing stocks —stocks which at the beginning of the war in many cases were sufficient for a long time ahead.

An Example

Let me take one example of that which is well known to you all, namely, tobacco.

It has been our custom to buy enough tobacco in advance to last for a period of two years or more; and, no doubt, in time of peace that system has had its conveniences from the point

Measures Affecting Neutrals

of view of both countries. But in time of war we cannot afford it.

Much has been said about our purchases of Balkan tobacco, but I do not think that it is generally realised that those only amount to approximately 6 per cent. of our normal purchases of tobacco from all quarters.

Essential Imports Maintained

It seems to me that in these and other circumstances that I have not mentioned, it is somewhat surprising that we have been able to maintain our purchases of American foodstuffs at as high a level as is actually the case.

In normal years before the war we bought about £20 millions worth a year, and our latest estimate for the same purchases for the first year of war amounts to £16 millions.

I am not saying that it is at all likely that we shall be able to maintain this level, but it is, I think, substantial evidence of our desire to depart as little as possible from normal trading.

Some of these questions which concern both our countries are bound, I fear, to cause misunderstanding, and indeed they lend themselves on occasion to a somewhat uncharitable interpretation of our motives.

But may I add a word about ourselves? Whatever hardship we may inflict upon others, it is on ourselves that the restriction and the diversion of trade falls most heavily.

These are points which do not directly concern the work of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, and I should like to say something about aspects of the work of the Ministry of Economic Warfare which affect American interests.

Americans Co-operate

At one time there were complaints about delays to shipping. I am happy to think that I can regard those now as being a matter that is over and past. That is due to the fact that we now enjoy a degree of co-operation from American shipowners that was not formerly the case.

Let me give you an example of the results. Since March 30, ten American ships called at Gibraltar inward bound to the Mediterranean. Eight of them were cleared the same day, and the remaining two, which called late in the evening, were cleared on the following day.

I think that you will agree with me that that is a remarkable record.

We hope to improve and maintain our handling of ships, but that depends upon getting full and early information of their cargoes; it depends even more upon the fullest advantage being taken of the navicert system.

Navicert System

In the last war, the navicert system was in operation for about 17 months, and in the course of that time some 50,000 applications were received.

In this war it has so far been in operation for less than five months, but already we have nearly caught up; 48,000 applications have been received.

The navicert system helps importers and exporters; it helps the banking, the insurance and the shipping communities; it helps shipowners even more.

The man who ships without a navicert does not only penalise himself; he penalises also the shipowner, and he penalises his fellow exporter.

This system is one of such importance to the American export trade that I hope you will allow me to take this opportunity of emphasising that applications for navicerts should be made always at the earliest possible moment and not just a few days or even a single day before shipment, as not infrequently occurs. The navicert system cannot be made to work that way.

Mail Hold-ups

There are other matters about which I should like to speak if time permitted of my going into them in any detail. There is, for example, the examination of mails for contraband and for enemy exports.

I know what American feeling is on this. Americans have been good enough to teach me to understand it, some of them gently, some of them in somewhat rounder terms.

On the other hand, let me say, speaking with the full knowledge that I have, that the examination of mails on every route is essential to the conduct of the blockade.

I say "every route" for, if there is one route which is not subject to examination, you may be very sure (and we know it) that the enemy will discover that route at once and use it almost exclusively.

German Exports Prevented

Then there is another matter—the inconvenience that has been caused to American importers by our stoppage of German exports.

I could tell you many interesting stories of frauds which have been attempted and, I am sorry to say, in some cases practised, for the purpose of inducing us to grant exemption to German exports; and those cases of fraud have come from neutral importers all over the world.

But there are, on the other hand, a number of genuine hard cases, and it is our purpose to do our utmost to sift those genuine hard cases from the bogus cases and to do the fair thing by the honest man.

Inconvenience v. Lives

These and other points in the exercise of our belligerent rights may, some of them, appear to you to be of no great importance in winning the war.

I am speaking of what I know when I assure you that some of them are of first-rate importance and that, taken collectively, they are, of course, of even greater consequence. I am bound to think of these things in terms of the lives of men.

I recognise that that is not a point of view which would readily occur to

☛ *next page*

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the neutral overseas, and I can well understand that some of them might say that it was no concern of theirs.

But I believe that there are countless others who, if they could but appreciate the real need for these measures, would recoil at the thought of preferring their own convenience or feelings or profit to the lives of sailors, soldiers and airmen who are fighting to maintain the standards of civilisation.

Blockade Felt

I cannot in the course of a comparatively short speech say much of the achievements of the blockade. We can be sure that Germany is feeling our pressure; but the economic war is a slow process.

Germany has been preparing herself against this struggle for years and is showing resource (as indeed we should expect) in evading our controls.

Nazis Use Vladivostok

And there are leaks. I should be the last to deny that. Indeed, I should like to call your attention to one important and well-known leak via Vladivostok.

In recent months exceptional quantities of commodities, and in particular, rubber, copper and tin, have been imported via Vladivostok with an ultimate destination in Germany; and the United States is the source of much of these raw materials.

We sometimes wonder how far people in your country realise that important key war materials are reaching Germany in this way.

Moral Embargo

At the same time, I must acknowledge that we have been very fortunate in another matter, namely, that the United States Government, as part of its own independent policy, wholly unconnected, of course, with our blockade, has seen fit to impose a moral embargo upon ferro alloys going to countries which are guilty of the deliberate bombing of civilian populations.

That action incidentally helps us.

Nevertheless, I hope you will forgive my mentioning that large quantities of copper are leaving the United States, and a proportion of them have a destination in Germany.

This fact shows how world-wide is the economic war, and you will understand that, in our efforts to stop German trade, we have established a world-wide system of commercial information; and in the course of collecting that information, it inevitably occurs that we are learning a good deal about neutral trade.

Lies

I want to take this opportunity of stating most definitely, with all the responsibility of a Minister of the Crown, that we have not, we do not, and we will not misuse that information; that it has not been and will not be used for the purpose of giving any unfair or improper benefit to British subjects.

Under our Official Secrets Acts, such information can only be divulged to authorised officers of His Majesty's Government.

In particular, I want to say that there is no foundation whatever for that lying tale that has been put about to the effect that we are engaged in stealing orders from American firms for the benefit of British firms.

Neutrals Must Be Patient

May I, in conclusion, remind you that the economic war is essentially an offensive weapon and that, if it is to be made full use of, it has got to be used with the same thoroughness as we use other arms.

In the early months of the war there was a period of seeming inaction, but recent weeks have brought fighting in grim earnest, and everyone now can realise that we are fighting for our lives, fighting for our future freedom and independence. That means that we have got to make the fullest use of every legitimate weapon.

We know that we have the sympathy of all lovers of freedom and of justice,

☛ *page* 120

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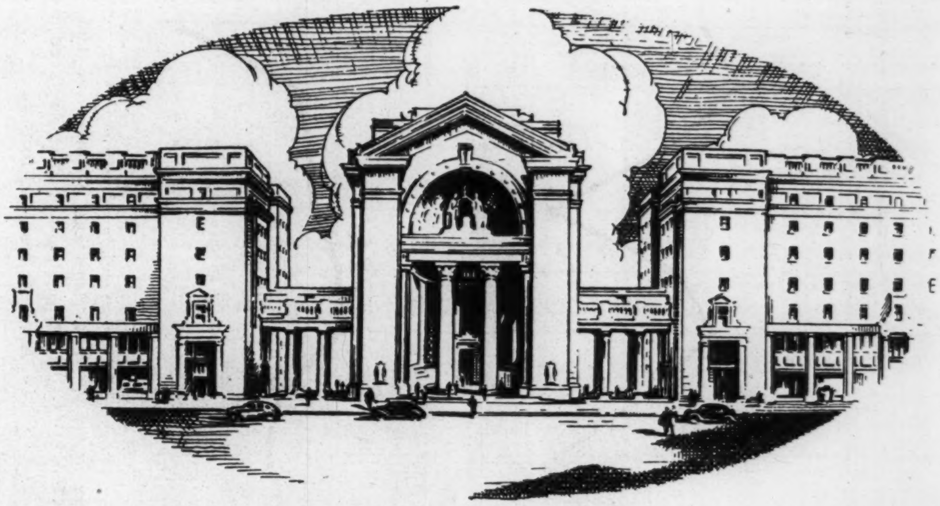

Invitation to Lunch

IN LONDON'S MOST DISTINGUISHED OFFICE BUILDING

ONE of the most pleasant experiences that London catering has to offer is waiting for you at Bush House. Its restaurant, which shares the distinction of its other amenities, is open to the general public. There, in an atmosphere of good taste and comfort, you can enjoy anything from a sandwich and a lager to a "client's lunch." The kitchen is modern, the cooking and service exceptional, the Grill Room quiet and restful. Make your next luncheon date in the Middle West at Bush House.

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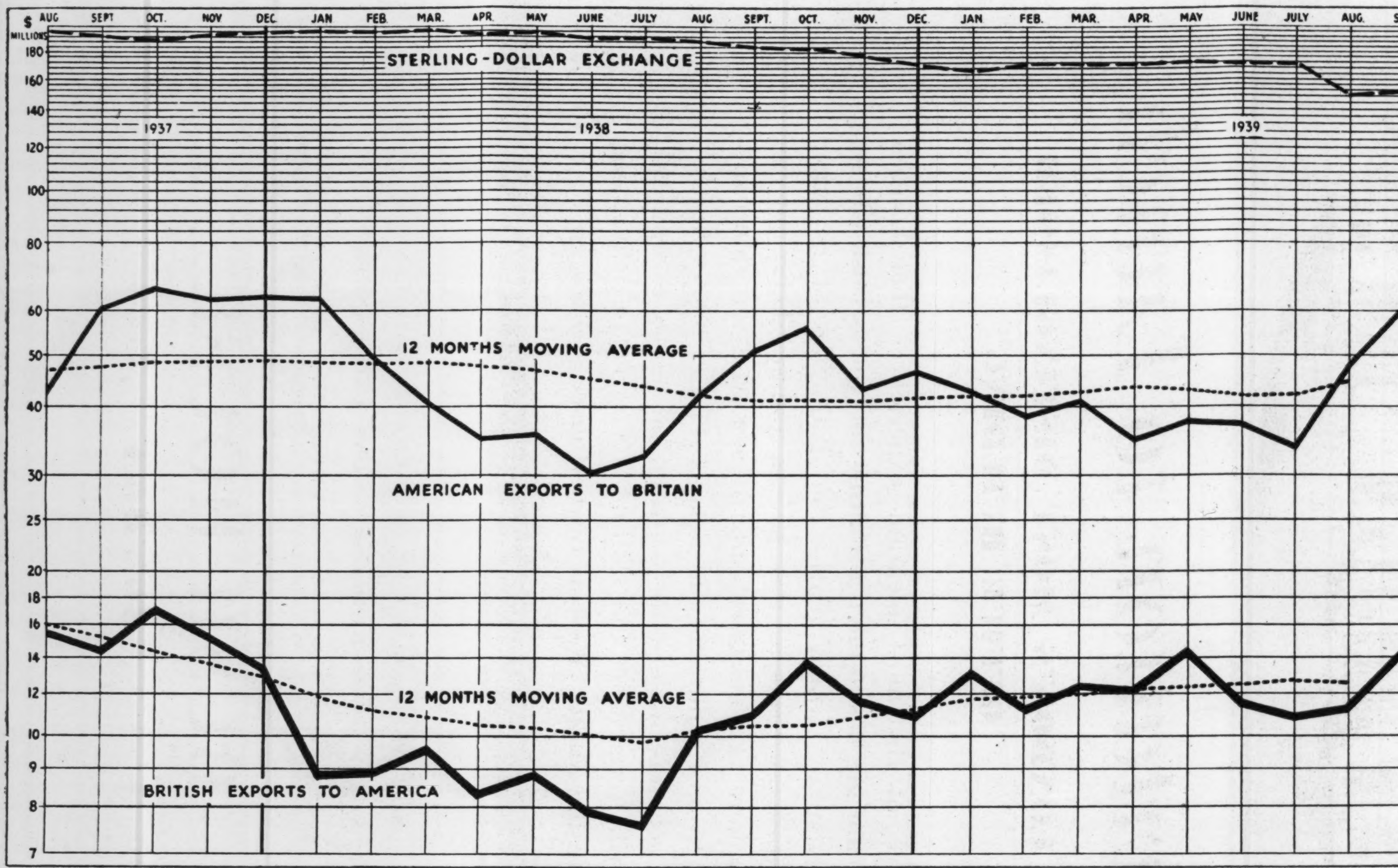
LONDON

SOME ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE



Figures for certain American exports to Britain were:

	February 1940*	January 1940	February 1939
Gasoline (barrels)		116,997	316,956
Motor trucks		35	145
Passenger cars		None	604
Films (ft.)		990,932	1,952,593

(*Figures not available in time for inclusion in this issue)

BRITISH EXPORTS LOWEST FIGURE FOR NINETEEN MONTHS

American exports to Britain in February amounted to $58,534,000 a decrease from the January total at $67,143,000, but still a considerable advancement over the February, 1939, figure of $38,678,000.

British exports to America at $7,878,000 recorded the lowest total since July, 1938. In January the figure was $11,880,000 and in February, 1939, $11,335,000.

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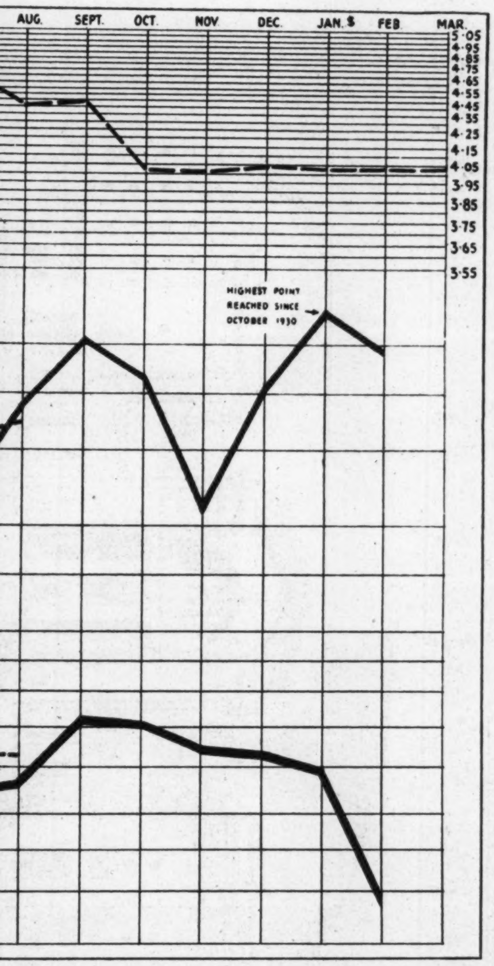

The American Consuls of the following districts report that declared exports to America were as follows:

	March 1940	February 1940	March 1939
Belfast	£176,073	£201,226	£209,903
plus	$43,469	$48,880	$2,940
Glasgow	£579,385	£604,562	£320,061
Manchester	£118,926	£113,481	£120,742
Sheffield	$164,179	$145,284	$228,482

Supporters During Two Wars—V

The American Chamber of Commerce in London was inaugurated during the Great War in 1916. Following is another business history in the series of articles on some of its founder members who are associated with the Chamber at the present time.

Furniture Packing Room, New Golden Acre Depositories.

THE firm of PITT & SCOTT, LTD., was founded in the year 1876 by Francis Charles Pitt and Herbert Scott.

The first office was in London at 44, St. Paul's Churchyard, but a year or two later rapidly increasing business found these premises too limited and the business was transferred to 25, Cannon Street, where they remained for over 50 years.

It is interesting to note that five years ago, the head office returned to St. Paul's Churchyard, this time at numbers 1, 2 and 3, where a staff of forty is engaged.

Branches were opened in Liverpool in 1878, and in Paris the following year, since when branches have also been added at Glasgow, Manchester and Birmingham.

In 1887 a branch was opened in New York, followed a few years later by a branch in Boston, Massachusetts.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Francis Charles Pitt in 1898, the firm was incorporated as a limited liability company, the first directors being Mr. Herbert Scott, Mr. H. K. Scott, Mr. H. F. Fletcher and Mr. J. H. E. Cramp; of the first directors, Mr. H. K. Scott remains.

He is a brother of one of the joint founders, and joined the firm a few years before the retirement of Mr. Pitt (in 1898) and is now its joint managing director, with Mr. D. M. Scott (his son, who manages the continental section of the business, with headquarters in the Paris office at 24, Rue du Mont Thabor).

Mr. H. J. Higgins (who is also secretary of the company), Mr. C. D. McPhee (headquarters in Glasgow office, 5, Dixon Street), and Mr. W. J. Sutton (of the London office, and a past president of the British Association of International Furniture Removers), are the remaining directors of the company.

The overseas removal section of the business was inaugurated many years ago and to-day operates removals to and from all quarters of the globe.

Depositories are maintained in London and Paris, the London building being New Golden Acre Depositories, 32-48, Goodinge Road, London, N.7, consisting of two main blocks of three floors each, with covered loading yard, capable of accommodating seven vans, as well as large open yard space; separate buildings for packing shops, trunk and case storage, etc.

At Goodinge Road, the road transport department of the company is operated,

This latter service is connected very closely with the Glasgow branch office (one of the largest road transport clearing houses in Scotland).

A large staff of expert furniture and fine art packers is employed in the packing shops at New Golden Acre Depositories and the quality of their work may be judged from the fact that this department of the company is included on Lloyd's approved list of Fine Art Packers.

It is largely due to the excellent handling and packing of valuable works of art, etc., in this branch of the business that the company has built up its reputation for specialised work of this nature.

A large concrete depository is maintained in Paris where similar work is carried out, chiefly on behalf of British and American clients.

In addition, the company still operates its world-wide connections as shipping and forwarding agents, as well as a fully equipped indent department covering purchase and shipment of British goods ordered by clients abroad.

The BRITISH EXPORT DRIVE . . .

The vast market for British goods in the U.S.A., widened by the Anglo-American Trade Pact, now becomes increasingly important in Britain's export effort. The Christian Science Monitor can introduce you to a responsive and friendly section of this great market, as well as to readers in many parts of the British Empire.

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Send for Specimen Copy and Information: Advertising Department, European Bureau, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Whitehall 9691 (4 lines).

Travel and Transportation

Air Services

Destination.	Depart Shoreham.	Arrive.	Fares: Single.	Fares: Return.	Excess per K.G.	Freight per K.G.
Amsterdam (KLM/ABA)	09.00W	10.20	£11 0 0	£19 16 0	1s. 8d.	2s. 4d.
Amsterdam (KLM)	13.00S	14.20	£11 0 0	£19 16 0	1s. 8d.	2s. 4d.
Amsterdam (KLM)	16.30W	17.50	£11 0 0	£19 16 0	1s. 8d.	2s. 4d.
Brussels (SABENA)*	08.45D	10.15	£7 10 0	£13 10 0	1s. 1d.	on application
Brussels (KLM)	09.00WV	16.10	—	—	—	—
Brussels (SABENA)	17.30W	19.00	£7 10 0	£13 10 0	1s. 1d.	on application
Lisbon (AC)**	Tues. Sats.	Same day	£25 0 0	—	—	5s. 0d.
New York (AC/PA)**	Tues.G Sat.G	Thurs. Mons.	—	—	—	—
New York (KLM/PA)	Mons.V Fris.V	Thurs. Mons.	—	—	—	—
Paris (AC/AF)	¶	—	£5 12 6	—	—	—

D—Daily. G—Gatwick Airport. P—Perth Airport. S—Sundays only. Sats.—Saturdays. Tues.—Tuesdays. V—Via Amsterdam, all nationals, with the exception of U.S.A., Italy, Japan, Belgium, Vatican City, Thailand (Siam) and Luxemburg require a Dutch Visa, even if they are in transit. W—Weekdays.

* See note below. ** See page 104.

¶—Four services on weekdays, two on Sundays.

AC—Airways Corporation. **AF**—Air France. **KLM**—Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij (Royal Dutch Air Lines). **PA**—Pan-American Airways. **SABENA**—S.A. Belge d'exploitation de la Navigation Aerienne (Belgian Air Lines).

Times in England are Summer Time and in Holland Dutch Winter Time. From May 19 all times in Holland will be *one hour later*.

---

* Notice to Travellers

DOUGLAS D.C.3 and Savoia-Marchetti S.73 aircraft are used in the **SABENA** services; both of these types carry a steward and bar.

As passengers are required to arrive at Shoreham airport 1½ hours before the departure of the service in question, it would possibly be preferable for them, in the case of the early morning service, to stay overnight near the airport.

Special terms are available at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, for air travellers.

Lisbon to New York

ACCORDING to advice received from the UNITED STATES LINES, general agents for PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS, the Clippers are leaving Lisbon for the Azores and New York each Wednesday and Sunday, the flight lasting slightly over twenty-four hours. Bermuda is no longer a port of call.

Empire Air Services

(Inquiries and reservations should be addressed to Airways Corporation, Grand Spa Hotel, Bristol, or to Travel Agents.)

India/Australia Route

Frequent services to Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, India, Burma, Thailand (Siam), French Indo-China, Hong Kong, Malaya, Netherlands Indies and Australia.

Africa Route

Frequent services to Egypt, Sudan (connection to Nigeria and Gold Coast), Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Portuguese East Africa and Union of South Africa.

Silver Line Sailings

MESSRS. STANLEY & JOHN THOMPSON, LTD., of 80, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, inform us that their Silver-Java-Pacific Line monthly sailings between U.S. Pacific Coast, Gulf of Mexico, Far East and South Africa are being fully maintained, and particulars of sailings, etc., can be obtained on application.

Cheaper Mediterranean De Luxe Travel

THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINES, INC., announce that until further notice fares between Italy and the Near East and vice versa will be at the minimum rate, irrespective of accommodation occupied.

It will now be possible to reserve shower-bath cabins and rooms with semi-private verandas at the following rates:

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Alexandria	U.S.$140.00
Beirut	U.S.$165.00
Haifa	U.S.$160.00
Jaffa, Tel-Aviv	U.S.$155.00

Special attention is drawn to the omission of the call at Marseilles on the westbound transatlantic voyage. Passengers travelling by the American Export Lines to Boston or New York now embark at Genoa.

☛ *page* 116.

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The Italian Line maintains unimpaired its express service from the tranquil Mediterranean shores. For a speedy crossing choose the "REX" (51,000 tons), or the gyro-stabilized "Conte di SAVOIA" (48,500 tons), for a more leisurely voyage the palatial "AUGUSTUS" or "ROMA."

* * *

Weekly sailings from Genoa, Naples & Trieste.

Consult list of sailings on page 116

Travel and Transportation

(*Continued from page* 114.)

Sailing Dates

Dep.	Vessel.	Line.	From.	To.	Arr.
May					May
3	f **President Monroe**	American President	New York	Los Angeles San Francisco	19 22
4	**Manhattan**	U.S. Lines	Genoa	New York	—
4	**Roma**	Italian	Genoa	New York	—
15	**Conte di Savoia**	Italian	Genoa	New York	23
15	**Exeter**	American Export	Genoa	New York	29
18	**Washington**	U.S. Lines	Genoa	New York	—
					June
22	g **President Harrison**	American President	Naples	New York Boston	8 13
					July
				Los Angeles San Francisco	5 7
					June
24	**President Adams**	American President	New York	Los Angeles San Francisco	10 12
28	**Rex**	Italian	Genoa	New York	6
29	**Excambion**	American Export	Genoa	New York	12
31	**President van Buren**	American President	New York	Los Angeles San Francisco	16 19
June					
1	**Manhattan**	U.S. Lines	Genoa	New York	—
1	**Augustus**	Italian	Genoa	New York	12

f—Freight only. g—Calling Genoa May 25.

To Australasia via Canada

THAT Australia and New Zealand can be reached quite speedily, and very pleasantly, via Canada is known to the travel-wise. Many Australians who have come to Britain by way of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean plan to return via the Atlantic, Canada, and the Pacific, thus making their trip to England into a round-the-world voyage.

The Atlantic voyage by CANADIAN PACIFIC liner means the short, sheltered, and scenic St. Lawrence route. The crossing of Canada by Canadian Pacific Railway is swift and interesting. From Vancouver to Australasia the voyage is by fine liners of the Canadian-Australasian Line, a line closely associated with the Canadian Pacific, so that the whole journey is completed under one management with corresponding convenience and facility in matters of transfer.

An added attraction on the Pacific ocean is the call at Honolulu.

For those whose time permits, arrangements may be made for pleasant visits to Canadian beauty spots such as Banff and Lake Louise in the Rocky Mountains, or Niagara Falls in Eastern Canada.

Scenic travel-experience, comfort, and freedom from many travel anxieties of the present period are advantages of this Western way to Australasia.

* * *

The Italian Line

IN order to provide increased passenger accommodation and even greater comfort on all its Atlantic Services, the Italian Line has returned the popular "Lido Liners" "Roma" and "Augustus" to the Mediterranean-New York services.

These two vessels will replace the sister ships "Vulcania" and "Saturnia," which are now to operate on the South American Service together with the "Conte Grande" and "Virgilio," whilst the Central America and South Pacific service will now be maintained by the "Neptunia" and "Oceania."

With the "Rex" of 51,000 tons, the "Conte di Savoia" of 48,500, the "Roma" 30,600, and the "Augustua" 30,500, the Italian Line has the distinction of operating the largest four-ship fleet of express passenger liners on the North Atlantic.

P.R.R. to Try Out New "Red Cap" Plan in Pittsburgh Area

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD is going to try out the plan of levying a flat charge of 10 cents for each bag or parcel carried by "Red Cap" porters.

The idea, tried in Cincinnati, will be inaugurated in four Western Pennsylvania stations—Pittsburgh, East Liberty, Greensburg and Johnstown—and may be extended throughout the system. It is designed to substitute a fixed payment for the custom of tipping.

* * *

Canadian Summer Ports Open

THE re-opening of the St. Lawrence river for navigation means that the ports of Montreal and Quebec are now included in the CUNARD WHITE STAR passenger and freight services to the United States and Canada.

Details regarding these sailings can be obtained by prospective freight shippers by applying to the Company's head office, Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3, or to the Company's offices at 88, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; 26-27, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, and local offices and agents throughout the country.

* * *

Services Between U.K. and Gulf Ports U.S.A.

THESE have been depleted owing to the withdrawal of American Flag ships and the British steamers available have been fully extended to carry vital supplies to the U.K.

The Harrison Line have loaded several steamers Westbound when permitted to do so by other commitments and will load again at Liverpool about May 14 for New Orleans.

Shippers for the Southern and Middle Western States will, no doubt, avail themselves of this opportunity, full particulars of which may be obtained through this paper.

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PRINCE LINE
Manchester and London to Tunis, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus. New York to South and East Africa. U.S.A.—Far East—U.S.A. (Round the World). New York to Brazil and River Plate.

JOHNSTON WARREN LINES
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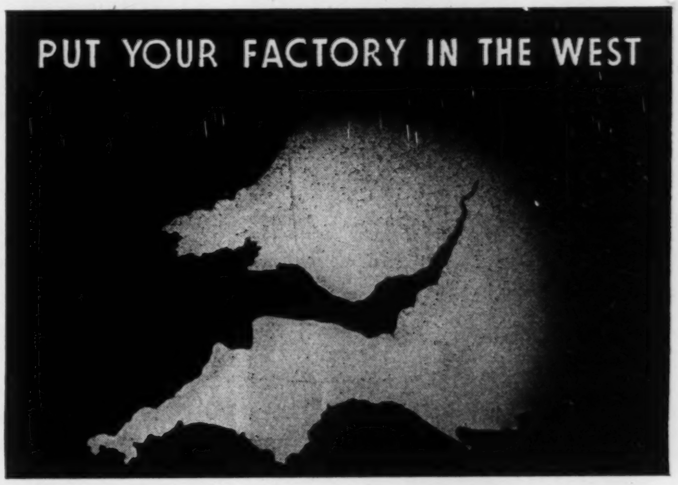

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QUIET AND CENTRAL

Introducing the New Members

The following have recently been elected to membership of the American Chamber of Commerce in London:

Mr. M. Jakober.

THE OILCAKES & OILSEEDS TRADING CO., LTD., of Stone House, London, E.C.2, was formed in 1938 to continue the international feeding stuff business conducted from the Continent for the past twenty years by its managing director, Mr. M. Jakober.

An active import and export business is done in all kinds of oilseeds, feeding stuffs and fertilisers, and trading relations are particularly close with Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, where the company works through associated buying houses of old standing. The company is known to, and has done business with, leading traders in every European country without exception, and benefits from Mr. Jakober's wide experience and connections.

Particular interest is taken in expanding business with the American continent, and any ethical proposition is gladly entertained. The company's recent direct imports from the U.S.A. have included starch, soya bean meal, fish meal, linseed cake meal and hominychop. Recent exports to the States have included continental bonemeal, dried sugar beet pulp, castor cakes, etc.

* * *

CAHN & BENDIT, LTD., Fanshaw House, Fanshaw Street, London, N.1, were incorporated in 1936 as successors to M. Cahn, of 21, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

The firm is supplying to English and overseas manufacturers articles required in the production of handbags and men's and ladies' fitted cases, such as mirrors, handbag frames, brushes, brush sets and glassware.

They have gained an important position in the English trade and have many valuable connections with American manufacturers, and are steadily building up their trade with the countries in the British Empire. A valuable connection also exists with Spain.

Cahn & Bendit believe that the years after the present war will bring for certain a continual expansion of British American trade in all types of leather goods and leather goods accessories.

THIS old-established export house of BAKER, WARBURG & CO., LTD., was founded about 1870 under the name of R. D. Warburg & Co., and branches were established in London, Leeds, Nottingham, Manchester, Berlin, Paris and New York.

In 1903, the London branch was reorganised as a separate entity, and in 1919 the name of the firm was changed to its present style.

Since that date, the business has extended its ramifications to practically every market in the world—particularly U.S.A., in which market a special interest has been taken.

In the autumn of 1939, foreseeing that difficulties would prevent most American buyers from making their usual visit to this country, and realising the necessity of the export trade, Mr. H. J. Baker, a director, undertook the selling trip to Canada and to the United States.

The object of this trip was primarily to sell English and Scottish woollens to the ladies' making-up trade, but all accounts, including department stores, specialty shops and wholesalers, were visited.

New Members Elected

FOLLOWING is a list of members who have recently been elected to membership of the American Chamber of Commerce in London:

Associate

AUTO AERO, LTD., 44, Pakington Road, W.3. Representative: Mr. L. L. Fenyves. Telephone: Acorn 0544. Manufacture and merchanting of articles for the auto, aero and general industries.

BAMFORD BROTHERS, LTD., 10, Mathew Street, Liverpool, 2. Representative, Mr. W. A. Gillespie. Telephone: Liverpool, Bank 8615. American produce importers.

MR. ANTONIE DE JONG, 27, Regent Street, nr. Piccadilly Circus, S.W.1. Telephone: Regent 4632 (3 lines). Merchant.

SELSON MACHINE TOOL CO., LTD., Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Representative: Mr. F. M. Selson, director. Telephone: Abbey 3921 (5 lines). Machine tool importers.

FRANK D. WELLER, LTD., 15, Soho Square, W.1. Evacuation address: Birkentrees, Waterhouse Lane, Kingswood, Surrey. Representative: Mr. Frank D. Weller. Telephone: Gerrard 4924-4923; Burgh Heath 203. Paper mill agents.

Mr. F. Gordon Gill

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. F. Gordon Gill, director and chairman of Gill and Duffus, Ltd., produce merchants and importers, who are esteemed members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

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Guide

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86, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.
Manufacturers' Representatives
Branches—Sydney, Wellington and Cape Town.
Cables—Plasters, Smith, London.

Boot and Shoe Retailers.
Walk-Over SHOE CO.
(Geo. E. Keith, British Stores, Ltd.)
RAMILLIES BUILDINGS,
HILLS PLACE, W.1.
Cables, "Smallsword, London."

Filing Systems.
LIBRARY BUREAU, Ltd.,
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LONDON. EDINBURGH.
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NEUTRALITY ACT of 1939
(United States of America)
Copies of the above Act are now available from the offices of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.
Price: One Shilling
(Additional copies to Members, 6d.)

FOREIGN REMOVALS
Packing and storage, International Forwarders, Wharfingers and Warehousemen, owners of the most extensive Thames Riverside Wharves above London Bridge, 8 cranes lifting up to ten tons, 20-ton weighbridge, barges to and from all steamers. Office accommodation available.
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Victor E. Emery, Advertising Manager, American Chamber of Commerce in London, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2. TEMple Bar 5994.

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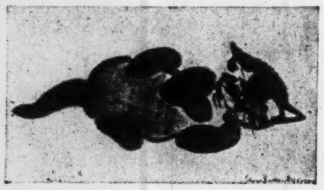
Books

CLARE TURLAY NEWBERRY has certainly produced a charming and clever book in **Drawing a Cat.** Adults cannot fail to appreciate the author's talent in her illustrations of the most amusing and "alive" postures of cats, while children will simply want to copy. The author's explanation of her methods will not only help in drawing, but in teaching them the love and study of animals.



The book is introduced by Thomas Craven, the celebrated art critic and author.

* * *

Freedom is the natural instinct of every child—how they love to play on their own away from any possible reprimand.

An excellent idea to encourage this inheritance is to give them a garden all to themselves.

Mr. Edwin L. Howard in his book, **Children's Gardens,** offers some original suggestions and gives working plans of a number of types of gardens in which it would be fun for any child to spend happy, carefree days.

Both the above books are published by The Studio, Ltd., of Leicester Square, price 2s. 6d. net.

Employment Applications

THE following list of applicants for employment, all of whom have had experience with American firms, is taken from the records of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2, where full particulars of past experience and references are on file. The Chamber makes no recommendation and takes no responsibility in connection with these applications, but acts simply as an intermediary for the benefit of its members.

(Licensed by the London County Council.)

MEN

No. 248.—Applicant, Associate member of the Institute of Chemical Engineers, B.Sc. (London University), Associate of the Royal College of Sciences, at present employed in Development and Sales, previously employed as chief chemist and plant manager of jute, flax and hemp fibre processing plant, Bengal, seeks post for person of his qualifications.

No. 247.—Foreign correspondent (B.Com., LL.D. Vienna University); ample experience in all kinds of export work, questions of business organisation and management, perfect French and German, good Spanish, reading knowledge of Italian, Portuguese and Dutch, desires post either in London or in the provinces.

WOMEN

No. 250.—American with work permit desires post as either bookkeeper or typist.

No. 251.—Well educated Secretary-Stenographer desires permanent post; wide business experience, knowledge of French and Italian.

Broadcast By W. Randall Theg

(*Continued from page* 103.)

work round the British coasts, but I think our naval effort was almost put in the shade by our effort to create a merchant navy to supply our own and the Allied armies. Our Allies were almost on short rations and we had to produce ships almost on the mass production system. In those two years we built two thousand five hundred vessels. Some of them were built in ninety days and some of these are still running.

"It is not for me to say what was the effect of America's war effort. I will only quote what your First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a memorable passage, describing the entry of our country into the war: 'The moral consequence of the United States joining the Allies was indeed the deciding cause in the conflict.'"

Ronald Cross Reviews Economic Measures

(*Continued from page* 110.)

and that knowledge is a great source of strength to us for it makes us feel, when we are faced, as indeed we often are, with a choice on the one hand of causing inconvenience and difficulty to our neutral friends or, on the other hand, of seeing our economic weapon blunted in our hands, that we have got the right to ask for understanding, and that we shall not ask in vain.

The economic weapon will shorten the war. We hope thus to save many lives and we hope also to bring nearer the day when we can rid the world of the curse that now threatens civilisation.

In thanking the speaker, the Chairman, Mr. L. L. Tweedy, called attention to an article which he believed appeared in *The Times* during the last month which stated that the exports of copper from America to Russia had dropped by about 75 per cent., an indication of the effectiveness of the moral embargo.

"America"

CAPTAIN GILES C. STEDMAN has been appointed to the command of the U.S. LINES new *America,* the largest liner ever constructed in the United States, with a displacement of about 34,000 tons and accommodation for 1,219 passengers and 639 crew.

Captain Stedman's command of the *Washington* has been taken over by Captain Harry Manning.

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HOPKIN & WILLIAMS (TRAVANCORE), LTD., have advised us that they are moving back to London premises at Thames House, Millbank, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 1888.

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W. J. THOMAS,
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Great Western Railway, CARDIFF

JAMES MILNE, General Manager, Paddington Station, London, W.2

"Think" magazine

THINK

PUBLISHED BY
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION
590 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

January 13, 1959

Feb. 9
3pm. -
3:30 pm.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Every month THINK Magazine publishes an interview with some distinguished individual whom we believe our readers would like to meet. In the first year of this regular series we have interviewed, among others, Dr. Will Menninger, C. Northcote Parkinson, Margaret Mead, Robert Frost, Nathan Pusey, Robert Moses. We believe our readers would like to have a vicarious interview with you, and we would like to send a reporter to see you as soon as you can fit him in. He will need only an hour and a half.

If you consider the millions of people who have watched for years as you interviewed prominent people on your two remarkable shows, Person to Person, and Small World, you may come to agree with us that you owe your audience a few answers of your own. As your own subjects have admitted in the past, noblesse oblige.

THINK Magazine is published monthly by IBM and is sent to 90,000 readers, half of them in IBM, half of them business executives, educators, scientists and professional people.

The reporter we would assign to the story is Arthur Herzog, who has done most of our interviews and who also worked with Elmo Roper on an article Mr. Roper wrote for us recently.

I hope you will be able to see Mr. Herzog soon.

Sincerely yours,

James B O'Connell

James B. O'Connell
Managing Editor

JBO:wrs
enc.

EDWARD R. MURROW

1. In recent months you have been outspokenly critical of the broadcasting industry. Is there any significant reason why you have spoken out at this time?

2. What is your idea of the unfulfilled potentials of television?

3. Do you think television is falling down primarily in the area of social commentary, or would you criticize its standards as a whole?

4. Is television better than it seems to some observers? Which is to say, are there more high-level shows that many critics of the medium realize, because the good shows are buried beneath so many bad ones?

5. Are we asking too much out of television--is it possible to put on good shows hour after hour?

6. Do we put too much stress on entertainment in the United States?

7. What would you say to a suggestion that television be limited to only a few hours a day, in order to bring up standards?

8. In your Chicago speech, you said that the public is "more reasonable, restrained and more mature" than industry planners believe. How would you answer an advertiser who said that the public had a mental age of thirteen and was only interested in sensation?

9. Do you think the current emphasis on crime, Westerns, etc., will change in the next few years? What's your forecast on what sort of programs we will get?

10. Where do you put the blame for the failure of the networks to present informational shows? Do the ad agencies have too much control? Should television be satisfied with smaller profits? Is the FCC shirking its duty in not forcing stations to provide more public service time?

11. Yourplan called for corporations to donate time for shows of intellectual merit. Have you any indication that this will happen? Wouldn't such a plan be rather insecurely based--since at the first signs of a bad business year a corporation might pull out?

12. Do you have any other ideas about how television might be improved?

13. Could the government do anything about improving television--aside from insisting on morepublic service time?

14. Is there any way to get more people with taste and a desire to work in the public good in positions of authority in the networks? It is interesting to note here that you were an officer of CBS and resigned. Have you any plans of returning to an executive capacity?

15. How has the television industry reacted to your criticisms? Has pressure been put on you to stop making them?

16. David Reisman, the sociologist, has said that the networks would do better to forget about educating, uplifting and presenting shows with messages and concentrate on better entertainment. This, he thinks, might be the best way to educate in the long run. What is your view of this?

17. You have said that you found radio more congenial than television. Why is this so?

18. In Chicago you said, "unless we get off our fat surplusses and recognize that television in the main is being used to distract, delude, asmuse and insulate us, then those who look at it, those who work at it, may see a totally differentppicture too late." What is this "totally different picture"?

19. Do you get much advice from your audience that you smoke too much?

Thomas, Anthony

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

354 Jarvis Street,
Toronto, Ontario,
July 22, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

By now you would most probably have forgotten my visit to your office last May--when it was my pleasure to record an interview with your good self.

Of the thirty-five minutes we recorded, I edited our interview for 28 minutes and it was presented on the Dominion Network of the CBC last Thursday evening.

I am most happy to tell you that the response from listeners has been most pleasing and complimentary. It has also brought me some kind compliments from my employers.

Because of the response, the CBC is planning to re-broadcast the tape on the Trans-Canada network at a later date.

May I once again express my deepest appreciation for your kind cooperation, for me it was a pleasure and privilege doing the recording with you.

Yours very sincerely,

Anthony Thomas

Anthony Thomas,
Producer,
ASSIGNMENT.

AT/ir

Thomas - Anthon

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

RADIO CANADA

354 Jarvis Street,
Toronto, Ontario.
22nd April, 1958.

Will do

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I shall be in New York City from May 3rd to May 10th and I would deem it a great pleasure if I might meet you during that time and have the opportunity of making a tape recorded interview with your good self.

If I might have half an hour of your time during that week, any time at your convenience, I would like to get briefly the story of your background and your career for presentation on the Dominion Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The programme on which the interview would be used is called "Assignment" and is Canada's highest rated coast to coast radio programme. We specialize in doing profiles on outstanding personalities of the day and would be very happy to include your story.

Hoping I might have the pleasure of seeing you.

Very truly yours,

Anthony Thomas

Anthony Thomas
Producer C.B.C.

Tues May 6

[illegible]

3T461

Edward Thomas ✓

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

July 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for your note about the Winchell item on the bankers.

I appreciate the information and your prompt reply.

Good luck on the Navy undertaking.

Sincerely,

Edward P. Thomas

Edward P. Thomas
Vice President

NEW YORK CHICAGO DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES LONDON

Thomas, Edw. F

July 20, 1959

Mr. Edward F. Thomas
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

This is in answer to yours of July 16. I, too, was surprised by the Winchell item - didn't see it until several weeks after it was printed. I have no plan to "expose" banks - nobody demanded that I be stopped. I merely asked to take a year off and CBS agreed.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

July 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing this to your office assuming that it will be forwarded to you if you have started your leave.

As we work with the American Bankers Association, they and we were surprised by the recent Walter Winchell item attributing your sabbatical to banks because of your "plan to 'expose' institutions, especially banks, which enjoy immense tax privileges." The item concluded: "Banks put up most of the coin for television -- and they demand Murrow be stopped."

I am writing to Winchell to try to get any further information about this report, and wonder if you can shed any light on it.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Thomas
Vice President

EFT:MB

f

March 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I enjoyed the lunch with you and Wallace Sterling very much indeed.

Unfortunately, coast originations pretty much bankrupt us, but I had Wally in mind for SMALL WORLD for some time. However, I'm afraid that will have to wait until next year, since we are committed for the remainder of the current season.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward F. Thomas
Vice President
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

cc: Mr. Fred Friendly

ERM:jmi

Thomas, Edward F

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

February 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When I met you in 1935 you were Director of Talks and Education at CBS, and I knew of your previous activity in education.

There can be no doubt - in the Cold War struggle -- that Education has become Page One news.

Dr. J. E. Wallace Sterling, the forward-looking President of Stanford University, will be in New York one or two days during the week of March 9th.

He has some revolutionary ideas about education in America, which I believe will interest you. The University is now setting up a completely reorganized Medical School -- with new facilities, new faculty, and a new curriculum -- which represents a new concept of training the "doctors of tomorrow".

I would like to arrange a meeting with you -- possibly lunch -- while Dr. Sterling is here -- to have you meet him and to hear first-hand his views on both subjects which will effect the future of the American people.

Will you let me know whether you can make such a meeting in that week, whether you would prefer a lunch date, or to make it in your office. Meantime, I will have more specific information on the particular days, and can work out a time convenient to you both.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Thomas
Vice President

EFT:MB

NEW YORK CHICAGO DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES LONDON

Thomas, Edw F.

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

February 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While I confirmed with your secretary the luncheon meeting with Dr. Sterling, President of Stanford, for Tuesday, March 10, I am sending this note as further confirmation.

I plan to stop by at your office at CBS to pick you up about 12:45 P.M., and we can meet Dr. Sterling at The Plaza.

Meantime, you may be interested in seeing some material about the very interesting new Medical School and Center being built out there.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Thomas
Edward F. Thomas
Vice President

EFT:MB

Enclosures

A Golden Opportunity...
...to Share In America's Health

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Foreword

The spectacular and gratifying achievements of medical science have, by their own success, created a continuing challenge to the medical schools of America.

The nation, recognizing that its society has grown increasingly complex, looks to its medical schools to educate and train those men and women who will serve the changing and expanding health needs of a changing society.

Stanford University has taken up this challenge by undertaking a bold plan for the further development of its School of Medicine, which will observe in 1958 its fiftieth year as a part of Stanford.

You are invited to participate in the realization of this plan. By so doing you will participate in the advance of medical science for the benefit of the nation and of mankind.

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I. *The Challenge In Medical Education*

Medicine in America is undergoing a dramatic transition.

Every day, continuing research brings new developments in medical science. The result: life spans are longer, illnesses are shorter, injuries heal more quickly. Of all the influences affecting our economy, health today dictates to the greatest extent our personal, corporate, and national prosperity.

Yet, these same rapid medical and scientific advances are creating problems within America's medical schools that challenge our present and future national health.

SETTING THE PACE FOR HEALTH

What are these problems?

The environment of medical practice today differs greatly from that of even fifteen years ago. Increasing medical knowledge is giving us infection-killing drugs, bold new surgical procedures, a harnessing of radioactivity to advance treatment of cancer and other diseases. Medical progress seemingly knows no limits, its application no bounds in benefiting mankind.

America's medical schools must do more than keep pace with this progress. Through medical education and research, patient care and preventive medicine, the medical schools and their affiliated hospitals and clinics must *set the pace*—as leaders in the forward march of health. Greater numbers of highly trained doctors are needed for teaching, research and public health administration, as well as in medical practice, to serve the health needs of a population growing both in size and health-consciousness. These doctors must come from the nation's medical schools.

To prepare and provide these doctors, the medical schools must first attract and retain outstanding medical teachers and research scientists, must provide for them buildings and facilities designed not for the past, but for the present and the future; and must offer medical students a versatile educational program, one that will prepare them for new and exciting medical opportunities in this new era of medicine.

THE PROBLEMS OF COST

Affecting all other aspects of medical education is its cost, attributable to many factors. Among these are the constant addition of new equipment; the constant, yet changing needs for up-to-date laboratories; the provision of hospital facilities; and, as an integral part of the teaching process, hospital and clinic care for patients—many of whom are unable to pay the full cost of their care.

Tuition fees cover but a small portion of the cost of medical education. In 1955, teaching budgets in America's 81 medical schools totaled $104,200,000; revenue from tuition and student fees totaled $19,500,000—about 19 per cent.

Who makes up the difference? Tax-supported institutions look to their respective governments for primary and major assistance; privately supported institutions, such as Stanford University, depend upon earmarked medical school endowment income, gifts and grants—and on university general funds. Faced with today's costs, many universities have questioned their ability to continue medical education; to keep their schools open, they have been channelling more and more money from general funds into medical education.

II. *The Challenge at Stanford University*

Founded in 1885, Stanford University is an independent institution, coeducational, non-denominational, and free of outside controls. It is recognized internationally for its vigorous leadership in higher education, for its range of endeavor and quality of performance. It is a strong institution; its strength lies in its distinguished faculty, its freedom from external controls, its traditional emphasis on quality rather than quantity, and its willingness to serve as a leader and pioneer.

STUDYING THE PROBLEM

Immediately following World War II, Stanford University launched a comprehensive study of the situation within its own School of Medicine.

A Branch Apart. In relation to the rest of the University, the School of Medicine has been a branch apart.

Stanford's 4,200-acre campus, carved out of the larger Stanford University lands, nearly 9,000 acres of green and gently-rolling countryside adjoining the City of Palo Alto, is the location of the Schools of Business, Education, Engineering, Humanities and Sciences, Law, and Mineral Sciences. Thirty miles away in San Francisco, virtually isolated from the campus, are the School of Medicine and its affiliated School of Nursing, and the Stanford University Hospitals.

At present, Stanford medical students spend the first year of their course on the campus, receiving instruction in preclinical subjects. They then move to San Francisco where, at the bedside of patients, in laboratories, operating rooms and outpatient clinics, they expand their knowledge and gain clinical experience under the guidance of outstanding doctor-teachers.

A New Emphasis. Today, with a new emphasis on "comprehensive medicine"—on the whole patient in relation to his environment rather than on his specific ailment alone—there is a closer relationship between medicine and chemistry, physics, and even the social sciences. As early as 1911, Stanford educators recognized the need for closer integration of the Medical School with other schools and departments. In 1921 it was stated that such integration could be accomplished only through locating *all* facilities of the School of Medicine on the campus.

Deficient Physical Facilities. The main teaching facilities in San Francisco are the Medical School building, built and expanded in the 1880's, and the 163-bed Lane Hospital, built in 1894. These are the buildings of the former Cooper Medical College, a privately owned and operated teaching institution founded in 1882 and transferred to Stanford University in 1908 to become the nucleus of the present School of Medicine. The original red brick buildings have undergone continuous patching and repair through more than half a century. Today, they are completely outmoded.

Besides the original buildings, facilities in San Francisco include Stanford Hospital for private patients, completed in 1917 and providing 192 beds and 52 bassinets; the Lane Medical Library building, completed in 1912 and housing the outstanding medical library west of Chicago, with 131,000 volumes; a residence for students in the School of Nursing; and the Ruth Lucie Stern Research Laboratory, erected in 1939 and devoted entirely to medical research.

THE NEED FOR REPLACEMENT

In 1948, and again in 1951, Stanford University secured estimates for renovation and expansion, ultimately replacement, of the original medical teaching facilities in San Francisco. The estimates totalled $21,400,000—nearly $4,000,000 for renovation of existing facilities, $5,000,000 for a new

Medical Sciences Building and, at a later date, $12,500,000 for replacement of Lane Hospital and the outpatient clinics.

Faced with an expenditure of this magnitude, the Trustees of Stanford University paused and took another look. Was further patching and repair economical in terms of the future? Could not a new, completely modern physical plant be constructed for a similar amount—or less?

Where and What? Three alternate sites were considered for new construction; one, near the present facilities at Sacramento and Webster Streets in mid-town San Francisco; another, near the San Francisco City and County Hospital; and the third, on the Stanford University campus. A move to the campus had long been favored as the only way to achieve full integration of the Medical School with the rest of the University. But there had been one obstacle: the limited population in the Palo Alto area from which to draw patients for medical teaching. Today, rapid growth of the area has removed this obstacle.

Within a 20-mile radius of the campus is a population of 630,000 persons; within a 10-mile radius the population is 240,000 and increasing at the rate of 10,000 persons annually. This population distribution compares favorably with the sources from which the School of Medicine draws patients for clinical teaching in San Francisco.

In 1954, the Veterans' Administration acquired a block of Stanford University land as the site of a 1,000-bed hospital; a considerable number of patients in this hospital will be available for teaching. Recent and rapid population growth and industrial development of the region surrounding the campus assure also a wealth and variety of clinical material.

THE DECISION

On July 16, 1953, the Trustees of Stanford University reached their decision: to create a new Medical Center on the campus—to serve as a major center of medical education, research, and patient-care for the Pacific Coast.

III. *Pattern for the Future*

The Trustees' decision attracted national attention among medical educators and those major foundations which follow closely problems of medical education. Recognizing the far-reaching implications of the decision, the Commonwealth Fund of New York granted Stanford University $210,000 to finance study and development of a new program of education for medicine.

The studies undertaken covered a two-year period and brought Stanford into closer contact with medical schools across the United States and in other countries. Authorities outside the field of medical education were also consulted. As the studies progressed, the dream of a great new Medical Center resolved itself into specific ideas and plans—a pattern for the future.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Forty acres of the campus have been set aside for the new Stanford Medical Center. At its heart will be the new Palo Alto-Stanford Hospitals—a 215-bed Stanford Hospital for teaching and a 226-bed community hospital financed by the citizens of the City of Palo Alto, each providing urgently needed general hospital beds to serve the growing population and industrial development of the region. The two hospitals will be operated by a jointly-appointed governing board and will share common service facilities: this exemplifies the friendly relations that exist between the University and the City. Architect for both hospitals, and the School of Medicine's other new buildings, is Edward D. Stone of New York.

These facilities will include a Medical Sciences Building, a Clinic Building, and a new Lane Medical Library. These, and the 215-bed Stanford Hospital, are the immediate projects toward development of the new Stanford Medical Center. Later, as a second stage, additional facilities will be added;

these will include preclinical laboratories, residential accommodation for medical students, nurses, internes, residents, and other graduate students; and enlargement of the Lane Medical Library, including an auditorium.

Total cost of providing all these facilities will be $19,540,000—almost $2,000,000 less than the 1948 estimates for rehabilitation and expansion of the facilities in San Francisco.

It is the University's intention to continue the operation of the Stanford Hospital and the Ruth Lucie Stern Research Laboratory in San Francisco. It is possible that these may develop into an outstanding center of postgraduate medical research. The $1,000,000 estimate for remodeling the Stanford Hospital is subject to later revision; the original Medical School buildings will in all probability be taken down.

TANGIBLE BENEFITS

Many benefits will accrue from the creation of a new Medical Center on the Stanford University campus.

Academic. Stanford strives to graduate superior doctors, with education in biological and social sciences as well as the medical sciences, qualified to pursue successful careers in research, teaching, preventive medicine, and public health, as well as in specialized and general medical practice.

The move to the campus will bring medical education into a true university environment; closer relationships with the humanities and sciences, and other professional schools, will broaden medical education and introduce a flow of attitudes, knowledge, and values of medicine into the education of other students.

To further these goals, curriculum changes are being made in the School of Medicine; teaching will be done in smaller groups, emphasis will be placed less on lectures and more on student participation in research and independent study. Free time will be more effectively distributed, enabling students to develop and pursue special interests in medical and nonmedical subjects. Already admission requirements have been liberalized; students will be encouraged to enter medical school after three years of university training and continue a fourth year of university study during their medical work.

Keynote of the new curriculum is versatility—to prepare students for the rapidly-changing and expanding world of medicine; and for leadership roles in whatever area of medical activity they choose to enter.

Community. Benefits to the community are readily apparent. The Medical Center will include the 215-bed Stanford Hospital and the 226-bed Palo Alto Hospital—441 beds to serve the hospital needs of families living and working in the area. The area's rapid growth has created a pressing need for more hospital facilities. The new Medical Center will help meet this need.

Medical. University medical centers provide service and influence standards of patient-care far beyond their community boundaries. They are the channels through which new knowledge becomes available to physicians everywhere, to assist them in keeping their patients in optimum physical, mental and social well being. Graduates of the new Medical Center will be better prepared to accept the challenges of modern medicine, to contribute measurably to the wealth of medical knowledge and its application to mankind's benefit.

Doctors practicing medicine in the San Francisco Bay area, and elsewhere, will be invited to participate in the teaching program of the Medical Center—through lectures, ward rounds, conferences, and seminars. Special "refresher" courses will be offered, enabling doctors in practice to keep fully abreast of the latest developments in medical science and hospital care. As in the past, there will continue to be voluntary part-time faculty appointments.

The Larger Benefits. The new Stanford Medical Center will be a dynamic institution, a center of the quest for greater medical knowledge. From within its laboratories and clinics will come new discoveries in the cause and effect of disease; dramatic advances in the treatment of illness and injury; and significant contributions to man's quest for longer and healthier life.

These are benefits reaching far beyond geographical confines; they have a national and international meaning, affecting health in its broadest concept.

IV. *A Plan for Achievement*

The immediate challenge is to complete the financing of the first stage of the Stanford Medical Center. For the 215 beds of the new Stanford Hospital, $4,400,000 is needed, together with $9,300,000 for the Medical Sciences and Clinic Buildings, $750,000 for the first-stage development of the Lane Medical Library, and $1,000,000 for modernization of the Stanford Hospital facilities in San Francisco. These needs total $15,450,000.

In addition to the capital requirements is the urgent need for new endowment for the School of Medicine—to provide salaries for full-time faculty, and to relieve to some extent the growing drain of the Medical School's operation on the University's general funds.

In setting the pace for the advance of medical knowledge, medical schools throughout the country are intensifying their teaching and research activities; accordingly, doctors on the clinical faculties are spending less time in private practice. Their salaries must provide compensation for loss of private income. Appointments in the clinical faculty of the Stanford University School of Medicine total 56 at the present time; of these, only four are on a full-time basis. The ultimate objective is to establish all clinical appointments on a full-time basis.

The amount of general University funds used for the Medical School is now over $800,000 per year, and it is accurate to say that half of this is the result of providing care to indigents.

This money could and should be available for other essential purposes—among them the strengthening of the University's other schools and departments and the provision of more adequate salaries for all teaching and research faculty members—essential if the University is to compete successfully for highly trained men and women.

For these reasons—to provide for the gradual development of a full-time medical faculty and to relieve to some extent the drain of medical education on the University's general funds—an immediate increase of $6,500,000 in endowment for the School of Medicine is needed.

Together, the capital and endowment needs for the first stage total $21,950,000. *This is the immediate need.*

V. *Support from All Quarters*

Support for the Stanford Medical Center must come from all quarters; from foundations, to strengthen and further the cause of medical education in America; from business and industry, in self-interest as well as for the common good; from the individual, whose personal and family health depends upon a high standard of medical care.

The interest of foundations already is evident; in May, the Commonwealth Fund announced a gift of $1,000,000 to Stanford University School of Medicine—on condition the gift be matched by September 30, 1957, by gifts from donors on the West Coast.

The University has nearly $4,000,000 available for a start on the new Medical Center.

Generous support is anticipated from Stanford's medical alumni. With other institutions of higher education in the United States, Stanford looks to share in statutory grants for buildings in which medicine and the basic sciences will be taught.

But these sources alone will not fulfill the financial requirements. For completion of the first stage, Stanford University and its School of Medicine look also to the general public for support—to men and women, corporations and business firms who, directly and indirectly, will benefit from the new Stanford Medical Center.

In the Spring of 1957 a public appeal for funds will be conducted, with an objective of $6,000,000.

You will shortly be approached and asked to rally to the cause of the Stanford Medical Center—as a worker in the forthcoming campaign, as a personal contributor, or as a decisive voice in making the contribution of the corporation with which you are associated.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

In 1958, the School of Medicine will observe its golden anniversary as part of Stanford University. Accomplishment of the first stage is the goal for the anniversary year. It *must, can* and *will* be done—with your support.

It is your privilege to share in the successful accomplishment of the program—truly a challenge to private enterprise and a golden opportunity to share in the betterment of America's health.

STAGE ONE

THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS

BUILDING FUNDS

Stanford Hospital, providing 215 beds and necessary service facilities	$ 4,400,000	
Medical school buildings, including clinical teaching facilities, outpatient clinics, and rehabilitation center	$ 9,300,000	
New buildings for Lane Medical Library	$ 750,000	
Modernization of Stanford Hospital in San Francisco	$ 1,000,000	
		$15,450,000

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Medical faculty salaries, particularly gradual development of a full-time clinical teaching staff	$ 6,500,000	
		$ 6,500,000

TOTAL STAGE ONE BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT REQUIREMENTS . . **$21,950,000**

STAGE TWO

FUTURE NEEDS

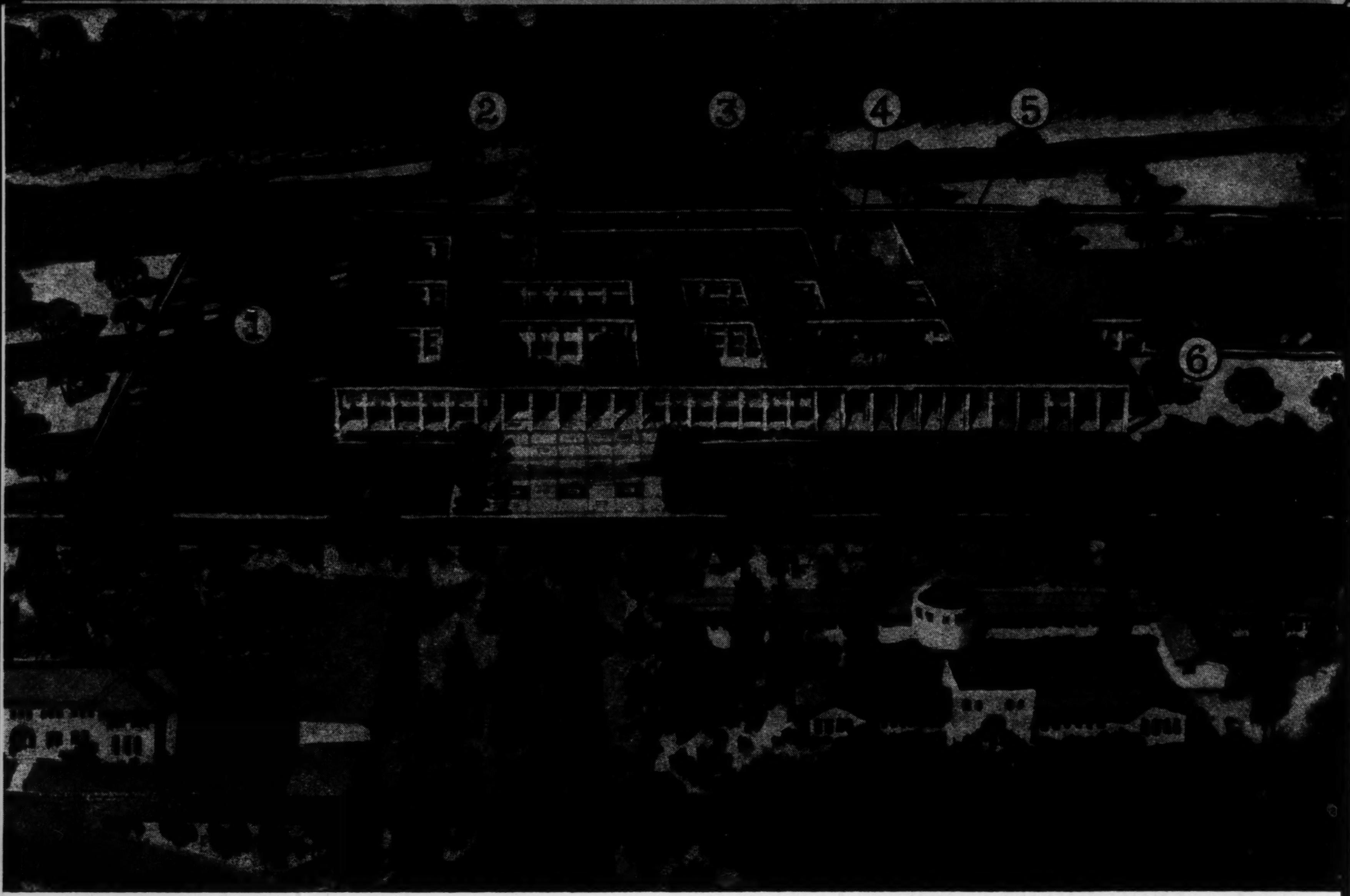
BUILDING FUNDS

Enlarged preclinical teaching facilities, including laboratories	$ 1,600,000	
Residential accommodation for medical students, nurses, internes, residents, and other graduate students	$ 2,240,000	
Expansion of new Lane Medical Library, including auditorium facilities	$ 250,000	
		$ 4,090,000

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Completion of program for full-time clinical teaching faculty, increases in medical faculty salaries to retain and attract outstanding teaching and research staff, and maintenance of new and existing facilities	$16,250,000	
		$16,250,000

TOTAL STAGE TWO BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT REQUIREMENTS	**$20,340,000**
Total Building Requirements, Stages One and Two	**$19,540,000**
Total Endowment Requirements, Stages One and Two	**$22,750,000**
TOTAL COST OF STANFORD MEDICAL CENTER	**$42,290,000**



STANFORD MEDICAL CENTER

1. MEDICAL SCIENCES BUILDING
2. REHABILITATION CENTER
3. CLINIC BUILDING
4. LABORATORIES AND RADIOLOGY
5. PALO ALTO HOSPITAL PAVILION
6. STANFORD HOSPITAL PAVILION

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TO HELP HIM HELP MORE....

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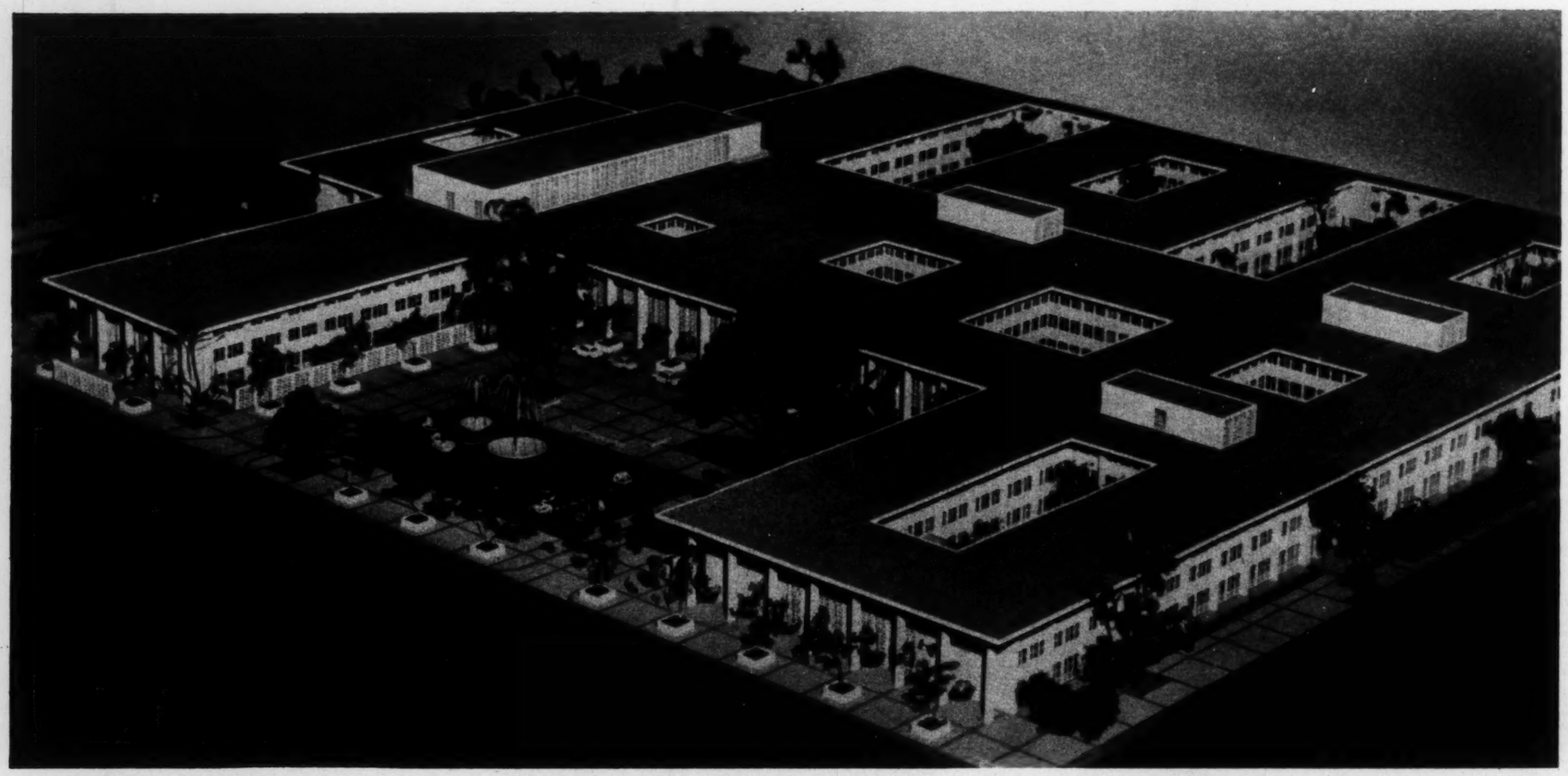
TO HELP HIM HELP MORE ....

This is the plan for a Medical Center – of bricks, mortar and atmosphere; of men and ideas. It is the plan for Stanford University School of Medicine. But above all, it is the plan for the doctor of tomorrow.



BRICKS, MORTAR AND ATMOSPHERE

It might be said to start with bricks and mortar. Stanford Medical School has long been inadequately housed in antiquated buildings in San Francisco. Most of them have been patched and repaired through the years until they have reached "the point of no return," structurally speaking. To modernize these buildings and construct badly needed new facilities would cost in excess of $15,000,000.

Furthermore, for their first year and a half, medical students at Stanford spend their time on the campus, pursuing their studies in Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Medical Microbiology and Pharmacology. They then move to San Francisco, 30 miles away from the teachers and laboratories where they have done their preliminary study.

For the initial sum of $15,000,000 new buildings and equipment, ideally located, in physical terms, can be situated on the Stanford campus.

At the same time, the citizens of Palo Alto, recognizing the need for increased hospital facilities in an area rapidly expanding in population, have voted to provide the funds necessary for a modern 225-bed hospital on the campus. In addition, the Veterans Administration has decided upon the location of a 1000-bed hospital also on Stanford land.

A planned Stanford hospital in the same area, plus the Palo Alto and Veterans institutions, provide the necessary facilities and patients for bedside teaching.

These combined with modern laboratories, classrooms and equipment, produce the physical heart and core of a great medical center.

Location on the University campus is the third ingredient which modern medical educators consider equally important—the university atmosphere.

> "*Atmosphere—something that is pretty hard to pin down, but nevertheless is there—has had an important role in medical school development. The fact that the (University of Minnesota) medical school is part of the total university picture and not a detached or semi-autonomous unit has had far reaching effects.*"*

The university atmosphere brings medicine into close relationship with other phases of education and science. It is an atmosphere which serves to broaden students, to bring them into closer touch with the world around them, to make them better citizens and more understanding physicians.

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*Dr. Harold S. Diehl, Dean of Medical Sciences at the University of Minnesota School of Medicine in A STORY OF MEN AND IDEAS by Jay Edgerton. Published by the Minnesota Medical Foundation.

IDEAS FOR TOMORROW

A great center of medicine is like a powerful radio station. It picks up quickly the notable discoveries made elsewhere and it sends out its own discoveries to the community and world alike.

Stanford University is building a great center of medicine.

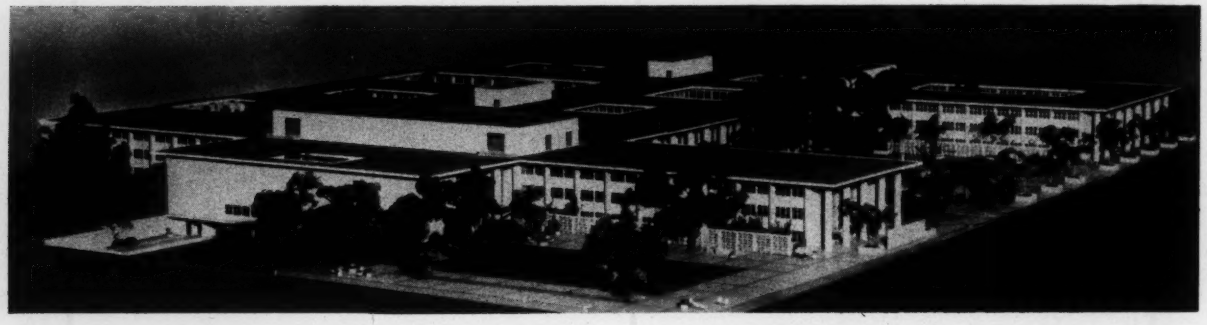
At its core, of course, is the medical school. It is from medical education that medical progress has come in the past and will come in the future.

Rufus Carrollton Harris, president of Tulane University, has said:
"*Medicine as a science has remade the world,*
but medical education has remade the science."

Yet, through its very progress, medical education has created a problem for itself. Because of the high health standards it has made possible, the world demands continued progress. It demands physicians equipped not only to treat ills but to prevent them; research to conquer the hitherto unconquered diseases; longer and happier lives; shorter and less toll-taking illnesses.

Medical education, therefore, must take a look at itself. It must seek new ideas for the training of the physician of tomorrow.

Stanford University, having made the decision to invest in bricks and mortar in a university atmosphere, has made a further decision. It is investing in ideas for the future—ideas designed to prepare the physician of tomorrow for the rapidly-changing and expanding world of medicine; to equip him for a leadership role in whatever activity he may choose to enter.



IDEAS AND MEN

Ideas stem from men. But men must be trained to use the ideas of others and to have bold new ones of their own. Stanford's new curriculum for the doctor of tomorrow is in itself a bold new idea, discarding the constricted, fragmented, overly specialized approach to medicine.

It seeks a complete understanding by the student of the principles of medicine. Its emphasis will be upon the essential unity of biology and the basic medical sciences; upon weaving facts into a fabric of principles which will be forever useful to the physician.

Instead of splintering teaching of the basic sciences into separate "subjects," the curriculum offers a multi-discipline course which will demand from the student simultaneous understanding and use of each science.

Blocks of free or unassigned time will be available for students to carry on research and independent study. The student with special interests and talents in non-medical subjects as well as special interests in medicine may develop and pursue them. A tutorial program will give every student an opportunity to follow a special program of scholarship in line with his particular interests and talents.

In short, every effort is being made to make tomorrow's physician a student, not only of disease, but of man himself.

LEADERSHIP PAST AND PRESENT

For nearly fifty years Stanford University School of Medicine has been in the forefront of medical education. Its roots lie in the first medical school in the West, founded in San Francisco in 1858 by Dr. Samuel Elias Cooper.

Following his death, Cooper's nephew, Dr. Levi Cooper Lane assumed leadership and named the school Cooper Medical College. It graduated many distinguished California physicians, setting the pattern which has been carried on ever since its affiliation with Stanford.

In 1908, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching sponsored a study of medical education. Generally known as the "Flexner Report" and published in 1910, this study recommended the elimination of small, privately owned medical schools and their affiliation with a university. It recommended college level preparation for medical education. And it stressed the importance of bed-side instruction in hospitals and the need for medical school faculties to include full-time teachers of such subjects as anatomy, physiology, pathology and pharmacology.

This report had far reaching effects. Two years before its publication, however, Cooper Medical College and Stanford University had made their own decision. They would affiliate, thus setting the pace for the new medical education pattern recommended by Dr. Abraham Flexner.

On the eve of its Golden Anniversary, Stanford School of Medicine is again making a forward step. It has taken a new look at medical education and once again is setting the pace.

A MATTER OF TEAMWORK

> *"Medical education depends for success upon the team efforts of many persons, institutions and community forces. One essential member of this team is the teacher of medicine. . . . Members obvious to everyone are our fine hospitals and the professional medical societies. . . And there are other most important team members. I refer to that generous group of private individuals . . . who do not often have the specialized knowledge of the teachers and investigators and the professional institutions. But they do have a devotion to the cause of helping mankind and do so through their gifts of service and substance."**

Stanford University is establishing an outstanding medical center on the Pacific Coast. It is preparing the doctor of tomorrow for the exciting future of medicine. It is fostering individual initiative; giving maximum encouragement and training to those who "want to go the second mile."

*Rufus Carrollton Harris, President, Tulane University.

Stanford's plan for medical education requires bricks and mortar; it requires men and ideas; and above all, it requires teamwork.

Stanford's plan has attracted nationwide attention. It has a strong team of teachers, research scientists, hospitals, medical societies and community forces behind it. It has attracted to its team national foundations interested in medical education such as the Commonwealth Fund of New York.

In addition, it already has a goodly number of those "other most important team members."

This presentation is made so that you too will become a member of the team that is building Stanford Medical Center; so that through "your devotion to the cause of helping mankind" you will help the doctor help more by providing the tools that will make him a superior physician.

A member of the Stanford Medical Center Team will call upon you. We hope you will accept the invitation to join the forward march of medicine and share in making this great plan a reality.

TODAY

Cooper Medical College, built in 1882, expanded in 1888. Five story brick and wood building, patched and repaired innumerable times.

Lane Hospital, constructed in 1894. 163-bed teaching hospital. Five story brick and wood building, also patched and repaired. All facilities antiquated and overcrowded.

On Stanford campus, 30 miles from the present school, departments of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Medical Microbiology and Pharmacology.

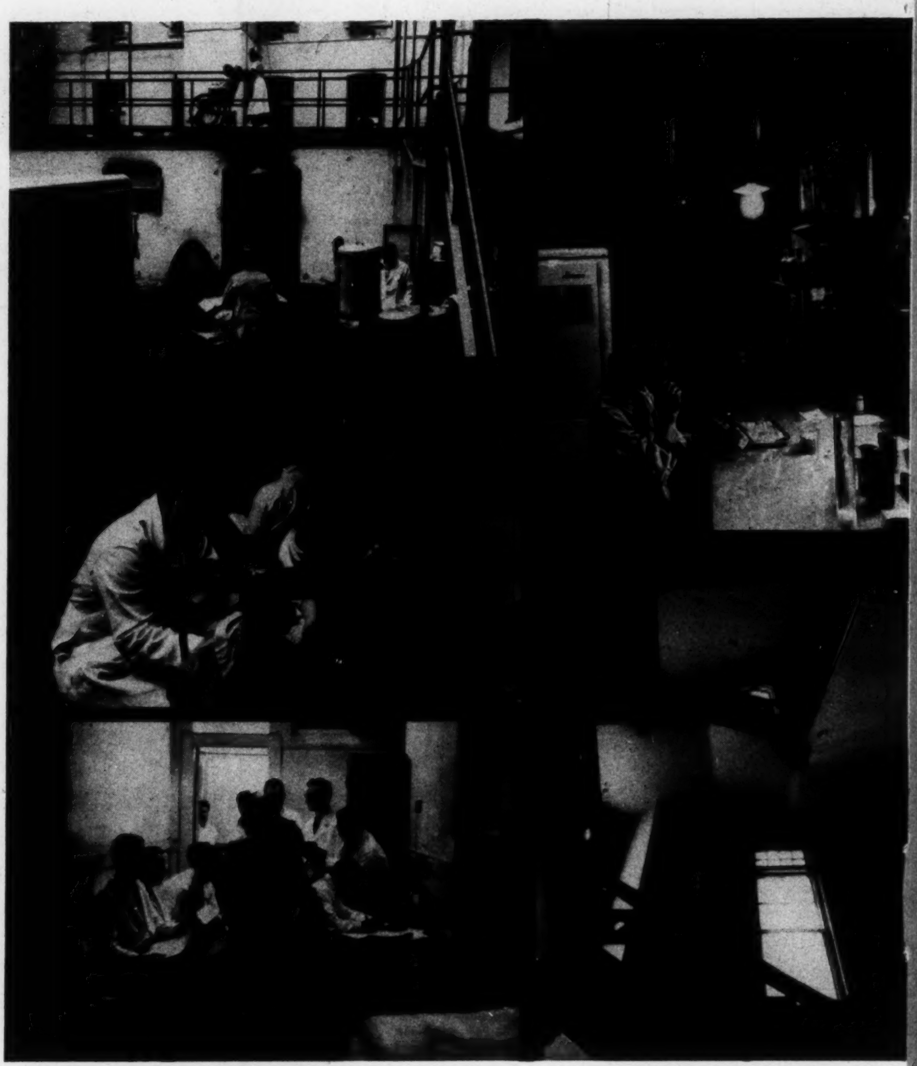
Various small wooden buildings housing dermatology research, child guidance, records, etc.

Stanford Hospital, completed in 1917. 192 beds and 54 bassinets. For private patients. Needs modernization but lends itself to continued usefulness.

Nurses' Residence for students at School of Nursing.

Ruth Lucie Stern Laboratory, erected in 1939, devoted to medical research.

Lane Medical Library, completed in 1912, housing the outstanding medical library West of Chicago.



TOMORROW

Two Medical Science Buildings, housing departments and administrative offices for teaching and research programs.

Rehabilitation Center for comprehensive program of medical, psychological, social and vocational services to ill and injured. Also space for Medical School teaching and research.

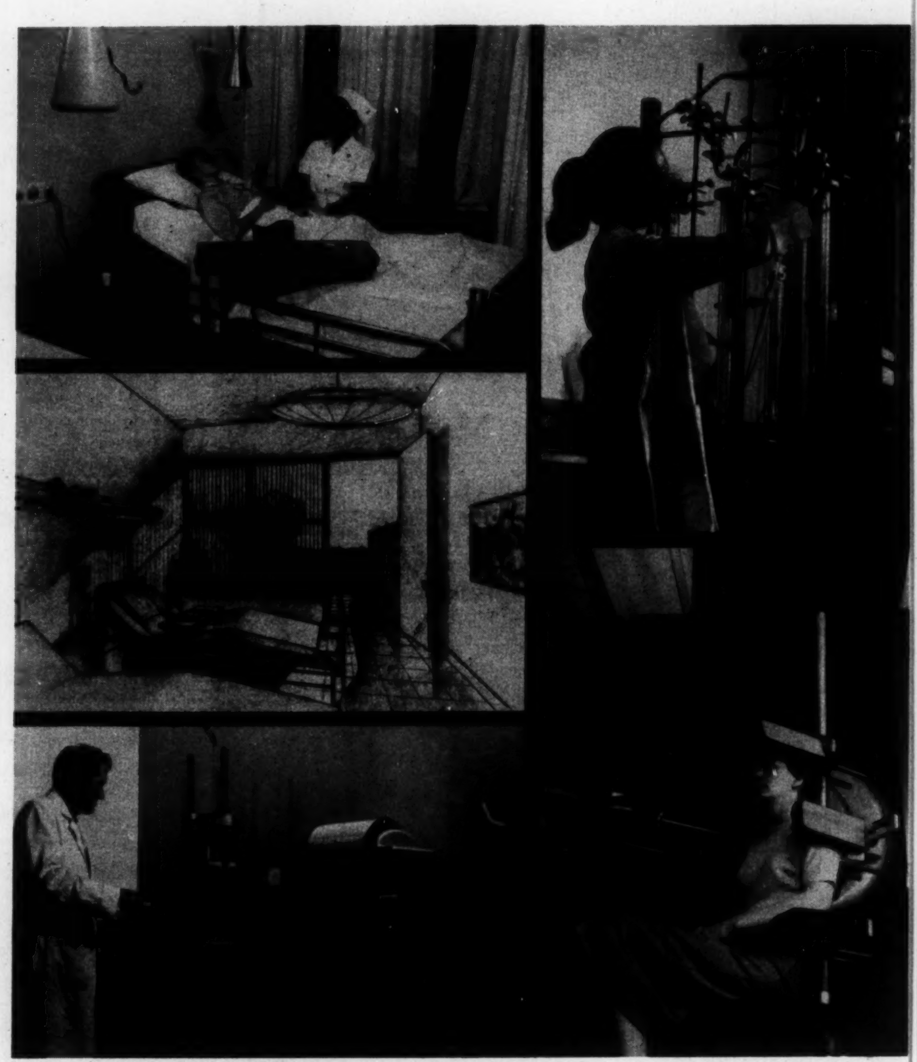
Outpatient Clinic Building for teaching and patient care.

212-bed Stanford Hospital on Stanford campus. Reinforced concrete construction. Centralized medical facilities on each floor, patient rooms on both sides, saving space, construction costs, and simplifying nursing. Modern rooms with latest equipment and decor.

225-bed Palo Alto Hospital, similar to Stanford Pavilion, financed by citizens of Palo Alto, operated by joint hospital board. Both pavilions 3 story height.

Hospital central core, containing medical and service facilities for both pavilions, providing greater economy for both institutions. Also includes Medical School facilities.

Lane Medical Library Building designed to be core for general science library serving entire University.



Stanford Hospital in San Francisco will be modernized and rehabilitated at an approximate cost of $1,000,000. Along with the Ruth Lucie Stern Laboratory and the existing Lane Library Building, it will serve as a center for post-graduate medical research and training.

THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS FOR THE STANFORD MEDICAL CENTER

BUILDING FUNDS

Stanford Hospital on Stanford Campus	$ 5,200,000
Medical School buildings, including clinical laboratory facilities	8,500,000
New Building for Lane Medical Library . . .	750,000
Modernization of Stanford Hospital in San Francisco .	1,000,000
	$15,450,000

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Medical faculty salaries, particularly gradual development of a full-time teaching staff . . .	$ 6,500,000
TOTAL IMMEDIATE BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT REQUIREMENTS	$21,950,000

FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

Health affects the whole country. Our health standards depend upon the quality of our medical schools. Improve them and you help improve overall standards—and you personally benefit.

Stanford Medical School is one of the three privately supported medical schools in the Western two-thirds of the United States. Those who believe in the leadership of independent institutions will find especial satisfaction in helping strengthen such an institution whose work is concerned with the preservation of human life itself and the health and happiness of all.

Stanford Medical Center will serve the entire country. It will, of course, be of particular service to the Pacific Coast. And locally, its 437 beds in the Palo Alto-Stanford Hospitals will provide needed facilities for a rapidly growing area. Above all, its improved teaching and research facilities will lead to better health standards everywhere.

Stanford will not only continue, but will improve its services in San Francisco. The modernization program for Stanford Hospital will assure San Francisco patients and physicians of the finest facilities for hospital care.

The contributions which universities and hospitals make to the public welfare, without drawing tax funds, are given recognition and encouragement through wise and considered tax legislation. This includes provision for exemptions and deductions under both state and federal tax laws. Were this not so, Stanford and other gift-supported universities probably would not survive—and the government would have to provide from tax funds the services, facilities and intangibles which are now the function of the gift-supported institutions. A voluntary gift to the Stanford Medical Center therefore can be considered a form of self-imposed taxation for the public good.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DESIGNATED GIFTS

The following are examples of construction or equipment costs which provide opportunities for designated giving. There are, of course, many other opportunities for making specifically named gifts. Fund Headquarters will welcome inquiries and will arrange for a qualified person to provide you with additional information at your convenience.*

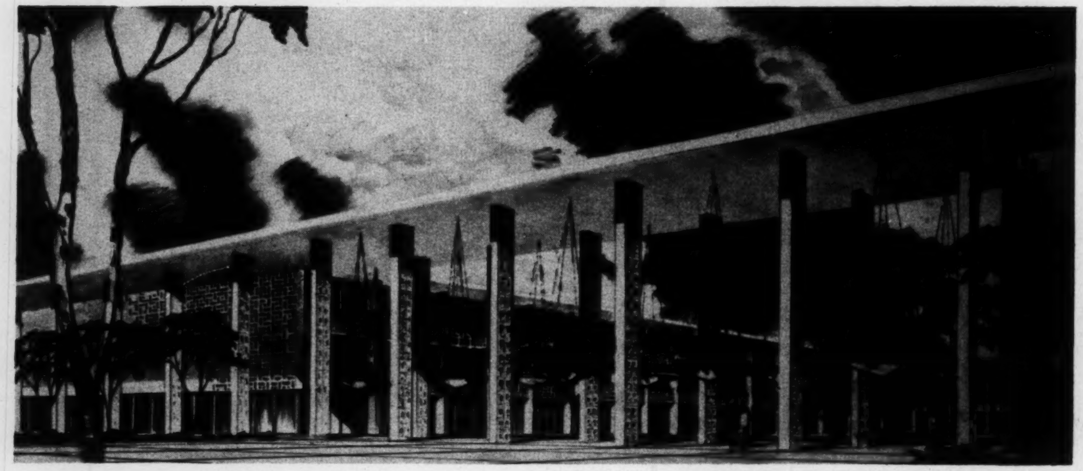
STANFORD HOSPITAL

Pediatrics – complete department		$326,700
Delivery suite – complete		272,250
Cafeteria – seating and serving area seats 235		231,000
Per seat		985
Nursery – complete		102,960
Entrance Lobby		72,200
Doctors Lounge (first floor)		49,500
Solarium (3)	each	43,560
Elevators (3)	each	35,000
Rooming in suite – 8 beds, 8 bassinets	each (bed and bassinet)	24,375
Surgery – general operating room (4)	each	24,300
Beds – 212	each	23,000
Lounge – reception area in Nursing Pavilion (3)	each	16,500
Chapel and meditation room		14,250
Bassinets (34)	each	3,350
Pediatric consultation room (8)	each	3,070

*All figures include full cost of construction, furnishing, equipping and activation.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Clinical Chemistry Laboratory		$160,275
Closed Circuit Color TV Complete		100,000
Basic Medical Science Teaching Laboratory (10)	each	96,488
Equipment Only		65,000
Lecture Halls – amphitheatre type, 96 capacity (2)	each	63,360
Classrooms – 96 capacity (2)	each	57,600
Angiocardiographic – cinefluorographic Equipment		55,000
Physical therapy and occupational therapy room (Rehabilitation Center)		39,600
Research Laboratories (9)	each	19,800
Whirlpool Room (Rehabilitation Center)		14,040
Research Laboratories (78)	each	10,875
Library – Conference Room (18)	each	10,500
Faculty Office – typical		7,000
Mobile X-ray unit, 100 KV		5,000
Examination room – typical (Outpatient Clinic)		3,780



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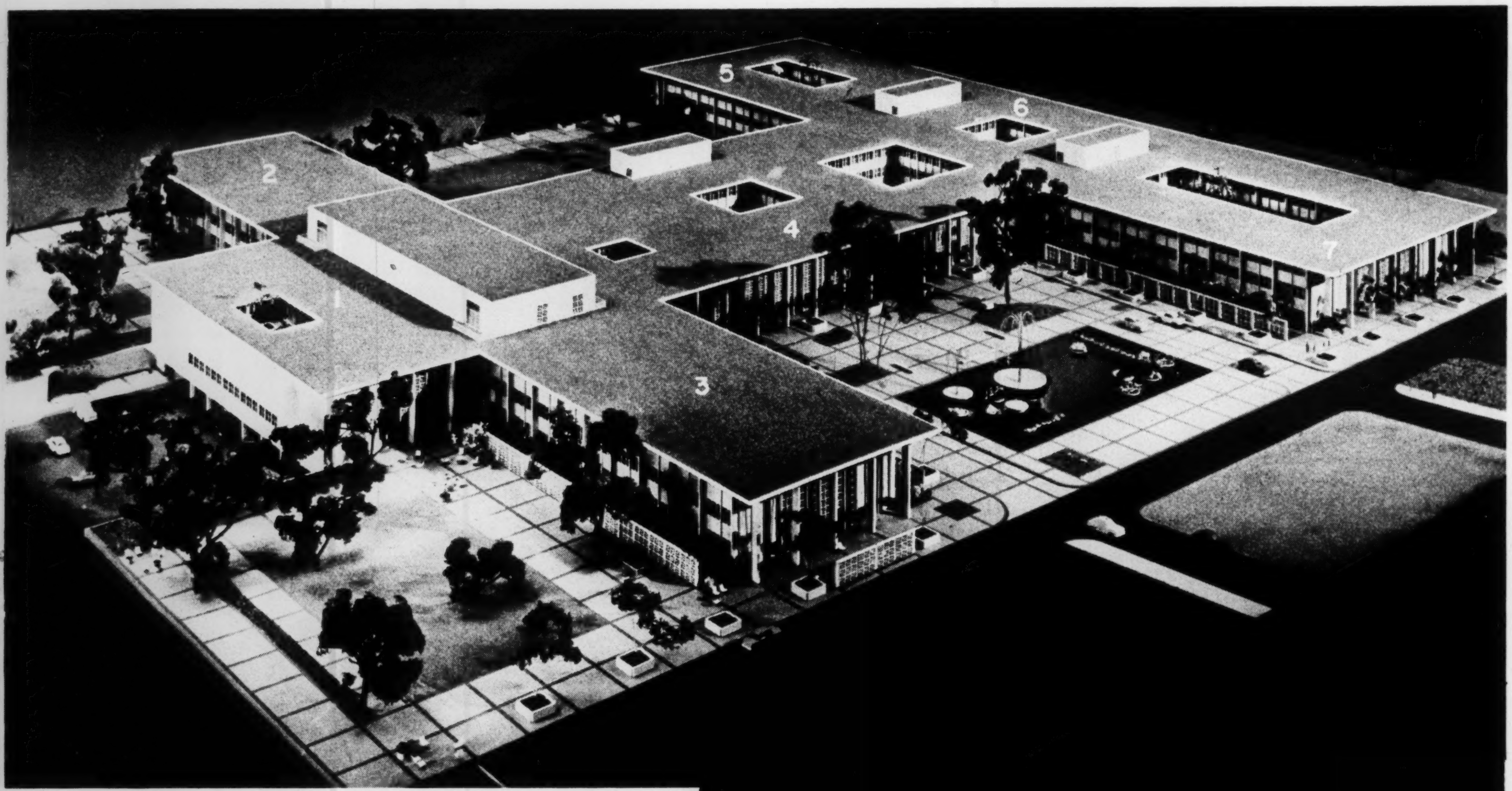

▲ This is Stanford Medical Center as it will appear when first stage construction is completed in 1959. The view of the model is southeast toward the center of the campus. Numbers indicate the main buildings: 1, core for the joint Palo Alto–Stanford Hospitals; 2, Stanford Pavilion; 3, Palo Alto Pavilion; 4, Outpatient Clinic building; 5, Edwards Medical Science Building; 6, Lane Medical Library; and 7, Rehabilitation Center.

Stanford Today

Medical School: New Curriculum in a New Setting

What promises to be one of the world's finest centers of medical education, research, and practice is being built at Stanford. This is a survey of progress to date on Stanford Medical Center, including a review of coming changes in the School of Medicine curriculum.

On July 15, 1953, the Board of Trustees announced their intention to move the School of Medicine from its antiquated quarters in San Francisco to a new facility on the campus. The action came after an intensive, year-long study of the Medical School and medical education nationally by University officials and a faculty committee, in consultation with officers of the Medical School Alumni Association and nationally recognized leaders in the field of medical education.

The Trustees' decision culminated 45 years of sometimes idle, sometimes serious speculation and planning — ever since Cooper Medical College became Stanford School of Medicine in 1912—about the possibility of moving the School to the campus.

In recommending the action to the Board, University President Wallace Sterling noted that those involved in the study became convinced that the future of medical education depended on the course of medical science, which had become increasingly dependent on the basic physical sciences and the social sciences.

There were a number of reasons behind the move. Primary among them, however, was this knowledge that modern medical education must be broadened to place a new emphasis on the basic physical sciences and

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Tuition to Be $335 Starting September 1958

Stanford, which has held out against a tuition increase longer than any other major private college or university in the nation, will raise its tuition and fees to $335 a quarter effective in September 1958.

The new rate of $1,005 for a normal three quarter academic year compares with the current cost of $750, in effect since 1954. The move will bring Stanford's tuition into line with other major universities, but the student will still be paying for less than half the average cost of his education. The remainder comes largely from endowment income and gifts.

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Paul Pigott Elected To Board of Trustees

Paul Pigott, '23, of Seattle has been elected to a five-year term on the University's Board of Trustees. He succeeds Neil Petree, '20, of Los Angeles, whose term expired in June of this year. Mr. Pigott, president of Pacific Car and Foundry Co., was selected by the Alumni Association to be one of three alumni-nominated trustees included in the 1954 expansion of the Board from 15 to 23 members. Other "alumni trustees" are Mrs. Robert L. Lipman, '18, of Berkeley, and J. D. Middleton, '26, of Beverly Hills.

Paul Pigott

Mr. Pigott is a civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army and a member of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce. He is a director of Boeing Airplane Co. and Standard Oil Company of California. Mr. Pigott received his bachelor's degree in geology and mining. He is a member of Stanford Associates, a group of alumni and friends of Stanford organized to promote the welfare of the University.

THE STANFORD MEDICAL CENT

(*Continued from Page 1*)

▲ **Each room of the Medical Center will open onto landscaped grounds or carefully planted courtyards like this one in the middle of the Rehabilitation Center.**

the social sciences in a true "university atmosphere" where students and scholars of all disciplines have ample opportunity to rub shoulders intellectually.

Another pressing factor behind the decision to move was the cramped and decrepit Medical School facilities in San Francisco which could not be expected to remain useful for many more years without extensive, costly refurbishing. By itself, this would have almost equaled the cost of a new on-campus school and still would not have solved space shortages.

It is a gross understatement to say that University planners had innumerable problems to hurdle before the Trustees' decision could be implemented. But after a little over three years of planning, site preparation for the Stanford Medical Center started in September 1956. Then, less than four years after the move was decided upon, construction was under way.

Palo Alto officials were also involved in the arrangements. In the Center, the city will have one nursing wing of the joint Palo Alto–Stanford Hospitals, while the other nursing pavilion will serve as a teaching hospital for Stanford. Central medical and administrative facilities for the two nursing pavilions will be operated jointly by Stanford and Palo Alto.

Contractors began work on the Palo Alto–Stanford Hospitals in June, and a month later work started on the Rehabilitation Center building, first two units of the multi-million dollar Center designed by Architect Edward D. Stone. The Rehabilitation Center, first of four Medical School buildings planned in the initial stage of construction, and the joint Hospitals are scheduled for completion by January 1959. These two units, together with the Outpatient Clinic building, the Edwards Medical Science Building, and a building to house Lane Medical Library and other Medical School facilities, comprise "stage one" of the Medical Center. Work is expected to start next February on the remaining three buildings, and they should be completed by summer 1959.

Although for planning and construction purposes, Medical Center buildings are considered as separate units, they will all be joined to form one large group of interconnected buildings.

With the fund-raising campaign for the University's part of "stage one" still incomplete, Stanford has on hand almost $15 million of its nearly $22 million goal. The University expects to spend about $16,200,000 for buildings and equipment, $1 million to remodel Stanford Hospital in San Francisco, and $750,000 for Lane Medical Library. The remainder of the funds will be used for endowment to help make the Medical School self-sustaining. Palo Alto's share of the Hospitals will come to about $4 million, financed by a bond issue approved in 1955.

Bids on the two units already under way were considerably below estimated costs. For the Palo Alto–Stanford Hospitals, low bids totaled almost $1,420,000 under the $8,428,000 estimate. Equipment, site improvements, and fees will bring the total cost to about $9,950,000 for the Hospitals. For the Rehabilitation Center, bids of successful contractors were almost $210,000 below the estimated cost of $1,592,347.

The Medical Center is going up on a 56-acre site northwest of the main Quadrangle, behind the Museum and the Chemistry Building. Initially, the three-story Center will consist of three hospital and four Medical School buildings, all interconnected around open courtyards and patios to form a "garden hospital." There will be 12½ acres of floor space in the first buildings.

Stanford plans a further development of the Medical School plant after the initial Center units are in operation. "Stage two" construction would include an additional medical science building and space for the pre-clinical departments—anatomy, bacteriology, and physiology—already on campus in existing buildings. Including endowment, cost of this expansion would be about $20 million.

Each pavilion of the Palo Alto–Stanford Hospitals — one the city's and the other Stanford's—will be connected to a 140,000-square-foot central core building containing common hospital facilities for the two nursing pavilions. The Medical School will use an additional 46,000 square feet in the core building.

Cost of the central facilities will be divided according to the estimated use of shared space and equipment, 35 percent to be paid by Palo Alto, 65 percent by Stanford. A formula for division of operating expenses in the core is to be worked out after the Hospitals are in operation.

Palo Alto Pavilion will have 225 beds; the identical Stanford Pavilion, because some space will be devoted to teaching use and a 42-bassinet nursery, will have 212 beds. Palo Alto Pavilion will provide badly needed new space to relieve cramped quarters in the existing Palo Alto Hospital nearby.

Operation of the Hospitals will be in the hands of an eight-member governing board, four members appointed by Stanford and four by Palo Alto. Stanford members are L. Harold Anderson, '24, vice-president and general manager, Pacific Gas and Electric Co.; James B. DuPrau, '25, vice-president and assistant to the president, Columbia-Geneva Division, U.S. Steel Corp.; William R. Hewlett, '34, vice-president and director, Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto; and Edward D. Landels, '23, San Francisco attorney.

Initial Rehabilitation Center construction will cost in the neighborhood of $1,400,000

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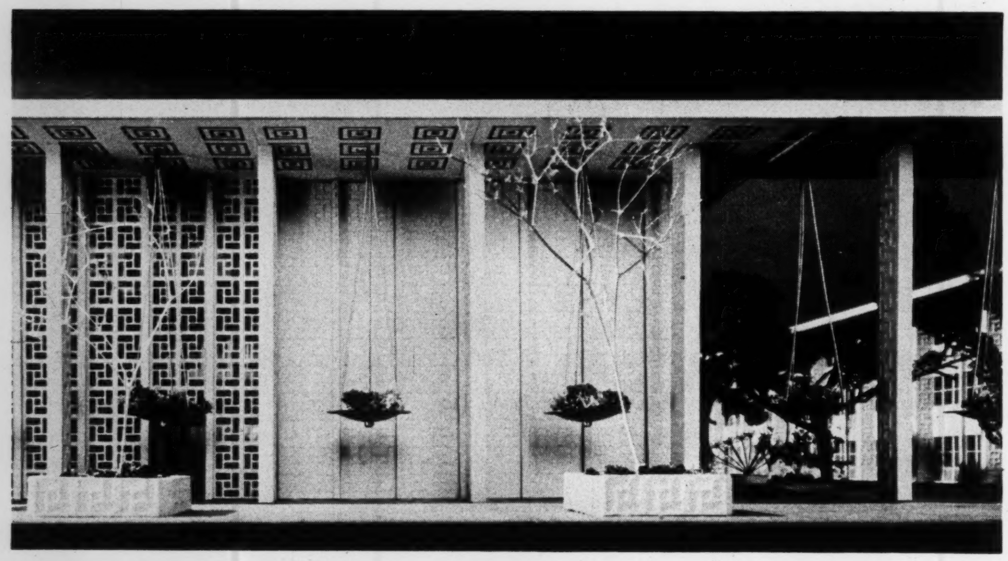

▲ **Lacy grillwork of specially-cast reinforced concrete, the pattern followed in exterior wall panels, will be used for entrance facades and screens in the Medical Center. This view of the model shows an entrance to one of the buildings and its neighboring courtyard. Covered walks connecting the three-story Medical Center buildings will be decorated with "dish" planters suspended from the overhanging roof.**

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▲ **This ground-level view of the Medical Center model shows the main entrance to the Outpatient Clinic building in the center, with the Palo Alto Pavilion of the Hospitals at left, and a corner of the Rehabilitation Center building at right. These units form a horseshoe around a shallow pool at the end of Governor's Square, a vast greensward mall planned between the Medical Center and Willow Road. Automobiles will enter the Center from Willow Road along Pasteur Drive in a one-way traffic pattern around the Square.**

President Announces Appointments and Promotions

University President Wallace Sterling has announced the appointment of 28 new faculty members, including six full professors. Most of the appointments are effective next month.

Gordon J. Wright, A.M. '34, Ph.D. '40, an authority on Nineteenth and Twentieth Century European history, has been named professor of history and associate executive head of the department. He is now at the University of Oregon where he has been on the faculty since 1939 and chairman of the History Department since 1951. He has also served with the U.S. State Department overseas and on the faculty of the National War College.

John E. Arnold will have a dual appointment as a professor in the Mechanical Engineering Department and the Graduate School of Business. He will teach industrial and engineering design as well as management and research development, marketing strategy, and product development. He has been on the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1948.

George Forsythe and David Gilbarg have been named professors of mathematics. Dr. Forsythe, who has worked with the National Bureau of Standards, is presently a research mathematician and visiting professor at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. Gilbarg will come to Stanford from the University of Indiana where he has been on the faculty since 1946. He is now an associate professor and assistant director of the Institute of Applied Mathematics at Indiana.

Clifford Grobstein will join the faculty as a professor of biology. The eminent embryologist is now a biologist with the National Cancer Institute of the U.S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland. Dr. Grobstein's appointment is not effective until January 1, 1958.

William R. Rambo, '38, Engr. '41, already at Stanford as associate director of the Electronics Laboratories and lecturer in electrical engineering, has been made a professor of electrical engineering.

Two new associate professors were appointed: James E. Brinton, A.M. '52, Ph.D. '56, in communication and journalism; and Robert T. Davis, associate professor of marketing in the Business School. Dr. Davis' appointment is effective September 1, 1958.

Faculty promotions, also effective September 1, have been announced.

To full professor: Hollis B. Chenery, economics; Frederick A. Fuhrman, physiology; Arthur Furst, pharmacology; Gayton E. Germane, transportation and foreign trade; Ronald Grant, physiology; Willis W. Harman, electrical engineering; Hendrick S. Houthakker, economics; William M. Kays, mechanical engineering; John G. Linvill, electrical engineering; Lelland J. Rather, pathology; Leonard G. Ratner, Sandor Salgo, and Harold C. Schmidt, music; Richard P. Scowcroft, English; Boris C. Swerling, Food Research; and Victor K. Thompson, architecture.

At the same time, Preston N. Silbaugh has been promoted to associate dean of the School of Law; Halsey L. Royden has been named associate head of the Department of Mathematics; and Leland H. Brown has been appointed associate executive head of the Electrical Engineering Department.

AIBS to Meet at Stanford

Over 3,000 scientists from universities and research institutions throughout the world will meet at Stanford August 25–29 for the annual conference of the American Institute of Biological Sciences. Thirty-seven scientific societies totaling 40,000 members are associated with the Institute. William C. Steere, dean of the Graduate Division and professor of biology, is convention chairman.

Messinger New ASSU President

David J. "Jim" Messinger, a senior biological sciences major from San Mateo, is the new president of the Associated Students. He won the post by a slim 12-vote margin in the final election. Wendy Hawley of Piedmont, a senior majoring in political science, is the new ASSU vice-president.

Robert H. Moulton, '40, assistant to the board chairman of the Ford Foundation, will become an assistant to President Wallace Sterling about September 1. His primary responsibility will be co-ordination of Stanford's long-range financial and building program. Mr. Moulton joined the Ford Foundation in 1953 after two years with the Central Intelligence Agency.

In other administrative appointments, E. Howard Brooks, '42, A.M. '47, Ph.D. '50, assistant director of admissions, has been named to the newly created post of director of the summer quarter. As academic officer for the summer quarter, he will be responsible for co-ordinating and developing the entire summer educational program.

William B. Rowland, '42, MBA '47, has been named assistant to the dean of the Medical School to handle business affairs. For the past seven years he has been on the staff of the University controller.

Medical School: New Emphasis on Social Sciences

(*Continued from Page 2*)

and about two-thirds of that amount will be shared equally by Stanford and the Federal and state governments. The University alone will pay for the remaining "non-rehabilitation" part of the building. Rehabilitation facilities — laboratories, treatment rooms, gymnasium, hydrotherapy pool, and offices—will occupy most of the two lower floors. The third floor will be completed by mid-1959. Estimated total cost is $2 million, including finishing the upper floor, and equipping and activating all three floors. A portion of the Outpatient Clinic, plus Medical School teaching and research laboratories, will take up the remaining space on the third floor.

At the same time the Medical School has been preparing for its move to the campus, the medical faculty has also been working on an extensive revision of the medical curriculum. Some changes have already been put into effect, at least on a trial basis, and others are awaiting the move to the campus in 1959.

Basically, the new curriculum is intended to prepare medical students to meet the responsibilities of medicine as a social as well as a natural science. Under the new program, the emphasis will remain on giving students a superior medical education, but with the Medical School soon to become an integral part of the campus it will be possible to place a new emphasis upon a broader education in the social sciences, impossible while most of the School was separated from the rest of the campus.

Under the new program, medical students will be encouraged to enter Medical School at the start of their fourth year of college work. Heretofore, only exceptional students entered before they had earned their bachelor's degree, and then completed requirements for their B.S. degree during their first year in Medical School. The new plan will allow medical students to complete requirements for the bachelor's degree during the first three of the remaining five years.

Non-medical interests and talents are to be encouraged, together with medical aptitudes. At the same time, rigid subject requirements for Medical School entrance are to be eased so that candidates with unusual ability will be encouraged to apply despite a lack of some of the prerequisite studies now required.

Since the early years of this century, medicine has become such a complex and demanding science that a complete mastery of all its facets in four or five years in medical school is impossible. Facing that problem, the new curriculum stresses principles of medicine rather than a detailed mastery of each subject or technique. The new curriculum combines courses in basic sciences with co-ordinated lecture and laboratory work in anatomy, biochemistry, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology, and physiology in one study conducted co-operatively by the departments concerned. Heretofore, medical students have had to master each of these subjects independently and work out the interrelationships individually.

Dr. Robert H. Alway, formerly executive head of the Pediatrics Department, has been serving as acting dean of the School of Medicine since the resignation of Dr. Windsor C. Cutting late last winter. Dr. Cutting, a key figure in Stanford Medical Center planning, continues on the faculty as professor of pharmacology. The change has allowed him to resume the teaching and research activities which were curtailed sharply by his appointment as dean in 1953. Dr. Alway, who came to Stanford in 1949, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School. He has been a member of the medical faculties at the Universities of Utah and Colorado.

A unique aspect of the new curriculum will be "conjoint" laboratories, each one serving 16 students as a "home lab" for a full year of study. In these laboratories, working spaces will be assigned full-time to one student only in order to permit and encourage the use of "his lab" at any time. Medical School officials feel these "conjoint" courses and laboratories will help consolidate the student's time for more productive use. They also expect the arrangement to foster closer student-faculty relationships, and give the student greater freedom to develop his special interests.

News in Brief . . .

★ Felix Bloch, professor of physics, has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Bloch, co-winner of the 1952 Nobel Prize in physics and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, is known for his discovery of the principles of nuclear induction and its development as a technique for determining the properties of atomic nuclei.

★ Frederick E. Terman, provost and dean of the School of Engineering, has been elected 1957–58 chairman of the Naval Research Advisory Committee, the senior scientific advisory group of the U.S. Navy. He succeeds Julius Stratton, chancellor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

★ Dr. Dwight L. Wilbur, '23, clinical professor of medicine, has been named president-elect of the American College of Physicians. He will become president of the organization at its meeting next year in Atlantic City.

★ Stanford students collected a record $12,000 in their spring drive for the Convalescent Home, $3,000 more than in any previous year. Off-campus solicitation by over 300 freshman couples was the principal source of revenue, but a carnival, car washes, a strawberry shortcake sale, and other events were all money-makers for the annual "Con Home Week" drive.

Tuition Increase

(*Continued from Page 1*)

The boost will enable Stanford to improve the quality of its undergraduate instruction and, through salary increases, to continue to attract and hold a top level faculty, Provost Frederick E. Terman declared in announcing the change.

About one-third of the added tuition income will be applied to the Student Aid Program. Some of the new funds will be used for academic plant renovation, new books, and other needs.

Last year, tuition at the School of Medicine was increased to $335 a quarter, and to $300 a quarter in the Graduate School of Business. Possible increases in these two schools beyond the 1958–59 standard rate of $335 per quarter are to be considered later.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
BULLETIN
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August 15, 1957

Thomas, Lowell

February 25, 1938

Dear Tommy:

Many thanks for your note on the barn.

I am just back from a couple of weeks quail hunting which was ruined by the weather.

Unfortunately, Casey has to go to school in New York, so we have not been able to do anything about his skiing.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, New York

mcc

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

January 5, 1958

Dear Ed,

Sorry to come home and hear about your barn.

If you want to borrow a barn I have an extra one!

Have you done anything with Casey on this important matter of skiing? Unless I have to go racing off to some other corner of the globe I plan to concentrate on skiing for the next two months.x We would be delighted to take Casey along -- and Janet too.

Best to all of you.

Tommy

x now and then.

Thomas, Margaret

A.T.P.C.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

How kind of you to take time out of your busy schedule to answer my letter. I surely appreciate your thoughtfulness. Thank you.

I hope you enjoyed reading "Startling Prophetic Events." I think it is thrilling to be living in a day when so much Bible prophecy is being fulfilled.

Sincerely,

Mrs Margaret Thomas

Mrs. Margaret Thomas
420 Reed Street
Waterloo, Iowa

Thomas, Margaret

November 19, 1958

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Thank you for your recent letter.

It was very kind of you to send me the Bible Prophecy sheets. I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Thomas
420 Reed Street
Waterloo, Iowa

mmc

Tnx, etc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
New York City, New York

Dear Ed.

It occured to me you might be interested in comparing today's news with Bible prophecy.

I am enclosing a copy of "Startling Prophetic Events", by T. Myron Webb.

Read about "The Rebirth of the Nation Israel" on page 5, "The Rise of the Mohammedan or Arabic people" and "The Rise of the Russian Bear" on page 7, "The Restoration of Israel" on page 6, etc.

If you believe in Bible prophecy, and I am sure you do, you will find these pages interesting, informative, and enlightening.

Sincerely,

Mrs Margaret Thomas

Mrs. Margaret Thomas
420 Reed Street
Waterloo, Iowa

THINGS JUST DON'T HAPPEN
By Esther L. Fields

Things just don'thappen to us who love God:
They're planned by His own dear hand,
Then molded and shaped, and timed by His clock;
Things just don't happen---they're planned.

We just don't guess on the issues of life,
We Christians just rest in our Lord;
We are directed by His sovereign will
In the light of His Holy Word.

We who love Jesus are walking by faith,
Not seeing one step that's ahead;
Not doubting one moment what our lot may be,
But looking to Jesus, instead.

We praise our dear Saviour for loving us so,
For planning each care of our life;
Then giving us faith to trust him for all
The blessings, as well as the strife.

Things just don't happen to us who love God;
To us that have taken our stand;
No matter the lot, the course, or the price,
Things just don't happen, they're planned.

STARTLING PROPHETIC EVENTS
By T. Myron Webb

Introduction

All sacred and secular history announced the first Advent of Christ. History, in reality, is "His Story." All future events revolve around His Second Coming. Thus, all current events are but incidents in God's great drama which began in the Garden of Eden and will be climaxed by the triumphant and glorious Second Advent of our Lord. For nineteen hundred years the saints of God found little visible evidence of the prophetic Scriptures being fulfilled; but God "is not slack concerning His promise, as some men count slackness. Then, almost as if a curtain were being lifted, for the presentation of a long-awaited theatrical production, God removes His restraining hand. The curtain rises on a drama of fast-moving events, wherein prophetic Scriptures are fulfilled with such unbelievable speed, it is staggering to even the most vivid imagination. More prophetic Scripture has been fulfilled during the last half century than in the nineteen hundred years preceding it.

THE PROMISE OF HIS COMING

Like the star-spangled sky, the Scriptures are studded with innumerable gleaming promises of His Coming. From the very first book of the Bible to the closing "Amen" of Revelation, the Second Coming of Christ is given preeminence by all the writers of the Sacred Scriptures. The very first promise begins:

...I WILL PUT EMNITY BETWEEN THEE AND THE WOMAN, AND BETWEEN THY SEED AND HER SEED; IT SHALL BRUISE THY HEAD, AND THOU SHALT BRUISE HIS HEEL. (Gen. 3:13).

The book of Job (considered by many theologians to be the oldest parchment of Scripture written) says:

...I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH, AND THAT HE SHALL STAND AT THE LATTER DAY UPON THE EARTH:
AND THOUGH AFTER MY SKIN WORMS DESTROY THIS BODY, YET IN MY FLESH SHALL I SEE GOD:
WHOM I SHALL SEE FOR MYSELF, AND MINE EYES SHALL BEHOLD, AND NOT ANOTHER; THOUGH MY REINS BE CONSUMED WITHIN ME. (Job. 19P25-27).

Then from the beginning of Moses' writings, throughout the entire Bible, without exception, every writer of the Old and New Testaments penned glorious promises of His Coming.
Moses wrote of Him and spoke of Him.
Abraham saw His day and rejoiced.
Ezekiel graphically describes His Coming in clouds of burnished gold.
Isaiah speaks both of His first and His Second Advent.
Daniel sees Him coming with ten thousnad times ten thousand of His saints.
Jeremiah's tears were turned by God into telescopes, giving him a vision of the glorious consolation of Israel, at the Coming of their Messiah.
The Minor prophets are almost wholly occupied with graphic description of His Second Coming and interrelated events.
The Psalms present a grand symphony of praise to the Coming King.
The Four Gospels teach His Second Coming by direct statement of the Lord Jesus.
Almost every discourse of our Lord was pregnant with the theme: "I will come again."
No sooner had the Lord Jesus Christ ascended into heaven than God sent back heavenly messengers, in white apparel, who addressed themselves to the wondering disciples:

YE MEN OF GALLILEE, WHY STAND YE GAZING UP INTO HEAVEN? THIS SAME JESUS, WHICH IS TAKEN UP FROM YOU INTO HEAVEN, SHALL SO COME IN LIKE MANNER AS YE HAVE SEEN HIM GO INTO HEAVEN. (Acts. 1:11).

The epistles are laden with promises of His coming; and a great portion of the revelation is taken up with His Second Advent, ending with John's prayer...a prayer I am sure has been re-echoing itself in the hearts of saints ever since: "Even so, come Lord Jesus."

WHEN WILL JESUS COME AGAIN?

This question has engaged the best theological minds in Christendom from the very beginning of church history. Outstanding scholars have written hundreds of books concerning the Second Advent of Christ.
It is quite evident from studying the Scriptures that the early church was impressed by the possibility of our Lord's return at any moment.
Great theologians of both the Reformation and Post-reformation eras wrote voluminously concerning His Coming.
Sad to say, many of God's ministers have not been enchanted by the study of prophecy. Some have sought to play down the importance of it's preaching by misinterpreting and placing great emphasis upon the single statement made by our Lord, just prior to His ascension:

WATCH THEREFORE, FOR YE KNOW NEITHER THE DAY NOR THE HOUR WHEREIN THE SON OF MAN COMETH (Matt. 24:13).

And because some ministers have not counterbalanced this Scripture with other plain teachings in the Bible, they have relegated the study of prophecy to a place of no importance, utterly ignoring the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ, as well as those of the Apostle Paul on this subject.

BUT OF THE TIMES AND THE SEASONS, BRETHREN, YE HAVE NO NEED THAT I WRITE UNTO YOU.
FOR YOURSELVES KNOW PERFECTLY THAT THE DAY OF THE LORD SO COMETH AS A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.
FOR WHEN THEY SHALL SAY, PEACE AND SAFETY: THEN SUDDEN DESTRUCTION COMETH UPON THEM, AS TRAVAIL UPON A WOMAN WITH CHILD; AND THEY SHALL NOT ESCAPE.
BUT YE, BRETHREN, ARE NOT OF DARKNESS, THAT THAT DAY SHOULD OVERTAKE YOU AS A THIEF.
YE ARE ALL THE CHILDREN OF LIGHT, AND THE CHILDREN OF THE DAY; WE ARE NOT OF THE NIGHT, NOR OF DARKNESS.
THEREFORE LET US NOT SLEEP, AS DO OTHERS; BUT LET US WATCH AND BE SOBER.
(1 Thess. 5:1-6).

Referring to the above passage of Scripture, Dr. M. R. DeHaan, in his book "Signs of the Times," has admirably and beautifully had this to say:

This is a passage which has been tragically overlooked by many Christians. It tells us that while the coming of Christ will surprise the world as a thief, it will in no way be a surprise to the children of God, who know the Bible and the signs of the time.

Quoting again from Dr. DeHaan:

To illustrate this, Paul uses the very striking figure of an expectant mother. We may know approximately the time of a child's birth; but the exact date and hour cannot be predicted by even the most learned obstetricians. As the day of birth approaches, however, we can set the approximate time, within more of less narrow limits, as to the delivery. We can know about the season or the time;;but as to the exact hour and day, this remains a secret.
Of allthe many commentaries on this passage of Scripture, I think De. DeHaan has given the most apt illustration. Further comment is not needed.

OUR LORD TAUGHT WE COULD KNOW THE APPROXIMATE TIME OF HIS RETURN

...TELL US, WHEN SHALL THESE THINGS BE? AND WHAT SHALL BE THE SIGN OF THY COMING, AND OF THE END OF THE WORLD? (Matt. 24:3).

In answer to this question of His disciples, we find our Lord devoted three entire chapters: Matthew chapter 24, Luke chapter 21, Mark chapter 13. In these three chapters of Scripture, the Lord sets forth many, many signs which when fulfilled would indicate the nearness of His coming.
Were we writing a large volume, it would be easy to comment on all these signs. We regret the small space allowed in this short treatise precludes a lengthy discussion upon these signs and their fulfillment in present current events. It must be remembered these signs were given to the Jewish Nation and will come into full focus during the Great Tribulation period.
Since we are so rapidly approaching this time, many of these prophecies are now in the process of fulfillment. "Coming events cast their shadow before." While it is impossible, at this time, to deal with each of these separately, the writer cites a few of the outstanding signs which Jesus set forth in these three above-mentioned chapters:

1. Distress of Nations (Luke 21:25).
2. Men's hearts failing them for fear (Luke 21:26).
3. The Noah and Lot sign (Luke 17:26).
4. World-wide preaching of the Gospel (Mark 13:10).
5. False Christs and false Prophets (Matt. 24:4,5,11,24).
6. Extreme nationalism. (Matt. 24:7,10).
7. Race hatreds and prejudices (Matt. 24:9)
8. Religious indifference and apostasy (Matt. 24:12).
9. Diminishing faith upon the earth (Luke 18:8).
10. Wars and rumors of wars (Matt. 24:6).
11. Frequency of earthquakes (Matt. 24:7).
12. Famines and pestilences (Matt. 24:7).

Fulfillment of these signs (while not in full focus) looms large upon the prophetic horizon. Some of these we will include in our discussion of other major prophetic fulfillments.
First, we would like to inject a note of admonition and exhortation:

PRESUMPTUOUS PROPHETIC PROCLAMATION

The study of prophecy has been brought into sad disrepute by presumptuous prophetic preachers who have sought to sensationalize certain isolated world events. During the past fifty years, there have been many wild, weird speculations advanced by men, who (through sheer ignorance, or with the thought of attracting attention) have professed prophetic revelation far beyond anything authorized by the Scripture.

SIGNS OF CHRIST'S SECOND COMING

Scattered throughout the Sacred Scripture are literally hundreds of signs indicating the soon return of our Lord. We cannot possibly discuss them all here; consequently we will confine our study to those major prophecies of greatest significance.
Following, at least fifteen of these most outstanding prophecies are listed in what the writer feel to be their order in rank and importance.

1. The Phenomenal Acceleration of Prophetic Fulfillment during the last Half-Century.
2. The Rebirth of the Nation Israel.
3. The Rise of the Russian Bear.
4. The Rise of the Asiatic Races.
5. The Rise and revolt of the Mohammedan Hordes.
6. The Formation of the United Nations.
7. The unsealing of the Book of Daniel.
8. The infallible Signs of the End Times:
   Increased speed---increased travel---increased wickedness.
9. The Distress and Perplexity of the Nations.
10. Increased frequency of Earthquakes.
11. The multiplicity of Religious Cults.
12. Religious Apostasy.
13. World-wide Preaching of the Gospel.
14. The Noah and Lot sign.
15. "Men's hearts failing them for fear."

THE PHENOMENAL ACCELERATION OF PROPHETIC FULFILLMENT

Many prophecies concerning the end-time were written more than thirty-five hundred years ago. All writing of prophecy was concluded nearly nineteen hundred years ago. There have been no prophetic writings since that time. For almost nineteen hundred years, it would seem God had forgotten all of His promises. Century after century passed with little visible evidence of these prophecies being fulfilled; but---

THE LORD IS NOT SLACK CONCERNING HIS PROMISE, AS SOME MEN COUNT SLACKNESS; BUT IS LONGSUFFERING TO US-WARD, NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH, BUT THAT ALL SHOULD COME TO REPENTANCE.
BUT THE DAY OF THE LORD WILL COME AS A THIEF IN THE NIGHT; IN THE WHICH THE HEAVENTS SHALL PASS AWAY WITH A GREAT NOISE, AND THE ELEMENTS SHALL MELT WITH FERVENT HEAT, THE EARTH ALSO AND THE WORKS THAT ARE THEREIN SHALL BE BURNED UP. (11 Pet. 2:9,10).

For nineteen hundred years the saints of God found no visible evidence of the prophetic Scriptures being fulfilled; but God "is not slack concerning His promise, as some men count slackness."
Then almost as if a curtain were being lifted for the presentation of a long-awaited theatrical production, God drew back His restraining hand---the curtain rising on a drama of fast-moving events, wherein prophetic Scriptures were fulfilled with such unbelievable speed, it is staggering to even the most vivid imagination. More prophetic Scripture has been fulfilled during the last half century, than in the nineteen hundred years preceding it.

THE REBIRTH OF THE NATION ISRAEL

Among the recently fulfilled signs of the Lord's return, top priority among the ratings must be accorded the restoration of the Israelitish nation to the ancient land of Palestine...This, after twenty-five hundred years of dispersion...Nineteen hundred years after Jesus said to the remnant who at that time were left in the land:

AND THEY (ISRAEL) SHALL FALL BY THE EDGE OF THE SWORD, AND SHALL BE LED AWAY CAPTIVE INTO ALL NATIONS. AND JERUSALEM SHALL BE TRODDEN DOWN OF THE GENTILES, UNTIL THE TIMES OF THE GENTILES BE FULFILLED. (luke 21:24).

Since the great dispersion twenty-five hundred years ago, most of Israel had been scattered among the Gentile nations. A remnant did return under Zerubbable, Ezra and Nehemiah. These were dispersed, in fulfillment of the prophecy of the Lord, after the siege of Jerusalem, in 70 A.D., by Titus.
The Jews have been hated, persecuted, as no other race in all the world's history. Time after time, attempts have been made to accomplish their complete annihilation; but God has never let them perish. Their identity has not been lost among the nations. They have been the "burning bush," not consumed---hate-proof, fire-proof and murder-proof.

PROPHECIES CONCERNING THEIR DISPERSION

Both the Major and Minor prophets of the Bible deal with the dispersion and the promised re-gathering of Israel. Space will permit the citing of only a few:

AND IT SHALL COME TO PASS, THAT AS THE LORD REJOICED OVER YOU TO DO YOU GOOD, AND TO MULTIPLY YOU; SO THE LORD WILL REJOICE OVER YOU TO DESTROY YOU, AND TO BRING YOU TO NOUGHT; AND YE SHALL BE PLUCKED FROM OFF THE LAND WHITHER THOU GOEST TO POSSESS IT.
AND THE LORD SHALL SCATTER THEE AMONG ALL PEOPLE, FROM THE ONE END OF THE EARTH EVEN UNTO THE OTHER; AND THERE THOU SHALT SERVE OTHER GODS, WHICH NEITHER THOU NOR THY FATHERS HAVE KNOWN, EVEN WOOD AND STONE.

AND AMONG THESE NATIONS SHALT THOU FIND NO EASE, NEITHER SHALL THE SOLE OF THY FOOT HAVE REST; BUT THE LORD SHALL GIVE THEE THERE A TREMBLING HEART, AND FAILING OF EYES, AND SORROW OF MIND; AND THY LIFE SHALL HANG IN DOUBT BEFORE THEE; AND THOU SHALT FEAR DAY AND NIGHT, AND SHALT HAVE NONE ASSURANCE OF THY LIFE. (Deut. 28:63-66).

If the writer had no other reason to believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures than the evident truths concerning the scattering and restoration of Israel, he would be fully convinced. History is replete with the inhumane persecution of this people among nations.
For lack of space we must hasten, leaving the historic past for the prophetic present.

PROPHECIES OF THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL

All the major and minor prophets belabor themselves in detailed description of the return of Israel to it's ancient land of Palestine.

AND IT SHALL COME TO PASS IN THAT DAY, THAT THE LORD SHALL SET HIS HAND AGAIN THE SECOND TIME TO RECOVER THE REMNANT OF HIS PEOPLE, WHICH SHALL BE LEFT, FROM ASSYRIA AND FROM EGYPT, AND FROM PATHROS AND FROM CUSH, AND FROM ELAM, AND FROM SHINAR, AND FROM HAMATH, AND FROM THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA.
AND HE SHALL SET UP AN ENSIGN FOR THE NATIONS, AND SHALL ASSEMBLE THE OUTCASTS OF ISRAEL, AND GATHER TOGETHER THE DISPERSED OF JUDAH FROM THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH (Isa. 11:11,12).

From Jeremiah the Prophet:

AND I WILL CAUSE THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH, AND THE CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL TO RETURN; AND WILL BUILD THEM, AS AT THE FIRST. (Jer. 33:7).

From Ezekiel the Prophet:

...THUS SAITH THE LORD GOD; I WILL EVEN GATHER YOU FROM THE PEOPLE, AND ASSEMBLE YOU OUT OF THE COUNTRIES WHERE YE HAVE BEEN SCATTERED, AND I WILL GIVE YOU THE LAND OF ISRAEL. (Ezek. 11:17).

From Amos:

AND I WILL PLANT THEM UPON THEIR LAND, AND THEY SHALL NO MORE BE PULLED UP OUT OF THEIR LAND WHICH I HAVE GIVEN THEM SAITH THE LORD THY GOD. (Amos 9:15).

Innumerable passages in Isaiah, Daniel, Obadiah, Joel, Zepheniah, Haggai and Zechariah speak voluminously upon the subject of Israel's return to the land of Palestine. I have old prophetic notes stating this would happen (notes from sermons I preached a quarter of a century ago). Since World War 11 these prophecies have been fulfilled before our very eyes. Thank God, I have lived to see vindication of my own preaching, which a quarter century ago met a good many scoffs and jeers. Israel is back in her ancient land of Palestine...Her national emblem, the Star of David, flies from ships sailing the seven seas... She has her own government...Her ambassadors are seated in the councils of other nations. She has her own army, navy and airforce.
The very presence of Israel in her own land is causing a world crisis in the Middle East and other areas of the world, never approximated before. The thorniest problem of the United Nations is "What are we going to do about Israel?" Israel was restored as a nation by the United Nations; and they now find themselves fulfilling the very prophecy God made through His servant Zechariah;

> BEHOLD, I WILL MAKE JERUSALEM A CUP OF TREMBLING UNTO ALL THE PEOPLE ROUND ABOUT, WHEN THEY SHALL BE IN THE SIEGE BOTH AGAINST JUDAH AND AGAINST JERUSALEM.
> AND IN THAT DAY WILL I MAKE JERUSALEM A BURDENSOME STONE FOR ALL PEOPLE: ALL THAT BURDEN THEMSELVES WITH IT SHALL BE CUT IN PIECES, THOUGH ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE EARTH BE GATHERED TOGETHER AGAINST IT.
> (Zech. 12:2,3).

Israel's restoration to the land of Palestine has caused at least four other major prophetic developments to crystallize simultaineously: The consolidation of the Asiatic hordes...the conquest of Russia... the concern of the United Nations...the mounting intensity of Anti-Semitism. We shall discuss these in order.

THE RISE AND REVOLT OF THE MOHAMMEDAN HORDES

For centuries, the Mohammedan and Arabic peoples were hopelessly divided against themselves. Many of them roamed the deserts of the Middle East in Nomadic bands, each under it's own chieftain. When the United Nations re-established Israel in it's present geographical boundary, nearly one million Arabs were uprooted from this area and made homeless. This move not only inflamed the passions and incited the hatred of the Arabic people for the Jews, it drove these hopelessly divided hordes into a unity of hate, which crystallized itself into a single purpose...the annihilation of Israel.

THE REASON WHY

Well do Arabic and Mohammedan races know that Israel does not intend to be confined to it's present boundaries. They too are the Children of Abraham (decendants of Ishmael) and are all too well aware of the fact Israel intends to ultimately claim the entire land grant God promised Abraham. Do you realize what a large geographical area of the Middle East this land grant included? To understand the size of this land grant, it is necessary to study the ten appearances God made to Abraham, from Genisis chapters 12 through 22.

Briefly, and roughly outlined, this is the geographical area.
From the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea, and from the Nile River to the River Euphrates. In area the size of this land grant incorporates more territory than Great Britain and Ireland.
Because it is well known among the Arabic people that Israel will not be content until she possesses what she feels to be her God-given heritage, there is a great stir among those nations. The prophetic student entertains no wonderment as to why there is such a feverish unity among the peoples of Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Col. Nassar, the present ruler of Egypt (who has always been an avowed enemy of Israel) sees an opportunity to sky-rocket himself into world power by agitating, encouraging and actually insisting upon the unity of the Arabic peoples in a gigantic effort toward annihilating the Nation Israel.
This geographical area (God's land grant to Abraham) comprises perhaps the richest area in Natural Resources known to the entire world. The struggle for the possession of this prise will increase in tempo until it finally culminates in the Battle of Armageddon.

THE RISE OF THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

Another meteoric and phenomenal fulfillment of Bible prophecy is Russia's rise in power and the enlargement of her scope of dominion since World War 11. Speaking in the vernacular, Russia has gobbled up great chunks of the world's land area during the past decade. She has systematically swallowed up Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, chunks of Finland and of Germany, and the Balkan nations and other areas. She has with little or no effort brought under her dominion Manchuria China, half of Korea, Indo China, and many other smaller bits.

How has she won all this? The answer is easy: by subtle propaganda, by fifth column activity, false promises, intimidation, infiltration, threats of war. She has overrun and overpowered weaker nations; and each succeeding day she is enlarging her sphere of influence. Her almost phenomenal success in these ventures would be mysterious indeed were it not for God's prophecy concerning her sphere of influence just prior to the Second Coming of Christ.

THE GREAT NORTHERN CONFEDERACY

For an understanding of present world events, in the light of Bible prophecy, each reader of this book should study in detail four chapters of Scripture which graphically describe earth-shaking events which have occupied most of our newspaper headlines during the past ten years. These chapters unfold a story of fulfilled prophecy in unbroken sequence. They are found in the book of Ezekiel. Let us now examine them.
Ezekiel chapter thirty-seven:

Here, in minute detail, God prophesies the re-gathering of the Children of Israel, from out of the lands where he scattered them in His wrath, and of bringing them into their own land. In the thirty-seventh chapter, they are seen by the prophet as a "valley of dry bones," with no life in them, with the Spirit of God breathing upon them, and as coming forth a great multitude to dwell in the ancient land of Palestine.
This grand and detailed prophecy is culminated in the thirty-seventh chapter with these words:

AND SAY UNTO THEM THUS SAITH THE LORD GOD; BEHOLD, I WILL TAKE THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL FROM AMONG THE HEATHEN, WHITHER THEY BE GONE, AND WILL GATHER THEM ON EVERY SIDE, AND BRING THEM INTO THEIR OWN LAND: AND I WILL MAKE THEM ONE NATION, IN THE LAND UPON THE MOUNTAINS OF ISRAEL...(Ezek. 37:25).

Much of this prophecy has already been fulfilled. It's full fruition and final blessing will culminate after the thirty-eighth chapter has been fulfilled and the Lord has set up His Kingdom.

Ezekiel chapter thirty-eight:

In this chapter, we find the formation of the great Northern Confederacy of nations, indentified by specific names. This confederacy is a group of nations geographically located in the land area north of Palestine. Here the prophecy is rendered in the King James Version:

AND THE WORD OF THE LORD CAME UNTO ME, SAYING, SON OF MAN, SET THY FACE AGAINST GOG, THE LAND OF MAGOG, THE CHIEF PRINCE OF MESHECH AND TUBAL, AND PROPHESY AGAINST HIM.
AND SAY, THUS SAITH THE LORD GOD; BEHOLD, I AM AGAINST THEE, O GOG, THE CHIEF PRINCE OF MESHECH AND TUBAL;
and I will turn thee back, AND PUT HOOKS INTO THY JAWS, AND I WILL BRING THEE FORTH, AND ALL THINE ARMY, HORSES AND HORSEMEN, ALL OF THEM CLOTHED WITH ALL SORTS OF ARMOUR, EVEN A GREAT COMPANY WITH BUCKLERS AND SHIELDS, ALL OF THEM HANDLING SWORDS;

> PERSIA, ETHIOPIA, AND LIBYA WITH THEM; ALL OF THEM WITH SHIELD AND HELMET; GOMER, AND ALL HIS BANDS, AND THE HOUBE OF TOGARMAH OF THE NORTH QUARTERS, AND ALL HIS BANDS: AND MANY PEOPLE WITH THEE.
> (Ezek. 38:1-6).

Again space forbids elaborating in detail how linguists and students of Bible prophecy have indentified these nations; but practically all Bible students of the past fifty years have interpreted and identified them as follows:

1. Gog, Magog, "Chief Prince" of the land of Russia.

2.Meshech and Tubal---Moscow and Tobalski.

3. Persia---In 1935, the name Persia was changed to Iran, a name very familiar in news events today.

4. Ethiopia---It is doubtful if this refers to the African Ethiopia we know. There was an ancient Ethiopia, called "Cush" in the Scripture. This land was located adjoining the land of Persia.

5.Libya---This was the third nation mentioned in the alliance. Bible students agree the old name for Libya was "Phut." An ancient Bible land, in the same geographic region as Persia and Ethiopia, which lie to the south of Russia.

6. Gomer, Gomeria--Gomerland--Germany.

7. Togarmah---This was land area of Bible times occupying a portion of what is now known as Central Asia, an area which has been closely allied with Russia throughout their history.

8. "...Many people with thee" (Ezekiel 38:6).---This prophetic statement doubtless refers to those nations swallowed up by Russia, not mentioned in this particular prophecy.

THE NORTHERN INVASION OF ISRAEL

> AFTER MANY DAYS THOU SHALT BE VISITED: IN THE LATTER YEARS THOU SHALT COME INTO THE LAND THAT IS BROUGHT BACK FROM THE SWORD, AND IS GATHERED OUT OF MANY PEOPLE, AGAINST THE MOUNTAINS OF ISRAEL, WHICH HAS BEEN ALWAYS WASTE: BUT IT IS BROUGHT FORTH OUT OF THE NATIONS, AND THEY SHALL DWEEL SAFELY ALL OF THEM.
> THOU SHALT ASCEND AND COME LIKE A STORM, THOU SHALT BE LIKE A CLOUD TO COVER THE LAND, THOU, AND ALL THY BANDS, AND MANY PEOPLE WITH THEE.
> (Ezek. 38:8,9).

The balance of this chapter is so descriptive it needs little comment. Twenty-five hundred years ago Ezekiel said that Russia, in league with many other nations, would come against Israel "as a cloud to cover the land." This undoubtedly intimates the invasion will be from the air, followed in the usual order by land forces.

THE TIME OF THE INVASION

This prophet makes it plain it will be "in the latter days" and when Israel is dwelling in the land, The objective will be to take a spoil. verse 12.

SHEBA, AND DEDAN, AND THE MERCHANTS OF TARSHISH, WITH ALL THE YOUNG

LIONS THEREOF, SHALL SAY UNTO THEE, ART THOU COME TO TAKE A SPOIL? HAST THOU GATHERED THY COMPANY TO TAKE A PREY? TO CARRY AWAY SILVER AND GOLD, "TO TAKE AWAY CATTLE AND GOODS, TO TAKE A GREAT SPOIL?" (Ezek. 38:13).

The balance of the chapter, as well as chapter 39, give a detailed description of God's mighty intervention in behalf of His people:

Ezekiel chapter thirty-nine:

THEREFORE, THOU SON OF MAN, PROPHESY AGAINST GOG, AND SAY, THUS SAITH THE LORD GOD; BEHOLD, I AM AGAINST THEE, THE CHIEF PRINCE OF MESHECH AND TUBAL:
AND I WILL TURN THEE BACK, AND LEAVE BUT A SIXTH PART OF THEE, AND WILL CAUSE THEE TO COME UP FROM THE NORTH PARTS, AND WILL BRING THEE UPON THE MOUNTAINS OF ISRAEL:
AND I WILL SMITE THY BOW OUT OF THY LEFT HAND, AND WILL CAUSE THINE ARROWS TO FALL OUT OF THY RIGHT HAND.
THOU SHALT FALL UPON THE MOUNTAINS OF ISRAEL, THOU, AND ALL THY BANDS, AND THE PEOPLE THAT IS WITH THEE: I WILL GIVE THEE UNTO THE RAVENOUS BIRDS OF EVERY SORT, AND TO THE BEASTS OF THE FIELD TO BE DEVOURED.
THOU SHALT FALL UPON THE OPEN FIELD: FOR I HAVE SPOKEN IT, SAITH THE LORD GOD (Ezek. 39:1-5).

The fury and destructiveness of this battle indicates not only an invasion by air, but a devastation that could only be wrought by the use of guided missiles, carrying atomic and hydrogen war-heads. When I first started preaching on this confederacy, identifying it with Russia and her motives, scoffers said the idea was preposterous; but here we see this prophecy being fulfilled before our very eyes, a mighty vindication of the faithfulness of God to His Word.

THE FORMATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Knowing another World War would annihilate all participants, the United Nations was formed out of sheer desperation for the purpose of achieving peace by arbitration. For a dozen years, a frenzied effort has been put forth to settle international disputes without war. This worthwhile idea is doomed to failure. The conflicting interests and idealogies of the nations involved make any real unity impossible. Seemingly, noneare willing to sacrifice their national aspirations for the sake of international security. During these years, the Security Counsel has been filled with endless and frustrating debates concerning world affairs. Each meeting is filled with monotonous accusations, suggestions and counter-suggestions, fulfilling at least two of the fifteen last-day prophecies:

1. UPON THE EARTH DISTRESS OF NATIONS, WITH PERPLEXITY***Luke 21:25).

Never has there been such a distressed and perplexed group of men as those representatives, who are seated in the United Nations assembly. The phrase, "with perplexity," in the Greek literally means "with no solution," "with no way out."

2. MEN'S HEARTS FAILING THEM FOR FEAR, AND FOR LOOKING AFTER THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE COMING ON THE EARTH---(Luke 21:26).

This shameful manifestation of hearts failing them for fear, was exhibited in our disgraceful retreat in Korea and Indo-China. The latest demonstration of "failing hearts" was when the United Nations let Russia bluff them into another unsatisfactory settlement in the Suez crisis, resulting in a victory for Col. Nasser and the Communists.

Fear and not courage was enthroned in the hearts of our leaders, fear of Russia, fear of triggering off a third world war.

3. THE TEN-KINGDOM EMPIRE OF PROPHECY.

God's Word prophesies for the last days, not "one world of nations," but three separate alliances, namely: A. The great Northern Confederacy, dominated by Russia. B. The Kings of the East, composed of the Oriental Hordes. C. A Ten-Kingdom alliance, composed of those nations whose boundaries were largely incorporated in the Old Roman Empire.

Both Daniel the Prophet, and John the Revelator, forsaw a Ten-Kingdom empire composed of those nations largely bordering the Mediterranean Sea with a supreme dictator as their federal head. This is plainly prophesied in the second chapter of Daniel, where the times of the Gentiles is pictured in a great image: the ten toes of the feet representing these ten nations.

Daniel portrays "for the end time" a nondescript beast, having "ten horns." For a description and interpretation of what these horns represent, let us examine, for a moment, the same prophecy re-stated in the Book of Revelation.

> AND I STOOD UPON THE SAND OF THE SEA, AND SAW A BEAST RISE UP OUT OF THE SEA, HAVING SEVEN HEADS AND TEN HORNS, AND UPON HIS HORNS TEN CROWNS.
> AND UPON HIS HEADS THE NAME OF BLASPHEMY...Rev. 13:1
> AND THE TEN HORNS WHICH THOU SAWEST ARE TEN KINGS WHICH HAVE RECEIVED NO KINGDOM AS YET BUT RECEIVE POWER AS KINGS ONE HOUR WITH THE BEAST. THESE HAVE ONE MINE, AND SHALL GIVE THEIR POWER AND STRENGTH UNTO THE BEAST. (Rev. 17:12,13).

Those familiar with international affairs feel that Russia plans to remain in the United Nations only so long as it serves her political and propaganda purposes. So far, she has been highly successful in these two matters. When the United Nations no longer serves her purpose she will form her own Northern confederacy.

While America and Great Britain have much in common, they are sharply divided in mutual interests. Britain is a shrinking empire. Both her exports and imports have been greatly reduced. She is facing a financial crisis of major proportion. France, Spain, Italy and other European nations are in a similar plight. There is a strong move among these nations to pool their recources and effect trade agreements among themselves, thereby establishing their own sphere of influence among those nations bordering the Mediterranean Sea. That this would happen has long been known among all Bible students; for most of these nations were once incorporated in the Old Roman Empire.

All students of the Scriptures have known that in order for prophecy to be fulfilled, the European nations must lose their colonies. In rapid succession Britain lost; India, Egypt and the Middle East. France likewise is losing her grip on far-flung colonies. Thus the rivulets of prophecy are converging into one, great major stream, rushing into the ocean of final fulfillment.

4. THE RISE OF THE ASIATIC RACES.

> AND THE SIXTH ANGEL POURED OUT HIS VIAL UPON THE GREAT RIVER EUPHRATES AND THE WATER THEREOF WAS DRIED UP, THAT THE WAY OF THE KINGS OF THE EAST MIGHT BE PREPARED. (Rev. 16:12).

The River Euphrates is significant in the prophetic Word. It divides the promised land from Asia, and it is the single dividing line. This Scripture needs to be compared with Revelation 19:13-16).

AND THE SIXTH ANGEL SOUNDED AND I HEARD A VOICE FROM THE FOUR HORNS OF THE GOLDEN ALTAR WHICH IS BEFORE GOD,
SAYING TO THE SIXTH ANGEL WHICH HAD THE TRUMPET, LOOSE THE FOUR ANGELS WHICH ARE BOUND IN THE GREAT RIVER EUPHRATES.
AND THE FOUR ANGELS WERE LOOSED, WHICH WERE PREPARED FOR AN HOUR, AND A DAY, AND A MONTH, AND A YEAR, FOR TO SLAY THE THIRD PART OF MEN.
AND THE NUMBER OF THE ARMY OF THE HORSEMEN WERE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND THOUSAND: AND I HEARD THE NUMBER OF THEM.

The above Scripture seemed remote until the past decade. For thrice a thousand years, the teeming millions of the Orient have slumbered. World historians often referred to China as "the sleeping giant." For centuries the Asiatics made no progress. They were divided in innumerable dynasties. The very geography of Asia prevented unity. Plateaus and lowlands were surrounded by high, impassable mountainous ranges, accounting for the separate dynasties. It was impossible to achieve national unity in China. But since World War 11 the Communists have taken over, and they are rapidly spreading their influence throughout the entire Orient. Unification of the Asiatics, under the banner of Communism, has not been difficult to achieve. For centuries they have endured poverty. The fascinating promises of the Communists have a strong appeal for hungry people.
Revelation 9:12-16 speaks of an army of two hundred million who will during the Great Tribulation, advance over the River Euphrates for an invasion of Palestine. From whence would such an army come, except from the awakened Asiatic hordes?

5. WORLD-WIDE PROCLAMATION OF THE GOSPEL.

AND THIS GOSPEL--- SHALL BE PREACHED IN ALL THE WORLD FOR A WITNESS UNTO ALL NATIONS: AND THEN SHALL THE END COME. (Matt. 24:14).

See also Mark 13:10).
The task of world evangelization was never possible until the last few decades. The church, for the most part, has been slow to respond to missionary effort. Seemingly we are too self-satisfied, to selfish. What has been true of America's unwillingness to sacrifice for military preparedness has also been manifested by the churches' unwillingness to sacrifice luxuries for world evangelism.
Now a miraculous and marvelous thing has happened. Dedicated men and women, with vision, have been unwilling to be harnessed and shackled by the cumbersome religious trappings of church parlance. These consecrated men and women, during the past decade, have accomplished the impossible. Christian missionary broadcasting stations have been erected the world over---powerful short-wave stations, dedicated to the task of evangelizing every nation, kindred, tongue and tribe by short-wave radio. How successfully this is being accomplished was graphically portrayed in "Action," official voice of evangelical Christendom, August 15, 1957, wherein it was disclosed how evangelical broadcasting stations are belting the globe:

Evangelical Broadcasting Stations:
KAIM, Honolulu, Hawaii; KSEW, Sitka, Alaska; TGNA, Guatemala City, Guatemala; TIFC, SanJose, Costa Rica; HOXO, Panama City, Panama; HCJB. Quito, Ecuador; CP27, La Paz., Bolivia; WIVV, Puerto Rico; 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti; WTAN, Tangier, North Africa; IBRA, Tangier, North Africa; ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia; NCRV, Hilversum, The Netherlands; HLKY, Seoul, Korea; HLKX, Inchon, Korea; DZAS, DZEE, and six SW stations Manila; DYSR, Okinawa.

These stations are inter-denominational in policy, and open to all mission boards. Thus, today the Gospel is being broadcast by native missionaries to all nations, in hundreds of languages, literally fulfilling the prophecy:

"THIS GOSPEL MUST BE PREACHED TO ALL NATIONS; AND THEN SHALL THE END COME."

THE UNSEALING OF THE BOOK OF DANIEL

For centuries, the writing of the Book of Daniel remained closed. The Holy Spirit did not reveal it's contents. Prior to the last quarter-century few writings concerning this prophetic book have proved accurate in light of recent events (which fulfills God's words to Daniel, at the close of the vision and revelation given him)...

BUT THOU, O DANIEL, SHUT UP THE WORDS, AND SEAL THE BOOK, EVEN TO THE TIME OF THE END: MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. (Dan. 12:4).

Eighth and ninth verses:

AND I HEARD, BUT I UNDERSTOOD NOT: THEN SAID I, O MY LORD, WHAT SHALL BE THE END OF THESE THINGS?
AND HE SAID, GO THY WAY, DANIEL: FOR THE WORDS ARE CLOSED UP AND SEALED TILL THE TIME OF THE END. (Dan: 12:8,9).

When the Holy Spirit removed the veil from the Book of Daniel, prophecy could be understood, but not before. Now the great truths contained in this prophecy are open and understandable to all who are willing to study it's content.
Simultaneously with the unveiling of the Book of Daniel, four other major prophecies surge into fulfillment with staggering suddenness. These prophecies are:

1. Increased speed: MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO...(Dan. 12:4).
2. Increased knowledge, i,e, science and invention: KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. (Dan. 12:4).
3. Increased wickedness: THE WICKED SHALL DO WICKEDLY: AND NONE OF THE WICKED SHALL UNDERSTAND...(Dan. 12:10).

Isn't it strange that these four major prophecies should all spring suddenly into fulfillment at the same time? For six thousand years the life of each succeeding generation remained much the same. Illiteracy rather than literacy prevailed, save for a few high echelons of society. Little progress was made in the field of knowledge. Scientific progress was slow and laborious. By and large, the world over, one generation succeeded another in a traditional pattern. Children gained their knowledge from parents. This knowledge was largely elementary. Then with almost unbelievable speed (simultaneously with the unsealing of the Book of Daniel), in rapid succession God removed the curtain of mystery from His long-guarded secrets of creation. Every field of science began to advance rapidly. This was not the result of sudden development of massive intellects. God has merely removed the veil from the mind of man so science and invention may proceed in fulfillment of prophecy.

INCREASED SPEED---INCREASED TRAVEL

Unbelievable speeds in the media of transportation have been developed in a single generation. For six thousand years, man's speed was confined to that of the horse. Little development in the speed of travel was accomplished until almost the turn of the century. Then, suddenly, we graduated from the oxcart to supersonic airplanes, intercontinental ballistic missiles, earth satelites (launched into space at the speed of eighteen to twenty thousand miles per hour). Space ships and interplanetary travel are now in the making.

What is the explanation for this phenomenon? God unveiled the Book of Daniel so it could be understood; just so He has unshackled the mind of man and allowed it to proceed in the fulfillment of prophecy that His (God's) Plan and Purpose of the ages might be brought into full fruition.

How we thank God for "The more sure word of prophecy." Twenty-five hundred years ago Daniel said...MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED.

With increased knowledge came increased travel. In less than a half century, the world has shrunk in size several times. By airplane it is possible to be in any part of the world in a matter of a few hours. The free intercourse of people, the intermingling of the sexes has produced increased wickedness, heretofore unknown in the history of the world. Previously, some societies have degenerated...but today, the condition is more than local, it is world-wide. It is more than social degeneration, it is mental, spiritual, political, economic and international in scope.

THE NOAH AND LOT SIGN

Luke 17:26-28

AND AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF NOAH, SO SHALL IT BE ALSO IN THE DAYS OF THE SON OF MAN.
THEY DID EAT, THEY DRANK, THEY MARRIED WIVES, THEY WERE GIVEN IN MARRIAGE, UNTIL THE DAY THAT NOAH ENTERED INTO THE ARK, AND THE FLOOD CAME, AND DESTROYED THEM ALL.
LIKEWISE ALSO AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF LOT; THEY DID EAT, THEY DRANK, THEY BOUGHT, THEY SOLD, THEY PLANTED, THEY BUILDED.

In describing the conditions that would exist just prior to His Second Coming, the Lord Jesus Christ compared the last days to those of the most degenerate civilazations known in the history of man. They were days of violence, of wickedness, sex promiscuity, homosexuality, unspeakable practices, whose indulgence brought no remorse of conscience. So wicked were they, God repented Himself He had made man and purposed to destroy them all. If space permitted, we could parallel the present generation with those of Noah and Lot, down to the minutest detail.

RELIGIOUS CULTS AND APOSTASY.

AND MANY FALSE PROPHETS SHALL RISE, AND SHALL DECEIVE MANY. AND BECAUSE INIQUITY SHALL ABOUND, THE LOVE OF MANY SHALL WAX COLD. (Matt. 24:11,12)

Since the days of Jesus, false cults have existed, but never the multiplicity now prevalent; thus the religious world as a whole presents a sad picture. These heretical cults have multiplied so rapidly, it would be impossible to herein enumerate them. We thank God for the faithful who are earnestly contending for the faith. And who are putting forth a real effort toward world evangelism.

Even in our orthodox churches, today, we exhibit very little of the spiritual fire and Holy enthusiasm which caused Christianity to spread like wildfire in the first two centuries of church history.

CONCLUSION

With these great major prophetic signs fulfilled before our eyes, Bible students can only conclude one thing: the Coming of the Lord must be very near. We, as Christians, need to buy up our time, availing ourselves of every opportunity and avenue to serve and witness for our Lord Jesus Christ.

SEEING THEN THAT ALL THESE THINGS SHALL BE DISSOLVED, WHAT MANNER OF PERSONS OUGHT YE TO BE IN ALL HOLY CONVERSATION AND GODLINESS, LOOKING FOR AND HASTING UNTO THE COMING OF THE DAY OF GOD, WHEREIN THE HEAVENS BEING ON FIRE SHALL BE DISSOLVED, AND THE ELEMENTS SHALL MELT WITH FERVENT HEAT?
NEVERTHELESS WE, ACCORDING TO HIS PROMISE, LOOK FOR NEW HEAVENS AND A NEW EARTH, WHEREIN DWELLETH RIGHTEOUSNESS.
WHEREFORE, BELOVED, SEEING THAT YE LOOK FOR SUCH THINGS, BE DILIGENT THAT YE MAY BE FOUND OF HIM IN PEACE, WITHOUT SPOT, AND BLAMELESS.
(11 Pet. 3:11-14).

Dear God Our Heavenly Father:

Grant us the serenity to except the things we cannot change, the courage to change the things we can and the wisdom to know the difference. Amen.

Thompson, Anthony

February 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter stating your ideas for a television broadcast.

Your program suggestions may, perhaps, have merit. However, I have no control over any programs other than my own which I am producing at present.

If you care to pursue your ideas, I suggest you write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Thompson
420 Collins Avenue
Pittsburgh 6, Pennsylvania

mcc

reg letter

420 Collins Avenue
Pittsburgh 6, Pennsylvania
January 24, 1959

EMerson 2-0468

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

A TOPIC FOR DOCUMENTARY COMMENTARY

FORECASTS: FLOODS, DAMS: LACK OF DAMS: WHY?

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As long time listener and viewer of yours we offer the following ideas and facts that you may consider using them in a timely documentary T.V. Broadcast.

This proposed broadcast would tell of the Nations recent rash of floods; their causes; and perhaps some short histories of past floods in the same areas. An account of the engineering studies and accompaning recommendations for flood control in those areas would follow. Then an account of the accomplished recommendations, the dams built etc., and their beneficial effects. A word or two of the apathy of the people and the refusal of interest to permit building of dams, etc. Follow with the happenings of these recent days in areas where too little, or nothings had been done. The loss of lives! Property! The long term losses! In some instances why was so little accomplished? The cost of damages and emergency appropriations of these recent floods in some areas equals or is greater than the cost of Dams. What can be done to insure prevention of future floods?

Such a documentary would well include comments from at least 3 New Governors of affected States: Rockerfeller of New York, Lawrence of Pennsylvania and DiSalle of Ohio plus President Eisenhower.

The enclosed clipping from Pittsburgh Newspapers dating from January 11th to January 26th present in detail much of the Pennsylvania and Ohio part of the floods' backgrounds and sequences. Also some New York items. From prior weather reports and stories on these clippings anyone familar could have forecast floods. Infact two men who operate a private weather service, Mr. Joseph DeNardo and David McFarland publicly forecast the casue of the approaching Allegheny River flood 10 days ahead without realizing the implications of their forecast. Not that much could have been done about it. See Section Two Pittsburgh Press, January 11, 1959, enclosed. We suggest that you read the clipping chronologically.

Some ~~facts~~ facets of the problem. Flood controls or lack of them weight heavily in selection of factory sites. For example, the Bridgeville, Pennsylvania Plant of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation, was flooded out in the summer of 1956. To reopen plant, every electrical controller and motor wetted (there were hundreds of them: to 1000 HP) had to be disconnected then returned to factory for rewiring, flushing and rebuilding. All underground electric cables had to be tested for shorts, dried or renewed. This is equivalent of rewiring entire plant. Meanwhile no production; no employment. Cost $1,500,000.00 ± (See 1957-58 annual statement). When this Company looked about for a new plant site for expanding, it selected land near Coshocton, Ohio, in the valley of the Muskegeon River - close to river; a river that has been controlled, since circa 1938-39. This Muskegeon River used to regularly flood a 3 + (Five) .5 mile width of a beautiful valley. See Newspaper file Coshocton Public Library. In the past 5 years Ohio Power has built in this valley a big and growing steam-electric generating station. Near by, Peabody Coal has world's largest power shovel; 1 bite fills a coal gondola - 90 ton.

This week Universal-Cyclops started up the world's newest stainless steel mill. None of these would be possible if valley still flooded. A search of National Newsfile will disclose other similar cases. See Floods in Connecticut River Valley circa 1954-55. Where are its industries now?

Dispite many engineering reports Delaware Rivers floods periodically. Last time, summer of 54 or 55. Cost 90 lives - many children at camps. This was predicted in INCODEL Delaware Valley Report 1948. See - Albright & Friel Engrs. - Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Friel was once President of American Civil Engr. Society.

For Texas' Flood Problems in a capusle see "Fortune" one of the issues between December and July, 1956. Texas has since floated $200 million bond issue dedicated to correcting floods and draughts.

Your staff can no doubt find much more of same.

Many unemployed might be set to work in flood control.

No story about floods would be complete without due tribute to excellent work of the dedicated people of the Water Conservation Division - U. S. Department of Interior and the U. S. Army Corp of Engineers. Tree and grass planting, land terracing are major parts. California and New York use convicted young men to do this work. New style version of C.C.C. Farmers encouraged.

Flood controls should be distinguished from Power Dams.

Winter floods are a result of unseasonable warm weather. Far fetched thought it may read - Sun Spots - seem to be among the causers of unseasonable warmth. Again see Mr. DeNardo's et al article. He called this his pet theory. However, if you will contact Swarthmore Colledge, and examine the works (or talk with) of Dr. W. L. Swann of Franklin Research Institute or those of the Pitcairn Brothers on the effects of cosmic rays on the earth atmosphere you will discover much data to support

Mr. DeNardo's theory. To search futher you might ask of the learned Jusuits of Georgetown University and perhaps of Fordham. Another who could tell much is the Rev. Daniel Linehand, S.J. of Fordham who is now at the South Pole as I.G.Y. Observer. He may be reached by radio phone. For more popularized (lay) account see Dr. Frank Baxter's - The Bell Telephone Co's, T.V. Scientist. He did T.V. Broadcast on Cosmic Rays etc in October or November 1958.

The recent articles in Sunday Supplements, Saturday Evening Post and other periodicals regarding man-made weather controls should tend to give topic wider interest. Life and Look during the past year have had articles on dams in various parts of the world.

As you have probably concluded by this time this topic has been a long time study of mine. As study requires time, which in turn requires money I would appreciate any financial reward either you or the CBS customarly awards for facts and suggestions.

As I write the radio announces that the Navy is beginning a more detailed study of the topography of the Moon. Purpose: the preparation for the eventual landing of Navy Men on the Moon. "Would it not seem fitting to exercise the knowledge we have of the topography of the nation to prevent floods?"

Sincerely,

Anthony Thompson

Anthony Thompson

Encl: Newspaper Clippings;
Pittsburgh Press Etc. Jan 11 to 26, 1959

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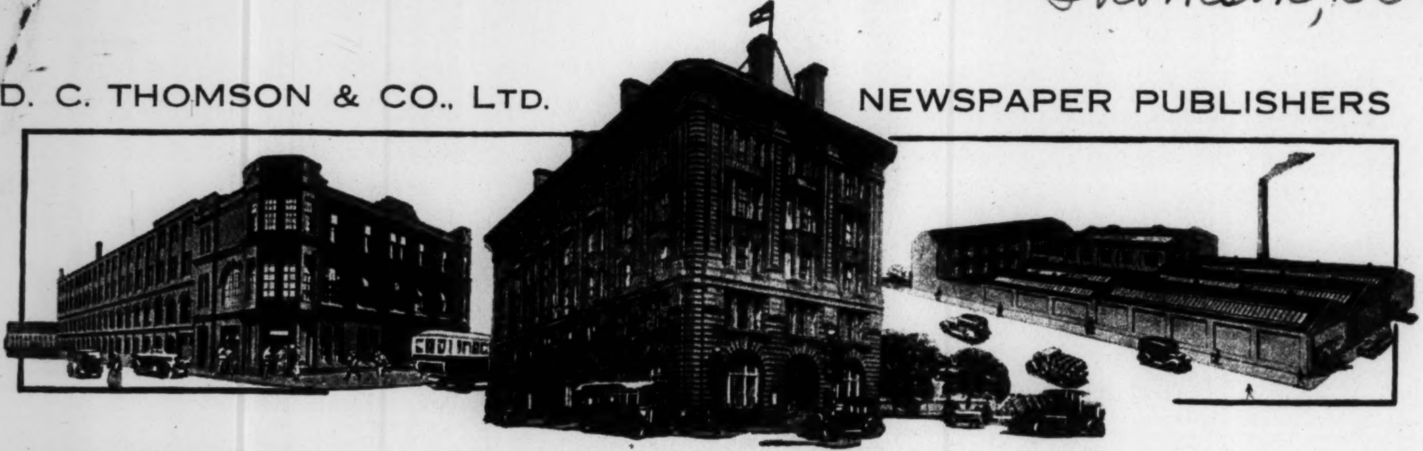

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TELEPHONE: DOUGLAS 6441 (8 LINES)

Mr. Ed Murrow,
The Connaught Hotel,
Carlos Place, W.1.

Oct. 26th. 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As will have been mentioned to you, we would like to include you in 'The Honest Truth' series which we have been running in our Sunday Post for the past year and more. Here is a copy of the paper, on page 9 of which you will see what the finished product looks like. I also enclose a set of the questions we would like you to answer. These can, of course, be altered or deleted to suit your wishes.

There is a fee of £15--15--0 for those who participate in this series.

I do hope you will be able to find time to co-operate in this matter. I would be delighted, of course, to come along to take a note of your answers to these queries if you feel this would assist in saving time.

Yours sincerely,

K. L. Needham.

MR. ED MURROW

THE HONEST TRUTH

What's your outstanding memory of wartime London?

What do you consider the greatest "scoop" of your career?

You ask people some pointed questions. Have you ever made anyone angry?

What has been your most awkward moment as an interviewer?

What has been your toughest assignment?

What do you think are the chances of this generation escaping another major war?

What do you think is the biggest danger of another war occurring?

Do you think America will eventually overtake Russia in the conquering of outer space?

Do you think Russia will eventually overtake America in industrial production?

As a much-travelled man of great experience, what is your philosophy of life?

If you were asked to name one thing as Britain's weak spot as a nation, what would it be?

Has your life ever been threatened because of something you have said in a broadcast?

What annoys you most in someone you're interviewing?

Have you ever "put your foot" in something good and proper in an interview?

How many miles do you reckon you've travelled in making broadcasts?

How much do you earn a year?

Have you any "golden rule" to which you adhere during interviews?

Of all the great men and women you have interviewed, for whom do you have the greatest respect?

Who was the most controversial figure you have interviewed?

Do you speak many languages? Are you fluent enough to be as skilful in a foreign language as you are in English?

Have you any mannerisms?

What's your favourite relaxation?

What was the best piece of advice you ever had?

What, in your opinion, is the most overworked word in the English language?

Do you have a university degree?

If you could have three guests on a T.V. programme, who would they be and why?

After all your globe trotting, which country or particular spot would you settle in if you had the money, etc?

Have you any outstanding memory of Scotland?

What has been your narrowest escape from death in peace or war?

What is your outstanding memory of Sir Winston Churchill?

When you're happiest what are you doing?

How old are you?

Married? Family?

What did you work at before you took up braodcasting?

Do you prepare most of your questions beforehand?

Have you ever "dried up" or become tongue-tied before the cameras?

Edward Thompson

LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

August 29, 1959

Dear Ed:

I've left you alone even longer than I promised. In the meantime there has been the Look visit, which was fine with me. I guess there is a considerable amount of journalistic justice in a visit by a publication featuring visits to a man who has done some visiting.

When I first talked to you I think I said that I thought the Chicago speech would be a good takeoff point for an article in a general magazine. You had some doubts although you did observe that the papers which did quote the speech did not select the material you thought most significant. I felt that, since most papers played the story along about page 35, the material would be new to most of our readers.

I had thought that you might do a general survey of television. I don't believe that any more, everybody and his brother has been working the field over. TV as a whole is so dismal right now that it would be in bad taste for LIFE to try to worm some kind of indictment out of you even if we could.

The speech did have a germ of an article idea, though. What about an essay on news as she is presented--TV, radio, newspapers and magazines? You certainly have views on this, you have recognized authority and I'm sure you would be pretty eloquent. You pointed out in your speech that "newspapers and magazines are the only instruments of mass communication which remain free from sustained and regular critical comment." Well, how about plunging into this vacuum? I'm sure you think some things I would disagree with but so what. You could get in a plug for your plan to have regular sponsors devote a program or two a year to what you call the "importance of ideas." Newspapers and magazines, which don't have individual items sponsored (the honest ones don't anyway), have a somewhat better record in that area. This discussion needn't be too abstract. There should be lots of for instances.

Another possibility is something based on your upcoming European speech. We could schedule it about the time of the speech so that it wouldn't undercut you in Europe. Our distribution there is by slow boat.

Maybe you have had some ideas. I'll give you a call Tuesday and feel your pulse.

I note that Look says you mistrust your ability to write. I don't but if you prefer an article in interview form (edited by you) we can supply good reporter-writers either here or abroad. I hope we can get together but in the meantime I hope that the time off is everything you hoped it would be.

Cordially,

Ed

Edward K. Thompson
MANAGING EDITOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Thompson, Edward K.

April 21, 1959

Mr. Edward K. Thompson
LIFE
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

As far as I know, I will be here during most of May and will wait for your call when you get back from your leave.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

April 13, 1959

Dear Ed:

As I remember it, we were going to have lunch and kick around the idea of a possible article or interview. Now, I'm going off Friday for a couple of weeks so I'll call you the first week in May. Object: lunch.

I did get quite a long run-down from the people who worked on the Oppenheimer pictures. Since you have that very wise policy of forgetting bygones I won't burden you with the details. The reporter, Bill Trombley--and everyone connected with the case--did go to a lot of trouble to keep the quotes in context with the pictures. Trombley ran through the kinescope two or three times with CBS people and together they picked the clips that went with each quote. So anyway we tried hard and with complete good will.

Hope to be seeing you.

Cordially,

Ed

Edward K. Thompson
MANAGING EDITOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

upc

LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

February 19, 1959

J.F.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Naturally, I hope that what I am about to say will help convince you that, if you want to write or be interviewed, you should appear in LIFE. But, regardless of that, I would like to clear up something that, unknown to me, has been pending. I gather, about third hand as the result of the Eisenstaedt visit today, that you feel LIFE displayed bad faith in our issue of January 17, 1955 when we reproduced some pictures of your Oppenheimer interview. Incidentally, about 24 hours before Alfred photographed you, he was photographing Gypsy Rose Lee pulling my jacket over my head--it was a working lunch, the subject naturally being antiques on which Gypsy is an authority.

As reported to me, you felt that the Oppenheimer photographs were released with an understanding that they be presented in context. I was not told about any strings. I guess all of us have to rely on researchers a lot and whoever collected those pictures didn't tell me of any conditions. I have reread what we said, though, and I think I must have been determined to present a fair, if abbreviated, account of the telecast. We did not go into the security case, as you didn't, and the quotes we ascribed to Oppenheimer seem, in retrospect, to show him to have been logical. Except for the conditions I didn't know anything about, I can look back and feel that we represented his views accurately in the space allotted. Since we have a page marked "editorial" I feel that in the other parts of the magazine we are interpretive but not slanted. For instance, I've got through two presidential elections in which we took an editorial stand with good marks from the Democrats on the staff (a majority, I suspect).

If our records are complete I will know more about the Oppenheimer case in a day or so and will report.

It occurred to me after I wrote the other day that maybe a lunch or at any rate a meeting might be a better way to discuss a possible article than trading long lefts via letter. If so, I'm at your disposal. My work week is Tuesday-Saturday.

Cordially,

Ed T.

Edward K. Thompson
MANAGING EDITOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

J. Walter Thompson

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

Form-
(Dont have To Answer)

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

September 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Forty-seven out of every hundred American families today have instalment debts, according to a Federal Reserve survey. And from present indications, the American people plan to use their personal credit even more in the months and years ahead.

As a result, the spotlight is being focused on the subject of instalment loans with increasing frequency and intensity.

Since you may be concerned directly or indirectly with reporting, explaining or interpreting developments related to this matter, we are sending you the enclosed new Fact Sheet in behalf of our client, the American Bankers Association.

Please feel free to call on us for more information on this subject or any other in the banking field.

Sincerely,

Rena M. Hamelfarb

Rena M. Hamelfarb
Radio & Television
Public Relations Department

NEW YORK CHICAGO DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES LONDON

From: Public Relations Department
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

FACT SHEET
on
PERSONAL LOANS

Introductory Note:

In the past 12 years installment debt owed by American families, not counting their mortgages, has soared from $4.2 billion to over $32 billion.

It is understandable therefore that increasing public attention is being given to the whole subject of personal debt, and that many questions should be raised with regard to the various components in the installment credit picture.

Since one of the most important of these components is the so-called personal loan, this Fact Sheet was prepared with the thought that it might make some contribution toward a better understanding of at least one key element in the postwar growth of the American economy.

1. WHAT EXACTLY IS THE TYPE OF LOAN UNDER CONSIDERATION?

The subject here is personal cash installment loans--those obtained directly by the consumer for such purposes as consolidation of debts, paying medical expenses, taking a vacation trip, and financing the purchase of cars, home appliances and other consumer durable goods. These loans are not to be confused with purchases on the installment plan where the loan arrangements are made with a sales finance company or other lender by the retailer, or where the retailer himself extends the credit.

2. WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES FOR PERSONAL LOANS?

Commercial Banks, with $4.9 billion outstanding at the end of May 1958 (including $2.3 billion in direct auto loans); Small Loan (Consumer Finance) Companies, with $3.3 billion outstanding; and Credit Unions, with $2.6 billion outstanding.

3. HOW DO PERSONAL LOANS OBTAINED FROM THESE THREE SOURCES COMPARE IN COST?

Banks charge from $4 to $6 a year for each $100 borrowed; loan companies about $12.50; and credit unions from $3.25 to $6.50.

4. HOW DO CURRENT INTEREST CHARGES ON PERSONAL LOANS COMPARE WITH THOSE OF 15 YEARS AGO?

Despite a sharp rise in their operating costs, and the fact that almost everything else has skyrocketed in price, the average charge of the banks is about the same as it was in 1943. The loan companies and credit unions, similarly, have kept their personal-loan interest charges at approximately the same level.

5. WHY DIDN'T THE COMMERCIAL BANKS LOWER THEIR RATES ON PERSONAL LOANS WHEN THE FEDERAL RESERVE REDUCED THE PRIME INTEREST RATE?

Because they never raised them when the Federal Reserve increased the interest rate. While the commercial banks must of necessity raise or lower the rates charged their big-business borrowers and others in accordance with the basic interest rates set by the Fed, it is possible for them, fortunately, to keep consumer installment loan rates at a uniformly low level regardless of the ups and downs in prime rate charges.

6. WHY MUST THE LOAN COMPANIES CHARGE MORE THAN THE BANKS?

Because (1) they must generally borrow their working capital from the banks, (2) their average loans are smaller, (3) they have more marginal borrowers, and (4) their loss ratio is greater.

7. WHAT SIZE LOANS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE THREE LENDERS?

Banks commonly have a $2500 to $5000 statutory maximum on personal loans. Small loan companies generally operate under a $500 legal maximum. Credit unions are self-regulated, each setting its own limits, but few will lend more than the price of an automobile.

8. HOW DO THE THREE INSTITUTIONS DIFFER WITH REGARD TO THE BASIS ON WHICH PERSONAL LOANS ARE MADE?

Those by banks are made mostly on the borrower's own signature. Those obtained from small loan companies are granted mostly on one's own signature together with a chattel mortgage on household furnishings. Credit union loans are made on the member's own signature to the extent of his pledged shares, with those above this amount requiring a co-signer or collateral.

9. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE KEY QUESTIONS WITH WHICH THE LENDERS ARE CONCERNED IN DECIDING ON APPLICATION?

The applicant's record in meeting previous obligations; stability of his income; and present indebtedness. Generally, good character plus ability and willingness to pay equals a good credit risk.

10. WHAT PERCENTAGE OF REQUESTS FOR PERSONAL LOANS ARE GRANTED?

Loan companies and credit unions approve about 95% of loan applicants, and banks about 85%.

11. WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

Because banks, generally speaking, are somewhat more concerned about the ability of the applicant to carry the new debt safely and comfortably.

12. ARE THERE ANY SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING A LOAN FROM A BANK, SMALL LOAN COMPANY OR CREDIT UNION?

Only from credit unions, of which one must be a member to be eligible for a loan. Bank loans, contrary to a common belief, are available to depositors and non-depositors alike.

# \# \#

Thompson, Lottie

F

March 17, 1959

Dear Miss Thompson:

Thank you for your gracious letter.

I shall hope, upon my return, to produce a program or two that may merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Lottie Thompson
Bonwit Teller
Fifth Avenue at 58th Street
New York, New York

ERM:jmi

BONWIT TELLER
FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

February 24th

Dear Mr Murrow,

I would like you to know that I — for one — only possessed a Television set to be able to see your programs. The set will go in to hibernation from July on until you come back. This is the nearest I

have ever come to writing
a fan letter.

Most sincerely,
Lottie Thompson.

Don Thornburgh

WCAU-TV

The Philadelphia Station for the CBS Television Network · CBS Owned

CITY & MONUMENT AVENUES, PHILADELPHIA 31, PA. · GREENWOOD 7-8300

V.C. Thanks!

September 25, 1958

Dear Ed:

I am sending with this letter a copy of the tape "The Liberty Bell" which you made and which I thought you might want for your files. I am also enclosing a letter from the White House, signed by Jim Hagerty, expressing President Eisenhower's appreciation. A third enclosure is the ad that we ran on Sunday featuring the program presenting the tape equipment to the National Park Service.

It is my belief that you would be very well satisfied with the way this operates and with the attention value it has when tourists are going through Independence Hall. The next time you are in Philadelphia, I hope we can run down there for five minutes to let you see how well you perform in absentia.

Thank you again for cooperating in this effort.

Yours most sincerely,

Don Thornburgh

Managing Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Copy to Mr. Ed Murrow -

September 23, 1958.

WCAU - Channel 10,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Both as an individual citizen and chairman of the Liberty Bell Shrine Committee of Zions Reformed Church, I took great pleasure in listening to your program at 12:15 on Sunday, September 21, under the title "The Liberty Bell Speaks".

I was very pleased with the tape recording (I presume) of Mr. Edward Murrow. As usual, he has done an outstanding job and you folks have done an excellent job in your presentation. I was sorry, however, to have missed any mention of the fact that the Liberty Bell had been taken to Allentown and placed under the floor of our Church for safe-keeping from the British, who were occupying the city of Philadelphia in September 1777 into the summer of the following year. However, I imagine that in the course of events this is sometimes overlooked, but is a very important aspect in our particular life.

Needless to say I enjoyed the program so much that I would like to have whatever printed material you may have of this program and in lieu of such a program in printed form or Mr. Murrow's speech in printed form, I am wondering whether it is possible for our committee to borrow the tape or duplicate of the broadcast. If it is impossible to do either of these, is it possible that we could purchase a duplicate of the tape and if so please quote the price.

If at any time you stage, or the net work should put on something of particular interest about the Liberty Bell, our committee would be very honored if you would notify us in advance to be on the look out for same since all of us are relatively busy men but are interested in anything dealing with the history, past, present or future, of this wonderful symbol of our independence and principles upon which this country was founded.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesies you may extend, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Morgan D. Person, MD

MORGAN D. PERSON, M. D., Chairman
Liberty Bell Shrine Committee,
1334 Hamilton St.,
Allentown, Pa.

Dear Mr Person
You may be interested in the enclosed pamphlet for some future tape recordings or personal statements

MDP-keg.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

As you can see by this letter, we enjoyed your presentation on "The Liberty Bell Speaks and if there is any other material which you personally have on hand, either in printed form or in tape recording, we would be glad to have the use of it for a relatively short time.

Sincerely
M D Person, M.D.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

U. S. Naval Base
Newport, Rhode Island

September 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Thornburgh:

I have just learned that next Sunday the National Park Services is to be presented with a tape recording by Edward R. Murrow of the story of the Liberty Bell. Throughout the world, the Liberty Bell has been a symbol of American democracy. Now, thanks to the efforts of you and your staff at WCAU, the Liberty Bell story will be heard by an estimated million and a half visitors yearly.

On behalf of the President, may I extend to you personally, as well as to Mr. Murrow and all those who have made this possible, his sincere appreciation. Hereafter, those who visit the Liberty Bell will be able to understand more fully the meaning of the American heritage of freedom.

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. Donald W. Thornburgh
Station WCAU
Philadelphia 31, Pennsylvania

Time, Internat'l

TIME International
The Weekly Newsmagazine

★ CANADIAN EDITION
★ LATIN AMERICAN EDITION
★ ATLANTIC OVERSEAS EDITION
★ PACIFIC OVERSEAS EDITION

TIME & LIFE BUILDING · ROCKEFELLER CENTER · NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS: TIMEINC NEWYORK

May 4, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May we ask a favor of you?

We are conducting a survey about Japan among leading U. S. business and professional men and women. Simultaneously, a similar study is being undertaken in Japan, concerning the United States.

I became convinced of the usefulness of such a study during my recent trip to Japan as a member of a U. S. Trade Mission for the Department of Commerce, and believe that the results of this survey will help create better understanding between Japan and the U.S.

Your response is very important to the success of this study, as we have chosen only a limited number of opinion leaders to receive the questionnaire. We must emphasize that your response is equally important to us whether you happen to know the right answers or not, and whether you like, dislike, or are indifferent to Japan.

Of course, all answers are confidential, and will be used only in combination with those of others to obtain a statistical picture. Please fill out the enclosed questionnaire -- you will probably find it quite interesting -- and return it in the stamped envelope provided. On request, we will be glad to send you the results of this survey. Just write your full name and address below and return this letter with the questionnaire, or, if you prefer, separately.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Wm S. Honneus

William S. Honneus

P. S. The enclosed shiny coin is intended not as payment, but as a token of our appreciation for your help. It may brighten a spring day for some child you know.

SURVEY AMONG AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN AND OPINION LEADERS

Please answer the questions without looking up any information. If you do not know the answer to a question, take an "educated guess," or write "don't know." This is NOT a quiz. Your answers are equally valuable to us whether they are right or wrong, favorable or unfavorable.

YOU AND JAPAN

Please check if you ever:

Saw a Japanese movie............ ☐
Saw a play about Japanese........ ☐
Ate in a Japanese restaurant....... ☐
Owned an object made in Japan ☐

Had a Japanese acquaintance...... ☐
Read a book on Japan................ ☐
Read about Japan in a magazine ☐
None of these.......................... ☐

How would you rate Japanese performance in:

	Good	*Average*	*Poor*	*Don't Know*
Architecture?............................	☐	☐	☐	☐
Home Furnishings Design?........	☐	☐	☐	☐
Baseball?..................................	☐	☐	☐	☐
Golf?...	☐	☐	☐	☐
Swimming?................................	☐	☐	☐	☐

What type of information on Japan would interest you most? Information on

Scenery and points of interest.... ☐
Theater and dance.................. ☐
History and religion.............. ☐

Movies .... ☐
Art .... ☐
Food .... ☐

What else?________________________________

Have you or anyone in your family bought any Japanese product within the last two years and if so, what product(s)?

________________ ________________ ________________ None bought ☐

If any bought, please circle the product bought last.

Why did you happen to buy a Japanese product last time you bought one?

Design .... ☐ Quality .... ☐ Recommended .... ☐
Price .... ☐ Availability .... ☐ What else?________________________

Did you consider the price of this product;................................ High? ☐ Medium? ☐ Low? ☐
Would you still have bought it if the price had been 25% higher?........................... Yes ☐ No ☐
After using it, did you feel it was:...............Worth the price? ☐ Worth more? ☐ Worth less? ☐
Would you buy the same Japanese product again?.. Yes ☐ No ☐

Which of the following amounts would you say are nearest to a) the cost, b) the time it takes to fly to Japan from the West Coast?

a) Cost: .... $600 .... ☐ $800 .... ☐ $1,200 .... ☐ $1,500 .... ☐
b) Hours in the air: .... 12 hrs. .... ☐ 18 hrs. .... ☐ 24 hrs. .... ☐ 30 hrs. .... ☐

Have you or has any member of your family ever been in Japan?...... I was ☐ A relative was ☐ No ☐
If "yes," was your (his) general impression of the Japanese:.... Good? ☐ Bad? ☐ Indifferent? ☐
Was the trip made:...................................for business? ☐ for pleasure? ☐ or in the service? ☐

How would you classify your own feelings toward Japan and the Japanese?
Friendly ☐ Friendly with reservations ☐ Neutral ☐ Somewhat unfriendly ☐ Antagonistic ☐

THE U.S. AND JAPAN

Which of these cultural imports from the U.S. would you expect to find in Japan?

Plays .... ☐ Jazz .... ☐ Books .... ☐
Movies .... ☐ Sports figures .... ☐ Scientists .... ☐
TV programs .... ☐ Magazines .... ☐ Artists .... ☐

Do you think an expanded exchange program of students and professors would be desirable? Yes ☐ No ☐

Which of these countries has the highest literacy rate? .... U.S. ☐ Japan ☐ U.S.S.R. ☐

Would you say there are more women:..in the U.S. House of Representatives? ☐
or in the Japanese Diet?.................. ☐

Which of the following do you think has a) about the same area, and which has b) about the same population, as Japan?

a) Same area:.................. New York ☐ Montana ☐ One-half the U.S. ☐
b) Same population:......... New York ☐ Montana ☐ One-half the U.S. ☐

Populations increase in most countries. Do you think the rate of population increase is faster:
In Japan? ...... ☐
or in the U.S.? ☐

What would you estimate is the approximate number of a) members of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan and, b) of the Japanese Defense Forces?

U.S. Armed Forces in Japan: 50,000 ☐ 75,000 ☐ 100,000 ☐ 150,000 ☐ 200,000 ☐
Japanese Defense Forces:...... 50,000 ☐ 75,000 ☐ 100,000 ☐ 150,000 ☐ 200,000 ☐

Do you think that it is in the self-interest of the U.S. to have a strong economy in Japan?

Yes, even if it costs us money to support it.............. ☐
Yes, provided they can stand on their own feet.......... ☐
Yes, provided they do not compete with U.S. products ☐
No, it is not in our self-interest.............................. ☐

U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE

How do you think Japanese exports to the U.S. compare in dollar volume with U.S. exports to Japan?

Japan exports more to the U.S. .... ☐
The U.S. exports more to Japan ...... ☐
They are about the same .... ☐

If you were shopping for quality merchandise, in which of the following categories would you consider buying Japanese products?

Cameras .... ☐
Chinaware .... ☐
Cotton textiles .... ☐
Cultured pearls .... ☐
Sewing machines .... ☐
Silk .... ☐
Stainless steel flatware .... ☐
Toys .... ☐
Transistor (small) radios ...... ☐

Which one of the above products would you say accounts for the largest dollar amount of Japanese exports to the U.S.? .... ______________________

In what other product lines do you think Japan can produce quality merchandise? ______________________

______________________ ______________________ ______________________

Do you think increasing the importation of Japanese *quality consumer products* to this country would be:

Desirable? .... ☐
Undesirable? .... ☐
Harmful? .... ☐

If there were a considerable lowering of the tariff barriers between the U.S. and Japan, would this affect your business:

Favorably? .... ☐
Unfavorably? .... ☐
Not at all? .... ☐

Would you say that the retail price of most Japanese products sold in the U.S. is:

Too high? .... ☐
About what it should be? .... ☐
Too low? .... ☐

Do you think that the opinion of most U.S. consumers on Japanese *quality* goods is:

The same today as it was 5 years ago? ☐
More favorable? .... ☐
Less favorable? .... ☐

Please turn

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE

One of the following is the name of the Prime Minister of Japan. Which?

Fujiyama ☐ Yoshida ☐ Kishi ☐ Hatoyama ☐ Ishizaka ☐

Can you recall the name of the Crown Prince of Japan and his bride?

________________ and ________________ Don't know ☐

Before World War II, twenty-one percent of all Japanese exports went to China. Do you believe Japan should continue to follow the U.S. lead in restricting trade with Red China?.. Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you think that during the past 5 years the living standards of Japanese workers:

Have gone up? ☐ Gone down? ☐ Remained unchanged? ☐

Which of the following countries do you think has the largest, and which the smallest percentage of Communists?

Largest percentage: .... France ☐ India ☐ Italy ☐ Japan ☐ Brazil ☐

Smallest percentage: .... France ☐ India ☐ Italy ☐ Japan ☐ Brazil ☐

Which of the following statements would you think true?

The English language is taught:...... In Japanese grade schools...... ☐ Universities .... ☐

High Schools .... ☐ Is not taught at all in Japan.... ☐

CLASSIFICATION DATA

(The following questions are asked for statistical reasons only)

Are you a.. man? ☐ or a woman? ☐

Age: ....Under 25 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-54 ☐ 55 and over ☐

What is the highest grade of school you attended?

Grade school .... ☐ Attended college .... ☐

High school .... ☐ Graduated from college ☐

Postgraduate study........ ☐

What is your line of business or profession?

____

We would appreciate any comments you may have on Japanese-U.S. relations.

____

____

Many Thanks for Your Help

Timms, John C.

KEIP & TIMMS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
113 N. CHURCH ST.
HUDSON, MICHIGAN
HILLCREST 8-4241

VICTOR L. KEIP
JOHN C. TIMMS

January 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having enjoyed for many years your recording series "I Can Hear It Now", I have a suggestion for a humorous recorded yearly series.

The thought occurred to me after reading a feature column in one of the newspapers the other day. The article contained a few of the funnier mistakes which had happened on radio and television in 1958. All of the incidents were at least "chucklers", but when I read the account of Chet Huntley attempting to introduce Herbert Hoover, Jr., I laughed so hard I cried. Imagine hearing him say, "......and now to the rostrum, Herbert Hever, Jr. ......Hebert Hover ......Hobert Hoover ...Hobert Hooper ......applause." I think if it had been the actual happening on a recording, I would have wet my pants. I still laugh just thinking about it.

Perhaps my humor is a bit jaded, but I doubt it, since several of my friends laughed as hard or harder than I did. Anyway, it was just a thought and I pass it on.

With very best wishes for the New Year, I am

Very truly yours,

John C. Timms

jct/ek

Tinker, G. A.

June 26, 1959

Mr. Grant A. Tinker
Warwick & Legler Inc.
375 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Grant:

Belated thanks for your gracious letter of June 17. Believe me, all of us will be warmed by your words, particularly with that old-fashioned one - integrity.

I very much hope that, at the end of the year, Johnny, Jesse and I will again be involved in a collective venture, and it would pleasure us all greatly if you, too, were a part of it. Thanks again for your letter.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

WARWICK & LEGLER, INC.
Advertising
375 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22

June 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. John Aaron
Mr. Jesse Zousmer
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed, John and Jesse:

I have been meaning to do this for ever so long, since March I guess, but a thousand and one less pleasant activities have caused me to put it off shamefully.

Marie Torre's reminder this morning that June 26 marks your last PERSON TO PERSON effort of the season serves finally to move me to action.

My purpose is simply to put in writing my extreme gratitude for the courtesies all three of you gentlemen extended me during the all too short period of Revlon's PERSON sponsorship. Not only were the kindnesses appreciated, but it was a pleasure to have a chance to observe the workings of a well-knit team which had reasonable rules and procedures as well as the determination and integrity to make them stick. I am sure I don't have to explain why these attributes are so welcome to one of my particular client affiliation.

Thanks again for everything. Let me also take this opportunity to wish each of you in his individual enterprises (as well as occasional collective ventures, I hope) continued satisfaction and success.

Most cordially,

Grant A. Tinker

Grant A. Tinker

GAT:jb

Tipton, Jack

KLZ
TELEVISION
channel 7
ALADDIN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
CBS
131 SPEER BOULEVARD
DENVER 3, COLORADO

January 2, 1959

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6

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thought you would be interested in the attached Radio-TV column by Tom Watt of The Denver Post.

He has some mighty fine things to say about CBS News and your "Years of Crisis" last weekend.

Best regards,

Jack Tipton

Jack Tipton,
Station Manager, KLZ-TV

JT/et

Enc.

A Subsidiary of Time, Incorporated

ON THE AIR

With THOMPSON R. WATT

Denver Post Radio and Television Editor

Hard to Top That Sunday 'Spectacular'

They had neither speaking parts nor cue cards, but what a "spectacular" those fellows put on in Yankee Stadium Sunday.

If you've heard us grouse of the mediocrity of television, we take it **all**—(no, not **all**, but most of it)—back: it's occasional moments like this that make wading through tedious hours of westerns worth while.

Other than the brief power failure when the Colts were on the Giants' 8 (and our heart was in our mouth), the only fault we could find with this fantastic football fracas was that the sudden death overtime caused us to miss the first few minutes of CBS News' coup, **"The Face of Red China."**

Because the travels of American newsmen in Red China have been restricted, we know little of recent developments in this massive land of 650 million. **"The Face of Red China"** was an informative photo tour by a German photographer, Rolf Gilhausen. To supply narration, CBS imported Gerald Clark, London correspondent of the Montreal Star, who recently completed a swing through Communist China.

There were glimpses of tremendous industrial growth, accomplished by people who work ceaselessly—with animal instinctiveness. Said Clark at one point: **"The higher the industrial rise, the greater the decline in human rights."** These masses, in fact, are **"too busy to protest."**

An hour couldn't begin to cover the ground; but, as the ground is virtually untilled—"The Face of Red China" was a frightening portrait and distinguished journalistic achievement.

Commentator Walter Cronkite said in conclusion: "This has been an unprecedented look at a giant stirring."

It had indeed.

* * *

WITH ITS RED CHINA REPORT, CBS News managed to edge its rival, NBC, by only seven days. NBC is rushing for showing next Sunday a color film by John Strohm, first American correspondent to gain entry into China since the Korea War.

* * *

THE most heartening development in television sponsorship in many months was in evidence Sunday night when the tab for an excellent, adult public affairs program, **"Years of Crisis,"** was picked up by a cigarette and a soap.

Seldom does a program of such stature crowd two bankrolled programs (**"Keep Talking"** and **"What's My Line?"**) out of evening time; more often, it is carried sustaining on Sunday afternoons.

We're certain **"Years of Crisis,"** a discussion of world affairs by Edward R. Murrow and CBS ace foreign and Washington correspondents, was out-rated by Loretta Young and **"Maverick."** Nevertheless, we hope the network and courageous sponsors stand firm: it would be only justice that such experiments prove public responsibility and salesmanship can be compatible.

We wish we smoked and washed, we'd run out and buy a pack and box of flakes—in appreciation.

In plumping for support of responsible public service programs, Murrow said in a recent speech that too many sponsors believe television's only purpose is **"to distract, delude, amuse and insulate."**

Murrow won a point Sunday: he found financial support for the type of program he believes television was intended.

* * *

BOTH CBS and NBC began wrapping up the year and projecting for '59 Sunday.

"Kaleidoscope" was devoted to a lively discussion of world affairs by NBC Washington and foreign correspondents hauled into New York for their annual summations. Some healthy sparks crackled, as these craftsmen fenced over several points.

NBC has a competent news corps. For reasons of comparison, it is unfortunate it is playing in the same league with CBS. A body would be hard put to find another team as articulate and news-steeped as that Columbia crew.

* * *

MURROW'S **"Small World"** Sunday provided a delicious **Profile of the Barb**, in a discussion of the film business between Actress Vivien Leigh, Kenneth Tynan, London movie critic currently on loan to the New Yorker, and Producer Sam Goldwyn. In tangling with Miss Leigh and Tynan, Producer Goldwyn was over his head; he reminded this reporter a little of Al Kelly, the comic double-talk expert.

VIVIEN LEIGH

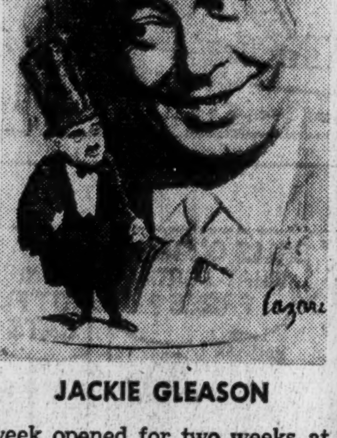
Tynan alluded to the possibly-harmful political connotations of Goldwyn's epic, "Porgy & Bess." Goldwyn's defense was stuffy. Tynan wondered why American producers demand more screen credits than do producers of foreign films? Producer Goldwyn's answer was smoggy.

Miss Leigh got her dander up (**"I beg to differ"**) when Goldwyn questioned the talents of Orson Welles. Later, she argued with Goldwyn about Hollywood films being made for the fast buck rather than for posterity. To emphasize that H'wood films live, Goldwyn said a film made 30 years ago by Cecil DeMille (a film whose title eluded him for an uncomfortable time) was **"still being shown . . ."**

"Oh, where?" Tynan jumped in. **"In the Fiji Islands?"**

* * *

STATION BREAKS—Jackie Gleason will call it quits on his Friday night CBS-Television series after this week. Still under contract to CBS, he is to star in four one-shots next season, and may write and produce several "specials." Gleason's weekly half-hour has not attracted the ratings hoped for . . . **Danny Scholl**, who is to portray Frank Butler in next summer's Post Opera, "Annie, Get Your Gun," has signed to appear on ABC-TV's **"Peter Lind Hayes Show"** for the week of Jan. 6. Scholl recently was discharged from a New York hospital, where he underwent treatment for a mysterious paralysis . . . **Richard** ("Have Gun, Will Travel") **Boone** begins rehearsals Jan. 9 as Abraham Lincoln for a B'way play, "The Rivalry," written by Norman Corwin. He'll report back for **"Have Gun"** filming in the summer . . . **"Young Dr. Malone,"** an ageless radio soapie, replaced another soapie, **"Today Is Ours,"** on NBC-TV Monday afternoon . . . **Red Skelton** this week opened for two weeks at the Riviera in Las Vegas . . . KLZ Time Salesman **Ward Crowley** received Monday a unique holiday missive. It is a handsome, embossed card inscribed, **"Best & Brightest New Year's Greetings from Gamal Abdel Nasser, president of the United Arab Republic."** A stamp collector, Crowley last spring wrote Nasser requesting a special issue. He got the stamps—and apparently remained in Nasser's little black book.



JACKIE GLEASON

* * *

We Buy Scrap Metal

Tocci, Annette

June 5, 1958

Dear Miss Tocci:

Many thanks for your nice letter enclosing the pamphlet entitled THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION - ITS GLOBAL BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE which I read with a great deal of interest.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy.

Sincerely,

Miss Annette Tocci
Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 East 38 Street
New York, New York

mcc

Telephone Murray Hill 3-4331

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Tref, etc

May 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a press copy of the latest Public Affairs pamphlet, THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION - ITS GLOBAL BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE, by Albert Deutsch, together with the release. You will note that the foreword has been written by Dr. Charles W. Mayo.

This pamphlet commemorates the Tenth Anniversary of The World Health Organization, and describes the many activities and achievements of WHO during its first decade in coordinating humanity's world-wide struggle for better world health.

We hope you will read this pamphlet immediately and decide to use it in some way, or mention its availability, in one of your programs.

If we can be of further help to you or if you need additional information, please don't hesitate to call me.

Sincerely yours,

Annette Tocci

Annette Tocci
Educational Associate

AT:mm
enc.

25¢

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
— Its Global Battle against Disease —

BY ALBERT DEUTSCH

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET No. 265

I am happy to preface Mr. Albert Deutsch's stimulating pamphlet on the World Health Organization and its objectives. It is pleasing indeed to be able to point out that medicine has played such a role on an international scale for almost forty years, and in a great many instances the results have been more impressive and certainly more enduring than those achieved by leaders of governments and framers of treaties.

As long ago as 1919, physicians contributed to the ideal of a world-wide health organization. The twenty-third article of the covenant of the League of Nations dealt specifically with provisions for the international "control of disease." A world-wide organization was founded to realize it, and the achievements of that first endeavor on a global scale left a permanent impress on health and medicine in every country, no matter how remote.

As Mr. Deutsch shows, the World Health Organization was officially launched in 1948. As he says, "Its membership, functions, and goals are far broader than the old League of Nations Health Organization." This is fitting, because it demonstrates an orderly and progressive process of evolution. I think it also shows that the labors of medicine in the field of international health have had an almost unbroken continuity for almost a half-century, and that vigor, imagination, skill, and success have attended these eminently statesmanlike labors.

Charles W. Mayo, M. D.
Mayo Clinic
Rochester, Minnesota

the public affairs committee

This pamphlet is one of a series published by the Public Affairs Committee, a nonprofit educational organization founded in 1935 "to develop new techniques to educate the American public on vital economic and social problems and to issue concise and interesting pamphlets dealing with such problems, derived wherever possible from the long-time studies of leading research institutions."

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THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
– Its Global Battle Against Disease –

BY ALBERT DEUTSCH

Mr. Deutsch, noted writer on health and welfare subjects, prepared this pamphlet for the Public Affairs Committee in commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the World Health Organization. Publication was made possible through the assistance of the Milbank Memorial Fund. . . . The art work is by Alexander Dobkin.

CONCERN creased the brows of doctors everywhere when, in the spring of 1957, the news was flashed around the world that large-scale influenza epidemics had broken out in Asia. The doctors knew that it was only a matter of time before the swiftly-moving flu virus would spread to other – perhaps to all – parts of the globe, possibly with the speed of a flash fire. They knew that influenza could be caused by any one of several strains of viruses, known and unknown, of different degrees of virulence, and they couldn't tell whether this spreading epidemic would be mild or severe.

They remembered the nightmarish influenza pandemic (worldwide epidemic) of 1918-19 which killed more than 15,000,000 humans, most of them young adults. In the United States alone, there were 20,000,000 cases and 850,000 deaths – seven times the entire death toll in the American armed forces during World War I.

What came to be known as the Asian flu was abroad in that spring of 1957, and none could predict what devastation it would wreak.

International notice of the new outbreak came on May 4, 1957, when the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, received a message from far-off Singapore revealing a widescale epidemic there. It was later established that the disease had already erupted in March in North China, and spread rapidly from there to the rest of the Chinese mainland and to the island of Hong Kong, where an estimated one out of every five residents had come down with the flu.

global defense against asian flu

Very soon samples of the flu virus were flown from Singapore to the World Influenza Center in London, and to the International Influenza Center in Montgomery, Alabama. These two major centers are among fifty-nine designated ten years ago by WHO in forty-eight countries ringing the globe. Profiting from the costly lesson of the 1918-19 pandemic, which had caught the world totally unprepared, WHO had created its global network of influenza centers where virus strains could be isolated and identified, vaccines developed, and current data analyzed by specialists.

The virus was quickly identified as a new strain — a mutant, or variant, of Group A influenza against which existing vaccines were powerless. A grim, dramatic race began between the anticipated pandemic and the development of a vaccine and other measures to blunt its potential impact. The global anti-influenza network of WHO went into action at once. Daily the progress of the epidemic was charted. Scores of governmental health departments all over the world were kept constantly informed on the influenza picture. A stream of communication on developments of vaccines and treatment methods was smoothly maintained between scientific laboratories in many countries. Health and medical men were alerted and mobilized against expected influenza outbreaks in their own countries. As Stewart Hunter of the U. S. Public Health Service put it:

"I doubt that in the entire history of medicine there is another example of such speed of action and reaction, of the rise of a problem and the swift mobilization of resources to meet it."

From the Asian mainland, the epidemic moved to the Western Pacific, then fanned out in all directions. Within five months it had engulfed the six continents. It reached the United States in summer, appearing first in navy and army bases and camps, then in densely populated civilian centers. When schools opened in September, they became potent focal points for the spread of the virus.

united states hit hard

In the fall and winter of 1957-58, according to United States Public Health Service estimates, no fewer than 80,000,000 Americans – nearly half the total population – were disabled by respiratory ailments to a degree serious enough to keep them from work or school at least one day. It is impossible to tell exactly how many of these suffered from Asian influenza, but it undoubtedly accounted for the majority of respiratory cases.

But no public panic marked this epidemic, as was the case with its 1918-19 counterpart. Frequent bulletins assured the general public that their health experts were fully informed, and that the latter were taking the most effective action possible on the basis of accurate data radiating from the World Health Organization centers. Thanks to the rapid mobilization of public health and commercial laboratories in this country, a safe and fairly effective vaccine was developed and distributed to millions of Americans with unprecedented speed.

The pandemic, on the whole, proved to be relatively mild. Although the numbers who became ill were probably as great as the 1918-19 pandemic, it was far less lethal. It proved a sober reminder, however, that disease germs know no national boundaries and that, in spite of our advanced public health defenses, we are by no means dwelling in an impenetrable stronghold against invading diseases. It demonstrated, too, that we have no certain safeguards against new strains of disease germs that might erupt anywhere, anytime.

The effective work of WHO in mobilizing world resources against the great Asian flu pandemic is but the most recent example of how useful – how *necessary* – such a global health agency is to us in this age when revolutionary strides in communication and transportation draw the family of man ever closer together. In the decade since its establishment, this remarkable organization – operating on a total annual budget of less than half a cent for each human being – has, in cooperation with the various governments, snatched millions of men, women and children from death and rescued many millions more from painful and crippling diseases. In a world tense and distracted by the rumbling threats of titanic wars that might kill off most, if not all, of the human race, WHO has united 88 nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, in what is perhaps the highest of civilized aspirations – a relentless war against the common enemies of all mankind: disease and death. Steadily it is forging a protective shield of health that girdles the globe.

HOW W.H.O. GREW

Like its parent body, the United Nations, the World Health Organization was born – or at least conceived – in the United States. At its founding meeting in San Francisco in 1945, the UN issued an implicit mandate for the creation of a health organization to be included among its "specialized agencies" . . . upon the initiative of the delegates from Brazil and China. The following year an International Health Conference, presided over by Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service, and attended by representatives of sixty-four nations, was held in New York City to lay the groundwork for the establishment of the proposed UN agency.

I covered the founding meeting as a newspaper reporter. I recall the thrilling sight of these health men gathered from all over the world, representing governments with sharply conflicting political and social ideologies, yet laboring together in harmony toward the well-being of all mankind. A WHO Constitution was drafted on this occasion, to become effective when twenty-six nations would ratify it. In the meanwhile, an Interim Commission was set up to carry on international health activities pending the emergence of a permanent World Health Organization. The twenty-sixth country ratified the Constitution in 1948, and on April 7th of that year – since recognized globally as World Health Day – the World Health Organization was officially launched as an integral part of the United Nations. Dr. Brock Chisholm, wartime chief of psychiatry in the Canadian Army and a renowned humanist, was elected director general of WHO, a post he held until 1953, when he was succeeded by Dr. M. G. Candau of Brazil, then assistant director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and former head of the Brazilian Government's Cooperative Health Services.

The opening paragraphs of the WHO Constitution comprise a set of memorable and inspiring principles:

> *Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.*
>
> *The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.*
>
> *The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security, and is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and States.*
>
> *The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all.*

This may sound like shooting for the moon. But when we consider that the phrase, "shooting for the moon," is today an imminent reality, then the objectives of WHO do not seem so fanciful.

feet on firm ground

Meanwhile, WHO is not sitting on a cloud, waiting for the health millenium to come upon the world of itself. At its Geneva headquarters are gathered experts in every conceivable field of health and medicine, recruited from the cream of professional manpower in many parts of the earth. There they set into motion plans for the reduction and eradication of diseases that threaten large nations and small, in every clime.

Daily bulletins radiate from Geneva to the outposts of humanity, informing health specialists everywhere of current trends and courses of major diseases. At frequent intervals, WHO summons the foremost experts in some particular area of health to conferences where up-to-date scientific knowledge can be exchanged and made the basis for more effective campaigns against a specific disease threat.

As you read these words, hundreds of WHO staff workers — physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers, health educators, and other health experts — are slogging through swamplands, cutting their way through jungle brush, riding burros, camels and jeeps over deserts and mountains, crossing crocodile-infested streams, flying helicopters to remote tribal villages inaccesssible to overland travel. They operate in teeming metropolitan areas and in isolated outposts. They come from many lands, including the United States; regardless of their diverse political views, social philosophies, and religions, they are united by a common ideal — the essential dignity and worth of the human individual, wherever he is and whatever his condition. They carry with them life-saving and health-restoring drugs, devices, nutritional aids, skills and knowledge. Often these bearers of health willingly incur great risks to their own lives and limbs.

a few cents for a life

The human race now numbers more than 2,700,000,000 people. It comes as a shock to learn that fully half of them are suffering chronic diseases that are preventable by knowledge, skills, and techniques already at hand. Millions of people, children and adults, are dying needlessly every year simply because known means of succor are not available to them. In a great many cases, a life could be saved quickly and easily at a cost of a few cents. Yet, in the time it takes to read this sentence, scores of fellow humans the world around will have died for want of a vaccine, drug or other disease-fighting device that could be purchased with these few cents.

This is indeed a conscience-stirring fact for those of us fortunate enough to live amidst so much plenty — that millions of members of the human race die needlessly when each could be saved at the cost of a few cents.

As noted earlier, the World Health Organization is already saving large numbers of human lives. But its capacity for rescue work is limited by its extremely modest budget — totalling $13,500,000 in 1958.

HOW W.H.O. WORKS

The World Health Organization is one of eleven specialized agencies of the United Nations, along with such bodies as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the International Labor Organization. In actual practice, it operates virtually as an independent agency, with its own governing body, its own rules, its own budget. Any country, whether in or out of the UN, can become a member of WHO through election by WHO members, and several non-UN nations are already members.

WHO's governing body is the World Health Assembly, which meets annually to plan financing, program, and operation. The Assembly consists of delegates from all eighty-eight member nations.

At its 1957 meeting in Geneva, the World Health Assembly accepted an invitation from the United States Congress to hold its 1958 meeting in the United States, commemorating the tenth anniversary of WHO. The Assembly voted to meet in Minneapolis in late May, with a two-day special celebration preceding its regular convention.

WHO operations are financed by annual contributions from its members, assessed by the Assembly mainly on their ability to pay. The United States contributes about one-third of the total WHO budget. Some Americans feel that our contribution could be much larger in view of our great comparative wealth and the fact that many of WHO's members are financially impoverished. In addition to the humanitarian issues involved (virtually every dollar means a human life saved), such generosity, they claim, would serve our self-interest by protecting our own health, by helping to preserve peace, stability and security in the world, and by increasing the productivity of millions of individuals who otherwise could not make the things we need and would not have the wherewithal to buy the things we wish to sell.

The director general of WHO, appointed at five-year intervals by the World Health Assembly, administers the agency's operations out of its Geneva headquarters. He appoints the WHO staff, comprising the "secretariat" in Geneva and field workers stationed around the world. The WHO staff totals about a thousand people, representing some fifty-four countries.

To facilitate its farflung programs, WHO has divided the world into six districts, in each of which it maintains a Regional Office with a large degree of responsibility for carrying out projects and programs in its respective area. The regions are: African, Southeast Asian, European, Eastern Mediterranean, Western Pacific and the Region of the Americas. For this last area, instead of setting up a separate office, WHO designated the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB), which has been functioning as an inter-American agency since 1902, as its regional division. The PASB, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., is headed by Dr. Fred L. Soper, a veteran fighter against yellow fever and other infectious diseases.

waging war on many fronts

WHO represents the first truly global mobilization against disease and death in history. Its membership, functions, and goals are far broader than the old League of Nations Health Organization. WHO's peace-building war is waged on many fronts and on a "priority" basis — with its main efforts directed against those diseases that create the worst havoc, in terms of killing and crippling. The top priorities include campaigns against:

- *Malaria,* probably the most devastating of all existing diseases, accounting for at least 150,000,000 victims each year, with some 1,500,000 deaths annually.
- *Other communicable diseases,* including yaws, tuberculosis, smallpox, typhus, schistosomiasis, yellow fever, leprosy and influenza.
- *Water-borne diseases,* such as cholera and typhoid fever, caused mainly by poor sanitary systems.
- *Disease and debility caused by malnutrition* or under-nutrition. This condition affects hundreds of millions of humans.
- *Trachoma and other eye diseases,* causing blindness in millions, yet easily preventable.

Also high among WHO campaign priorities are:

- *Protection of infant and maternal health* — to save hundreds of thousands of mothers and children who die needlessly because of lack of already-known and cheaply-administered health services. (In many areas of the world, one of every three babies dies before reaching its first birthday.)
- Development of knowledge and skills and facilities *to strengthen mental health and to combat mental illness,* which claims many millions of victims in underdeveloped as well as in highly developed countries.
- Collecting information, conducting studies, and setting up *defenses against radiation hazards* arising from peaceful uses of atomic energy.

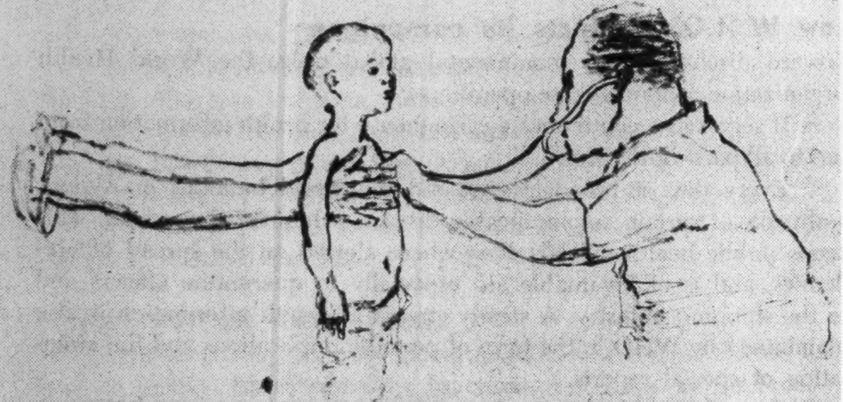
how W.H.O. conducts its campaigns

Toward discharging its monumental global tasks, the World Health Organization conducts these operations:

- It serves as a continuous clearinghouse for health information from and to all parts of the world.
- Every day, it broadcasts around the world bulletins on serious outbreaks of certain communicable diseases wherever they occur. This keeps public health officials everywhere alerted on the spread of epidemics, and is of invaluable aid especially to quarantine officers and to the shipping industry. A steady stream of health information is also maintained by WHO in the form of periodic publications and the circulation of special reports.
- One of WHO's great achievements has been its success in promoting worldwide, uniform quarantine standards. Improvised and conflicting quarantine regulations were for centuries a constant source of bitter quarrels and dangerous confusion between nations and port cities.
- WHO has standardized the manufacture of scores of vaccines, antibiotics and other important biologicals. Standard methods of preparation are available to all public health laboratories and commercial pharmaceutical firms for comparison, greatly facilitating the most effective development of such biologicals.
- WHO has prepared and issued an International Pharmacopoeia — a book that details exact prescriptions for therapeutic drugs, with methods for testing their purity and effectiveness. It provides internationally-recognizable names for the most important drugs, avoiding the confusion caused by a welter of brand and patented names for the same product.
- WHO has also succeeded, in very large measure, in getting national health authorities to adopt uniform standards for the reporting of births, deaths, disease, and other vital statistics. This development of uniform statistics has a far more important bearing on the global war against disease than most laymen realize. The biostatistician, who studies and reports on trends relating to life and health, has emerged as a vital figure in the campaign against sickness and misery.

"side by side"

One of the major functions of WHO is the provision of technical assistance for disease-fighting and health-building projects wherever it is needed and requested. At present, WHO has hundreds of health ex-



perts, usually operating as teams (physicians, nurses, scientists, educators, technicians), assigned to more than a hundred countries and territories, helping to stamp out disease and to maintain health. Increasingly, these WHO experts work side by side with "counterparts" — personnel assigned by the local governments. The knowledge, skills, and methods of the experts are thus transmitted to their local counterparts, who can then carry on the health work on their own and, in turn, train others, thus expanding the health resources of their native land. The WHO experts who are invited to these field tasks in many parts of the world as demonstration teams or consultants to national health officials include many famous public health leaders.

training programs

WHO maintains an international training fellowship program, which permits medical men and other health workers to study modern methods of combating disease at advanced teaching centers. More than a thousand such fellowships have been granted by WHO this year. The global agency also sends experts to various areas to help set up training centers for national and local health personnel.

tapping the world's reservoir of experts

Among the most valuable features of WHO is its ability to tap constantly the reservoir of world leadership in the health field, and to use this collective wisdom in solving specific problems. WHO maintains thirty-six panels of experts whose advice is available at all times through correspondence, and who are gathered together on occasion for international conferences on particular aspects of health.

These thirty-six expert groups are concerned with such subjects as the following: drug addiction, antibiotics, chronic degenerative diseases, dental health, environmental sanitation, laboratory methods, statistics, insecticides, health aspects of atomic energy, health education of the public, quarantine methods, maternal and child health, mental health, nursing, nutrition, occupational health, organization of medical care, rehabilitation, and with some specific diseases such as malaria, plague, rabies, and tuberculosis.

It should be stressed here that WHO *is, in the main, a catalytic agent* that can do a lot with a little by introducing inexpensive know-how and skills into a situation and by using local personnel and equipment to the greatest possible extent for the actual performance of a health task. WHO does not direct or order any member country to do anything. It provides information and advice – and helps actively when invited to do so by the national government. It has no power to enforce any of its recommendations. It can and does, within its limited resources and on the basis of the collective wisdom of its respected experts, propose disease-fighting and health-promoting programs, and participates directly as needed and wanted.

how W.H.O. cooperates

Other specialized agencies within the United Nations, as well as national and international organizations outside the parent body, conduct activities that relate directly or indirectly to fields with which the World Health Organization is actively involved. This obvious fact could lead to much wasteful duplication were the will and wisdom required for cooperation lacking. Most of WHO's work is done only after mutual planning with these other agencies. This coordination often results in joint projects for better health.

WHO, for instance, conducts many of its campaigns against disease-producing malnutrition in cooperation with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), whose major purpose is to raise nutritional levels and living standards and to secure improved production and distribution of foods.

WHO likewise maintains a closely cooperative relationship with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with which its plans and conducts many joint programs aimed at saving mothers and children

from death and disease. In some cases, WHO, FAO and UNICEF collaborate in combating deficiency diseases in children, caused by poor diet or undernutrition.

In view of its responsibility to coordinate all international health work, WHO maintains a close working relationship with the United States International Cooperation Agency, which provides considerable technical health assistance among its activities.

Other WHO projects are developed jointly with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labor Organization.

WHO conducts and finances research projects in various diseases, but its funds are so limited that these projects are necessarily of modest dimensions.

As WHO covers the world in its ministrations, it also covers the whole of health in its all-embracing scope. In the underdeveloped countries, its efforts naturally are concentrated on the infectious diseases that remain rampant in such areas, together with the ailments that kill and maim a high percentage of children. In the more developed areas, its stress is largely on the chronic degenerative diseases that become increasingly serious as a population survives into middle and old age – cancer, diseases of the heart and blood system, mental illness and others.

W.H.O. vs. DISEASE

the scourge of malaria

Probably the most deadly and debilitating disease afflicting mankind today is malaria, carried from human to human by the bloodsucking *anopheles* mosquito. As noted, every year 150,000,000 humans get sick with malaria, about 1,500,000 a year die from it. Think of it. The number of malaria victims today almost equals the population of the whole United States. And the death toll! Every year the equivalent of the combined populations of Minneapolis and Memphis is wiped out. Malaria has killed more humans than all the wars of recorded history combined.

Apart from the human misery stemming from the malaria menace, it has been estimated that the economic cost of this scourge mounts into the billions of dollars each year. The farmer laid low with alternate chills and fever cannot till the soil nor harvest the crop. Entire countries and territories have been impoverished for centuries by this blight.

What makes these facts and figures monumentally horrible is that malaria is cheap to prevent!

It took a simple insect-killer – called DDT – to turn the trick on mankind's greatest single scourge. Introduced as an insecticide less than two decades ago, DDT – together with other insecticides that followed it – has already saved more human lives, probably, than any other manmade chemical. Not many years ago, malaria was a devastating disease in widespread areas of the United States, especially in the Southeast. During World War II, United States public health officials launched an all-out campaign to eradicate malaria, mainly through spraying with DDT large areas of swamplands and other breeding places of the malaria-carrying mosquito. Within a few years, malaria virtually disappeared from this country.

conquer malaria in ten years

From its very beginning, WHO gave its war against malaria top priority. It helped governments to plan their own antimalarial programs. In this connection it sent our malariologists, entomologists (experts on insects), and other specialists into malaria-ridden areas to track down the sources of the disease and to destroy them with DDT and other chemicals and through swamp-draining projects. A bare dozen years ago it was estimated that the annual global toll of malaria was 300,000,000 sufferers and 3,000,000 deaths. Since then, the ravages of malaria have been cut by one-half. Not all this lifesaving can be credited exclusively to WHO, but certainly it has been the major factor.

That still leaves appalling numbers of human beings who sicken and die from malaria every year. They need not die. And WHO has set a deadline to end this annual catastrophe. In 1955 the World Health Assembly voted to start a campaign to eradicate malaria from the earth in ten years. A year earlier, its Regional Office for the Americas – the Pan American Sanitary Bureau – had decided on a program to eliminate malaria from the Western Hemisphere in a decade. Thus, the world's most stirring, dramatic campaign against a single human blight, backed by the vision and knowledge of the foremost public health men and the united will of eighty-eight nations, is now under way.

A major obstacle to the achievement of this grand design is money. WHO set up a Malaria Eradication Special Account in 1955. The

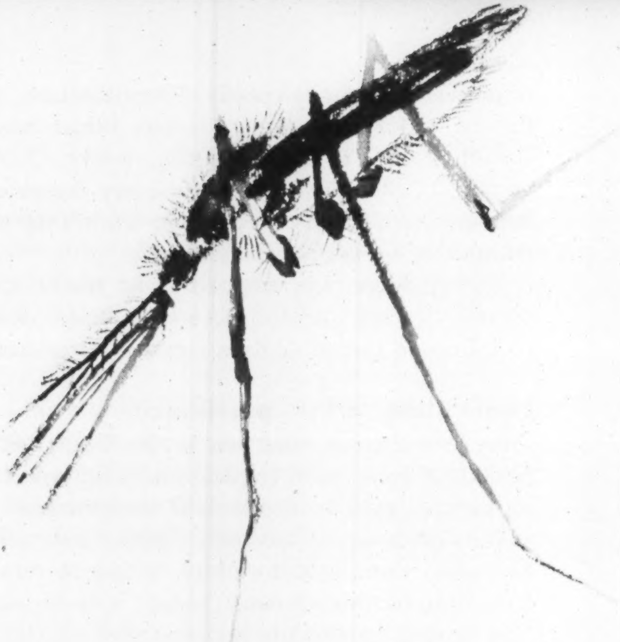
United States Congress in 1957 voted a grant of $5,000,000 to this Special Account (in addition to $3,500,000 appropriated to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau's antimalarial campaign). But WHO needs much more than has thus far been contributed to attain its boldly conceived goal.

grim race against time

Lately another element has entered the picture which makes man's war on malaria a race against time. There are definite signs that the *anopheles* mosquito, the carrier of malaria, is gradually becoming resistant to DDT. That is, the insects are developing defenses that make them immune to this potent chemical killer. If they can gain resistance against DDT, they may do likewise against the other chemicals used to destroy them.

It takes some years for this resistance to develop. The objective of the army of health men now arrayed against the malaria-carrying mosquitoes is to eradicate them from the earth before their growing resistance can develop completely. 1965 is the target date for the total eradication of malaria. It is a grim race, and the stakes are high — life and health for millions of humans. Speed is of the essence. Money is the ingredient that can be converted into the manpower and materials needed to win this race against mass death.

In the past decade or so, some 270,000,000 humans living in areas where they were potential or actual victims of malaria have been protected against the disease by the efforts of WHO, UNICEF, and other disease-fighting agencies. At least 882,000,000 more people remain under the shadow of this menace.



how a deadly cholera epidemic was checked

One of the great strengths of WHO, as we saw in the case of the influenza pandemic, is its capacity to mobilize expert manpower and anti-disease weapons from all parts of the world when an epidemic erupts anywhere. It demonstrated this ability dramatically even before it was formally established, back in the days when it was still the Interim Commission of WHO. In September, 1947, cholera broke out in El Korein, Egypt, where merchants had gathered from all corners of the country for an annual date fair. Panic broke loose in the face of this dread disease. Before quarantine could be established, the assembled merchants and others had fled in all directions, carrying the plague in their precipitate flight. The epidemic soon reached Cairo and spread beyond the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, threatening to radiate death elsewhere in uncontrolled fury. Health experts throughout the world were deeply concerned lest the epidemic spread to many other parts of the world by sea and land travel.

The Interim Commission acted swiftly in the emergency. It cabled appeals to many scientific centers for available cholera vaccine. The response was equally speedy. From England, India, the United States, France and Russia came vaccines which were flown by an historic "health airlift" to Cairo. Within weeks, 20,000,000 doses of cholera vaccine – enough to vaccinate every Egyptian – were at hand. The Interim Commission convened the world's top cholera experts at Geneva within two weeks after the outbreak.

The epidemic was stopped in its tracks. Before its lethal rampage ceased, it accounted for more than 10,000 deaths, but the swift world mobilization undoubtedly averted a far greater catastrophe.

controlling other pestilences

Yaws is a disease unknown in the United States. Yet it afflicts some 50,000,000 humans in tropical and subtropical climes and it debilitates its victims, even to death. It is symptomized by open sores that soon cover wide areas of the body. Until a few years ago, four out of every five men, women, and children living in rural areas of Haiti suffered from this terrible disease. Today, it is virtually nonexistent in Haiti. The reason: penicillin. Just one shot of this wonder drug cures the disease. WHO has a program for its complete eradication throughout the world, a goal that it confidently expects to achieve in a few years.

Tuberculosis, once America's Number One Killer Disease, still afflicts millions of people around the world. But teams of WHO experts, working cooperatively with other agencies, are bringing it under gradual control with increasing millions of doses of BCG vaccine (effective in areas of high TB incidence), along with administrations of the newer antituberculosis drugs.

We could go through a long list of other cruel, impoverishing, death-dealing diseases, especially those affecting children, that are being reduced – and, in some instances and areas, eliminated – by programs conducted or helped by WHO. It all constitutes an inspiring episode in man's long ascent to higher reaches of civilization.

the fight on mental disease

Though the war against the bodily ills that cripple and kill humans constitutes, at least for the time being, the most important and certainly the most dramatic of the World Health Organization's activities, this agency by no means neglects the mental and emotional ills that oppress men everywhere, both in developed and underdeveloped countries. WHO maintains an active division on mental health as well as an expert committee on the subject. In recent years it has held a significant series of conferences on emotional health and ill-health, attended by the top authorities on the subject. One of its greatest concerns is to help clear up the vast areas of ignorance that becloud the field. To this end, it collects and distributes statistics and other data on mental illness. The accumulation of such information will provide considerable aid to the scientists now grappling with one of man's most mysterious afflictions.

We in the United States are inclined to think of ourselves as leaders in virtually every field of health. The fact is that we can learn much, especially in the mental health field, from the experiences of other lands. Substantial improvements in many of our mental hospitals are now being introduced as a result of studies of methods developed in such countries as England, France, and Holland. In 1955, for example, Dr. Robert C. Hunt of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene was granted a WHO Fellowship to study England's "open hospitals" — where mental patients are maintained in wards that have no locked doors. Traditionally, most patients in our state mental hospitals are locked up in wards in the belief that otherwise many of them might run away and commit acts of violence to themselves or to others. Dr. Hunt strongly approved the open hospital system as developed in England, noting that fears of destructive behavior were unfounded. As a result of this and subsequent reports, New York State's mental hospitals are now undergoing a steady transformation, as one door after another is unlocked. Other states are following suit.

THE UNITED STATES STAKE IN W.H.O.

Undoubtedly, we in the United States will eventually profit greatly from the increasing fund of knowledge about mental health and mental disease now being collected and distributed through WHO.

The American public, ever generous in its response to demonstrated need, ever sensitive to preventable suffering, needs no appeal to selfish advantage to spur its humanitarian impulses. Given the facts, it will support the cause aimed at reducing misery and sickness in this world. Fortunately, however, there are many reasons for supporting WHO merely on the basis of enlightened self-interest.

In 1956 the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings on United States' participation in international health programs. In its ensuing report, the Congressional Committee stated:

"The witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee gave strong support to the view that it is in the best interest of the United States to participate in international health activities; that such participation is essential to the protection of the health of the American people, the maintenance of a sound economy, and the promotion of world peace."

economic benefits

In discussing the economic benefits of world health programs, the Committee cited as a dramatic example the building of the Panama Canal. The French had failed for years to build this canal because yellow fever killed off the French technicians almost as soon as they arrived. When it was discovered that mosquitoes transmit yellow fever, the United States cleared the area of the insects and built the canal in a few years. *"The dividends in national security, as well as commercial progress, which the United States has reaped from this early venture in international health are too great to be calculated,"* the Committee observed.

The Committee report, published in 1957, adds these dollars-and-cents benefits to us from international health efforts: *"Unwholesome working conditions can deter American investment in enterprises abroad which may be of great importance to our national economy and our national security. It is costly, and often almost impossible, to construct an oasis of health for employees of American industry in a land where disease is rampant."*

One of the crucial problems of today is how to readjust the world economy so that, instead of depending on aid from the highly developed countries, the economically underdeveloped countries can contribute their full share to the well-being and wealth of the world. An essential first step is to conquer the debilitating diseases which sap the energy, initiative, and ambition of great masses of people and thus destroy their ability to help themselves.

our own health

Aside from economic factors, the state of health everywhere has a potential effect on our own. By guarding against epidemic diseases elsewhere, we insure ourselves substantially against the spread of disease to our shores.

We have conquered or controlled many diseases, but our health leaders are aware that new strains of disease bacteria or viruses may appear suddenly, here or in another part of the world, and spread havoc. A global agency that is constantly alert to the appearance of epidemic illnesses, and can marshal global defenses against them, protects us along with the rest of humankind.

Obviously, too, a country which has so many of its citizens traveling abroad and so many of its military and civilian personnel stationed in farflung parts of the world, has a significant stake in international health protection.

Experts who visit distant lands as health emissaries under WHO auspices — as educators, consultants, or participants in specific projects — will tell you that American public health work benefits from these contacts with their counterparts abroad. Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, Dean of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, who has served as a WHO-sponsored expert in India and other Asian countries, observes: *"It is remarkable how much one learns trying to help solve public health problems in other countries. I have gained a lot of respect for the ingenuity, wisdom and statesmanship of many colleagues in so-called underdeveloped lands, who are forced by circumstances to make a very little go a very long way. I believe I am a better health teacher because of these experiences."*

united states' citizens support W.H.O.

To further public understanding and support of WHO's aims and activities, a group of distinguished doctors and laymen in 1951 formed the *National Citizens Committee for the World Health Organization,* with headquarters at 1790 Broadway, New York City. It holds conferences on international health and circulates information on WHO. Independent, nonprofit, and voluntary, it invites the membership of all interested individuals and organizations. Interested citizens and officials may write to it for further information.

The United States delegation to the 1957 World Health Assembly in Geneva included two Congressmen, Rep. John E. Fogarty (Democrat, Rhode Island) and Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (Republican, New Jersey). Both men have shown a deep and informed interest in health and medical matters for many years. Upon their return from Geneva, they rendered reports on their observations to Congress. Rep. Fogarty said:

"Attendance at the Tenth World Health Assembly confirmed my belief about the importance of the work of WHO. Its budget is small in comparison to the massive disease problems still facing the world and the United States, yet WHO is spearheading strong international attacks on such problems. . . . Through WHO, we and other nations are pooling resources so that they can be used most effectively to protect all of us against disease. I am proud of the part which the United States plays in the work of the World Health Organization, and of the support which we give to this agency for health."

Rep. Wolverton remarked:

"I wish that every Member of Congress – indeed every citizen of the United States – could have the close view of this great organization that I have had. No one could come away from such an experience without a sense of deep satisfaction in what we Americans are doing through this organization to relieve misery and suffering among hundreds of millions of our fellow men. . . .

"I know of no money that is being spent with greater effect than the small resources of WHO. Truly, it is changing the world for the better, building a stronger and more resourceful human race. . . .

"I am convinced, after seeing the WHO at close range, that it is of the greatest importance that the United States give vigorous and increasing support to WHO, as it continues to grow in strength and influence. . . .

"The organization provides a means through which the governments and peoples of nearly all countries work together on a constructive and friendly basis with the common aim of better health."

The World Health Organization stands as a sturdy symbol of what global man can do when his efforts are directed to saving life and restoring health, and not in dealing death to his fellows. While there's WHO, there's hope for the human race.

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Gentlemen:

I should be grateful if you could make six positives of each of the enclosed letters, making your bill out to Mrs. Edward R. Murrow.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow.

encs - 21 pages

Tolmach, Eric

F

February 10, 1959

Mr. Eric Tolmach
305 East 83rd Street
New York 28, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Tolmach:

I do apologize for the long delay in answering your letter of January 2. Apart from my regular commitments I have been embroiled in several other documentaries which have claimed a great deal of the time I should otherwise have devoted to my correspondence.

As far as I know, there are no vacancies in the News Department at CBS, although I do not handle employment, and the person you should approach is John Day, Director of News. There are no vacancies on my own staff, and you may feel that an interview with me would be a waste of your time. However, if you would like to see me, telephone my secretary for an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

January 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing at the suggestion of Emily Kimbrough who said she spoke to you about me at Marian Anderson's recent gathering. If it's possible, I would appreciate an opportunity to speak for myself.

I am a newspaper man with several years experience including general assignment and political reporting for the Long Island Star-Journal as well as editing on its city and telegraph desks. I also edited and managed a 10,000-circulation weekly owned by the same organization.

It is my hope to work for a network news staff and I believe my journalistic background would be an asset at CBS.

Thankyou for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Eric Tolmach

Eric Tolmach
305 East 83rd Street
New York 28, N.Y.

P.S. I wrote this letter sometime back, but receiving no reply called your secretary who told me that my note had never reached your office and advised sending it again.

Tree, Mrs. R

February 5, 1958

Dear Marietta:

I am sorry for the delay in answering your gracious letter. There just aren't enough hours in the day.

Thanks for the flowers about Rickover, Teller and Marian Anderson. I hope you had a chance to see a man named Truman on Sunday. They don't make people like him any more - at least they don't make them president.

Thanks for the gracious invitation to Barbados but unhappily there is no chance of our accepting. We will hope to get away for a couple of weeks pretty soon but we are going down to Ruthie Fields for a few days and then to Sea Island. Unfortunately I have to stay near a telephone.

Janet joins me in sending love to both of you.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Ronald Tree
123 East 79th Street
New York, New York

fc

CHELSEA PLANTATION
RIDGELAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

Jan. 12th

My dear Ed,

Word cometh that you have benefacted the International Rescue Committee largely, and I write to thank you so very much. It's an effective and efficient organization, and I think you can be sure that your generous gift will be used wisely for those sad people mouldering in camps in Austria.

Thank you also for the magnificent and searing programs you have produced lately, especially the Rickover-Teller one, Marian Anderson, and the Years of Crisis: 1957.

The information and dramatic presentation are a shattering and all-important public service, and I pray you have stirred millions to wake up and act like men instead of consumers.

R is going to Barbados on Jan. 20th to be with the Ismays who are coming to stay for 6 weeks.

Is there any chance you and Janet could take some time off + join us — anytime between Jan. 20th + Feb. 14th? I'm sure it would be good for you to get away now, and it would be wonderful for us. Please give it serious thought.

Many thanks again for your great generosity, + much love to you both. Marietta

Trimble, Clifton

July 3, 1958

Mr. Clifton Trimble
Department of Speech
Purdue University
West Lafayette, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Trimble:

Thank you for your recent letter to Mr. Murrow. Unfortunately, he is at present on vacation and immediately afterwards will be leaving the country on an assignment. I very much regret therefore that he will be unable to help you.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

Department of Speech
Purdue University
West Lafayette, Indiana

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a graduate student in Speech at Purdue University and am engaged in a summer research project on Governor Frank G. Clement's keynote address at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in August, 1956. I would like to get your reactions and observations to the speech. What, in your opinion, was the impact of the speech on the convention and on the nation as a whole? Also, what was your estimate of the speech then, and what is it now?

I have heard your commentaries on the news for a number of years and have enjoyed them very much. I shall appreciate hearing from you on the above questions at your earliest possible convenience.

Sincerely,

Clifton Trimble

Clifton Trimble

JCT

Trogdon, Mrs T. J. Jr.

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February 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a real privilege to be in your audience at the Plenary session Thursday morning, January 29th, at the Mayflower Hotel.

At the end of the two and one-half hour session the unanimous agreement between the audience and panel members seemed to me to be the need to increase our person-to-person contacts and to develop among our lay people deeper friendships with our overseas friends, thus emphasizing " 'The Spirit of Freedom' is felt, not taught or bought."

I realized more than ever the importance of our rural areas becoming informed on the value of their help in our urgent need for World Understanding.

In 1956, as the mother of a 20 year old son and a 16 year old daughter, I felt the need to do something within my own community to awaken our people to their need of a World Understanding project. I presented the idea of the International Thanksgiving Fellowship. It was received not only with great enthusiasm in our community, but with significant support by foreign student advisors and leaders in Chicago. With the efforts of Miss Dorothy Powell, the YWCA Student Director, and Mr. Jack Kerridge, Foreign Student Advisor, University of Chicago at International House, the Paris project has been able to make an impact on 417 foreign exhange teachers, professors and students from 57 nations in the three years of the Fellowship. One hundred fifty families in our rural area of Edgar County - 170 miles from Chicago - have shared their homes for the five-day visit at Thanksgiving.

Last year (1958) we had more requests by students desiring to come to Paris than we felt it wise to bring. (We try, despite the large number of 151 coming, to give the individual attention that is a MUST for each student to feel when he visits with us.)

The program has drawn nation-wide interest and material of the program has been sent to all the universities and colleges in the United States. I am enclosing publications that have carried the Fellowship story.

Our plans are made with the University of Chicago and the YWCA center to bring a large group at Thanksgiving in 1959. They will arrive by special train on Wednesday evening before Thanksgiving and will live as a member of our host families until the following Sunday afternoon, when they return by special train to Chicago.

The reward for such a program is within the hearts of our host families and foreign guests. However, we know this problem is facing us as a nation: How can we encourage more rural communities to develop some type of international program that will awaken ALL people within their community to the importance of participation?

The most recent request to tell the Paris story was the invitation I received to be a panel member at the Community Hospitality Workshop at the Third National Conference of Exchange of Persons at the Mayflower Hotel. Not only during the panel session was interest shown in such a project, but interest was evidenced throughout the conference.

As time did not permit us to talk further together, I did want you to know of what our community is doing. If you consider our Paris project has a place in your Public Relations program, we would appreciate hearing from you.

You may contact Mrs. Clifton Utley, Institute of International Education or Mr. Jack Kerridge, International House, Chicago, Illinois, if you desire further information on the International Thanksgiving Fellowship.

Sincerely yours

Mrs. T. J. Trogdon Jr.

Mrs. T. J. Trogdon, Jr.
General Chairman

GJT:NH

ATTEND WORLD UNDERSTANDING AWARDS

Among those receiving annual World Understanding Awards at Chicago Council on Foreign Relations luncheon, Mrs. T. J. Trogdon Jr. (left), of Paris, Ill., received congratulations from Laila Rostom, of Cairo, Egypt, and Mrs. Marshall Field Jr. (right), member of the council's board of directors. (Sun-Times Photo)

8 CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Thurs., Sept. 25, '58

HONORING Paris, Ill., Saiyid M. Naqvi (second from right) presents books on politics, culture and religion from Asia, Africa, Europe and America to Mrs. Nina Russell, librarian of the Paris public library. Also at the ceremony are Mayor T. J. Trodgon (left) and Mrs. Trogdon (right). Paris, which has been a home away from home for foreign students studying in Chicago area universities, was given the International Understanding award by the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations. More than 140 foreign students have been Thanksgiving guests of Paris families each year since 1956.

Foreign Students Join Thanksgiving Fa

Traditional U.S. Holiday Goes Internationa

By Dorothea Kahn Jaffe

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The small city of Paris, Ill., (population 10,000) lies in the heart of the midwestern farm country approximately 170 miles from Chicago, but this Thanksgiving it will be a true international center.

Even as this is written, housewives are polishing their silver and ironing their best tablecloths in preparation for guests from distant lands—Germany, Japan, Pakistan, and many others. The home folks are getting ready to entertain 125 foreign students (and their families, if any) in their homes over the four-day holiday.

This is the third annual "Thanksgiving in Paris" project of this little town. The first two were so successful that there just wasn't any question this time about continuing the undertaking.

The community has to raise some $1,000 to pay expenses which include train fares of the guests who come from Chicago universities, but it has done it twice before and it has faith that ample funds will flow in again.

This year the guest quota was filled quickly. Word is getting around among the overseas students that this is a rare opportunity to get to know the real United States, and the young adults from distant lands are taking advantage of it.

The entertainment planned for this year, as before, is on an intimate basis. The visitors leave their train at Danville, approximately 40 miles away, but Paris is there to meet them with family automobiles. The young people are driven to the homes they are to visit, with state police clearing the road for them.

Guests Consulted

Once settled in the homes of their hosts, each guest is consulted as to what he wants to do and see.

Is he interested in farming? If so, he can join a group going out to visit a dairy.

Does he enjoy sport? Then surely he would enjoy attending the Thanksgiving afternoon basketball game played by the high school. This is the big sport event of the year.

But if he'd rather stay home and chat with the family or watch TV after the big Thanksgiving dinner, that's all right too.

Would he like to learn about the town's government? Officials at City Hall will welcome a visit from him. Last year the City Council held a special meeting Friday night so the visitors could attend. The schools and public library also are ready, with special exhibits.

So far as possible the guests are taken into the normal life of the community. Saturday afternoon, in towns like this close to the farming country, everyone goes downtown to "trade." It is a social time. The visiting students usually find it fun to go on a shopping expedition at this time.

One event is special. That is the Saturday night community party at the Armory. There is dancing; refreshments are served; then comes the candlelighting ceremony. A representative of each of the countries lights a candle for his people. This is an impressive event.

Said a student from Okinawa, recalling the close of the party: "Thanksgiving was over, candle was put out, but the light lit in my heart by the people of Paris will never fade away."

How did it all come about? The project has religious roots. Mrs. Tom Trogdon, Jr., general manager, became interested in the possibilities of peace through friendship as a result of her activities in the United Church Women, an interdenominational organization.

Confined to her home for a time by illness, she prayed to know what she might do to promote world peace in her own community. It was then that the idea of the International Thanksgiving Fellowship came to her.

She had been reared in a family that loved to share its home. It was natural for her to think in terms of hospitality.

"But don't credit me with the plan," she pleaded when she was interviewed in Chicago recently. "So many others have a part in it. It is truly a community undertaking."

Groups Join In

Churches, men and women's service clubs, the Paris Women's Club, the Business and Professional Woman's Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the city administration are among the cooperators. People in the country as well as in the city participate. Newspapers and radio stations give it publicity. And many volunteers assist in preparation for the holiday.

Still, Mrs. Trogdon has done more than toss an idea into the community. At the start, finding the ministers of four denominations sympathetic, and getting moral support from many other community leaders, she made a trip to Chicago to follow a lead she had been given for contacting foreign students.

She knew no one there, but she ended with the warm support of Northwestern University's chaplain, and the key people at Internati
in the Young Wo
Association. Sh
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And it did.

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November 25, 1958

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Thanksgiving. In all, some 500 or more students will accept invitations.

Some will go to the suburbs, some to farms, others to city homes.

Mrs. Dorothy Powell, head of the metropolitan student department of the YWCA here and coordinator of the various programs, reports that 25 students will go to homes in Princeton, Ill., and on surrounding farms for the four-day holiday. One farm family, the Everett Hafenrichters of Oswego, Ill., have invited 12 students this year after starting with one three years ago. Everywhere the plan seems to grow once it gets a start.

---

my Space Shot Nears

By the Associated Press

Washington

rmy hopes to fire its first space probe on Dec. 6. It will
lighter and simpler than the ones the Air Force used
tries at reaching the vicinity of the moon.

unching will be made from Cape Canaveral, Fla., the
n which the Air Force sent aloft its lunar probes earlier
. One of these was partially successful, but two other
ailed not long after take-off.

rmy plans to launch a new rocket combination it calls
is comprises a modified Jupiter intermediate range
missile and three rocket stages fueled with solid pro-

obe, riding in the nose of the rocket, will contain 15
f instruments while the probe case will weigh another
s.

the Air Force, the Army goal is to pass the moon and
ard the sun.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE VIGNETTES

Chicago International House April 1958

This is the second issue of the Vignetttes, which we hope will bring to Friends of International House a better understanding of the foreign students who are residing at International House and of foreign students who are attending the University of Chicago, Illinois Institute of Technology and other educational institutions in the Chicago area. These visitors from abroad are a community asset and should be looked upon in this light.

SHARING OF CULTURAL HERITAGES

An audience of 600 people—students in native dress—exoctic dances—unusual music—foreign delicacies: put these together one evening and one may gain some idea of how a foreign culture may be shared and transmitted to others. This occasion was the celebration of Republic Day by the India Association on January 26 at International House.

One need only stand in the lobby of the House and watch the many Indian students eagerly awaiting the arrival of their invited guests to sense the importance of this particular celebration. On such an occasion, one may catch a glimpse of the many relationships created during a student's stay in the U. S. Many of the guests are American families who have been hosts to some of the Indian students, many are faculty members and their wives, others are fellow-students. For the Indian student, this is a valued opportunity to show his friends something of Indian culture, elements of which may be traced back for many centuries.

An innovation this year was the presentation of an Indian folk dance by American children who were students from a private dance studio. Indian students had taken the time to visit the studio and teach the children the Indian dance. It was well received by the audience and suggests an important way in which one's culture may be transmitted to others.

A REPORT TO CONGRESS

On March 17 Congressman Barnett O'Hara introduced into the Congressional Record the full story published in the TOWER TOPICS of January, 1958, (U. of C. alumni publication) about the Thanksgiving visit of 142 foreign students to Paris, Illinois. This project, as previously reported was the result of cooperative efforts among the citizens of Paris, the Student Department of the YWCA and International House.

The opening remarks of Mr. O'Hara to the Congress seemed of particular interest and the following paragraphs are quoted from the Congressional Record.

"Mr. Speaker, it will be of interest to my colleagues, especially at this time when committee hearings are underway, to learn more of the grassroots approach to world understanding as promoted by the University of Chicago and its world-famed International House, which is the campus home and center of activities of students from two-thirds or more of the nations of the world.

"During my recent visit to Africa as a member of the study group from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I met in Uganda a young man who had lived in International House and had received his degree from the University of Chicago some 4 or 5 years ago. He now is a schoolteacher in his native land, a virile leader in the work of education among an awakened people reaching out for a fuller share in all things that make for the dignity of man. His associations at International House, his rubbing elbows with his fellow students, his occasional visits in American homes, have given him an understanding of us, and the things we live by, that is reflected in his present work.

"By unanimous consent, I am extending my remarks to include the following article from the January, 1958, issue of TOWER TOPICS, the alumni publication of the University of Chicago:

THANKSGIVING IN PARIS—A GRASSROOTS APPOACH TO WORLD UNDERSTANDING."

THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

Many broad assumptions have been made regarding the manner in which foreign students are supported financially during their stay in the United States. A study has been made of 100 foreign students who are registered at the University of Chicago. It is felt that the 100-student sampling is a fair basis to allow us to distribute the same percentages among the total of 530 foreign students who are registered at the University of Chicago.

These figures have been checked with other sources and it is found that the sampling may be considered generally accurate.

SOURCE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
University of Chicago Scholarships	159
U. S. Government Scholarships	49
Foreign Government Scholarships	32
Private U. S. Scholarships	48
Private Foreign Scholarships	16
Personal Funds Plus Part-Time Employment	153
Wholly Supported by Personal Funds	127

Associated with the University of Chicag
visitors who are not registered students.
gaged in teaching, research, nursing an
ceiving either salaries or fellowships. Ad
who are earning a part of their expenses
a possible 680 are either earning all or
own efforts.

THE FESTIVAL OF NATIONS

May we call your attention to this annu
this year at International House on Ap
volving the cooperative efforts of the m
and in the House is presented in the eve
mental music of the many different nati
the highlight of the year for the foreig

During the afternoon exhibits depicting
will be held in the main lounge. In the
pared by several national groups. Docum
tries will be shown on the National Floo
of Nations is International House's contr
tival of Arts, which has come to be an
signed to welcome the advent of Spring

FOREIGN STUDENT CONTRIBUTI

Sometimes foreign students among us c
butions to the community life of Chicag
we have had troops of Girl Scouts come
in the Tiffin Room. Meeting with them
student residents who have been girl scou
leaders have told us that this has been
American girls and ties them even mor
Scout movement.

It is not unusual for the House to recei
any one of the airlines at Midway Airpor
some foreign traveler who cannot speak
his wants known to the airline's people. A
usually finds a foreign student who ca
and thus speed him on his way.

(Vignettes Issue No

Chicago are approximately 150 foreign
idents. These foreign visitors are en-
ng and other professional work re-
ps. Add to these 150, the 153 students
penses and it is found that 303 out of
all or part of their expenses by their

S

s annual program which takes place
on April 27. A colorful program in-
the many national groups on campus
he evening. Dances, songs and instru-
nt nations tend to make this program
foreign students.

picting a variety of foreign products
n the outdoor patio, food will be pre-
Documentary movies of foreign coun-
l Floor in the afternoon. The Festival
s contribution to the University's Fes-
be an annual week-long tradition de-
Spring.

BUTIONS

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Chicago. Several times during the year
come to the House to have luncheon
them are usually two of the foreign
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been a thrilling experience for the
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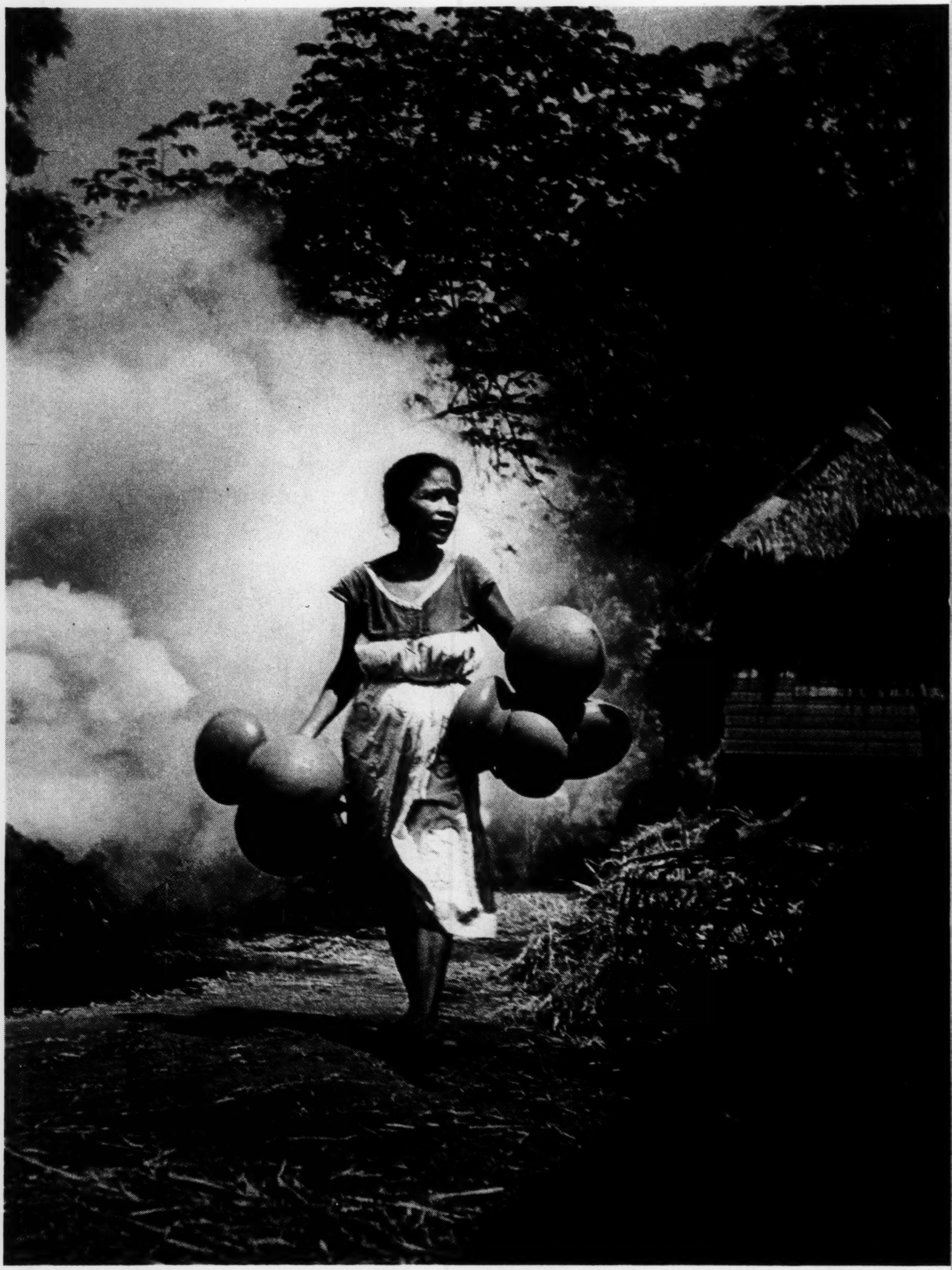
o receive frantic telephone calls from
Airport. It is always the problem of
speak English and is unable to make
ople. A quick trip to our Main Lounge
ho can talk to the foreign passenger

ue No. 2—1958)

WORLD CALL

See Page, 11 and 12



Evangelism Is Different Now

Jesse M. Bader

★

Interview with Elfan Rees on Refugees In the Middle East

Louise Moseley

★

From Seed to Harvest in Paraguay

Ralph Q. Adams

★

FEBRUARY 1959

★

Price 20 Cents

A Venture in Understanding

People of Paris, Illinois, Welcome Foreign Students Into Homes in an Effort To Promote Brotherhood At the Grass-roots Level

—Cabeen Studio

A Japanese visitor talks with a Paris junior high teacher and her class.

AN Illinois community of 10,000 citizens—170 miles south of Chicago—is winning international reputation for its hospitality. Since 1956 a total of 267 foreign students from all parts of the world have been entertained in the community.

For residents of Paris, Illinois, this has been a rewarding venture in world understanding. For the overseas students it has been, according to their letters, a rich opportunity for fellowship and learning. As these students ate American Thanksgiving dinners, saw high school basketball games, worshiped in the town's friendly churches, and talked frankly with Paris citizens, they saw Americans as they really are.

The plan for this grass-roots approach to international and interracial understanding was developed in 1956 by Mrs. T. J. Trogdon, Jr., wife of the Paris mayor and a leader in First Christian Church.

Mrs. Trogdon was impressed with the fact that some 40,000 students from other countries are in the United States. They include scientists, professors, judges, and religious and political leaders. They have come on various kinds of scholarships from institutes, foundations, governments and colleges. More than three-fourths of the students, she found, are "on their own."

"I learned," says Mrs. Trogdon, "that these individuals have come to our colleges and universities to learn the social, political and economic pattern of our American democracy. Many are living in the metropolitan areas with little opportunity to learn about American family life. They are away from home, family, friends . . . strangers in a foreign land . . . strangers with limited funds."

With this in mind—and with the seeds of a plan to help some of these students—this energetic Disciple first turned to the local service clubs in her town and then presented her ideas to all the residents. The plan? To inaugurate a Paris International Thanksgiving Fellowship. To be held in November at the time of the Thanksgiving holiday, the program would make it possible for each student guest to spend *four days* with *one family,* thus getting a true glimpse of American family life.

Then Mrs. Trogdon made contacts in Chicago with institutions there and with foreign student associations

A sales girl in the Paris Dry Goods Store shows merchandise to visitors from Pakistan, the Philippines, England, Turkey, Japan, Ghana and also Egypt. Residents of Paris, Illinois, make every attempt to show their guests a true picture of present-day American society.

TOYLAND
IN BASEMENT

THE PAKISTANI WAY OF LIFE

Saiyid Naqvi, right, of Pakistan, an International Thanksgiving guest in Paris, Illinois, inspects the Pakistan display at the Paris Public Library with Mrs. Nina Dulin Russell, center, librarian, and Mrs. T. J. Trogdon, Jr., Disciple who serves as the general chairman of the Fellowship.

and advisors. Finally she arranged for a "preview visit" to Paris by eight foreign students. Two students from Iraq, two from Ghana, two from Pakistan, one from China and one from Japan visited in Paris homes over a two weeks' period in September, 1956.

Mrs. Trogdon says that the initial experiment was a success. The guests were enthusiastic, and the townspeople responded with wholehearted support. With the announcement that the full-scale program would be launched in November, the local committee had no difficulty in securing hosts for the students and in raising funds to pay for their transportation.

Gave Individual Attention

"From the Wednesday afternoon before Thanksgiving when three of the executive committee met the students at the Chicago YWCA," says Mrs. Trogdon, "until the goodbyes were said on Sunday afternoon, we strove to give each student guest individual attention."

As the students arrived in the city, a mother of four expressed the town's feelings about the program: "It seems as if our most important relatives are coming."

The program in 1956, as now, consisted of typical American family activities. In this program the guests are not regimented or put on "display." Of primary importance is the fellowship within the home. Guests are made welcome and are made to feel a part of the household. Over and above this personal encounter is the opportunity for some group activities. The foreign students may attend a basketball game, participate in a union Thanksgiving church service, visit farms, tour factories, and watch the operation of the town government. At times, many of the guests prefer to stay at home and visit with their host families.

Paris citizens each year discover that there are joys but also anxious moments and tensions on the part of both hosts and guests as they share the first evening. One hostess this year related her experience in welcoming two uneasy men from India for their first visit into an American home. Her table was spread with a fried chicken dinner. Her two guests—vegetarians—could not eat meat, fish, eggs or milk. There were many humble apologies. Result: the visitors ate bread and drank coffee.

This woman later reported, "Our first meal together was a bit harassing, but the tensions were soon erased by the affection of our family for our guests and the mutual desire to learn of our different cultures. In a few hours we could hardly believe we had strangers in our home."

Religious support has meant much to the success of the program. People of all faiths have given enthusiastic leadership to the venture. Thirty-seven Disciples from the Paris area served as hosts this past year.

Response from Students

What about the response from the foreign students?

One student from Okinawa, reports Mrs. Trogdon, said, "Thanksgiving is over, the candle has been put out, but the light lit in my heart by the people of Paris will never fade away. It will light another candle and another in the hearts of the people of my country."

"The student spoke truly," Mrs. Trogdon says. "Candles were lit for us, too. No longer did we think of foreigners as queer folk, but as people with problems and feelings just like our own. The light of understanding is burning more brightly in our community after each Thanksgiving fellowship."

Guests of the program have represented the top young leadership in many nations. So it is that Paris citizens feel they are making a contribution to world brotherhood while they, themselves, have an opportunity to grow in understanding of other cultures. They hope that their venture will produce wide results and that the light of world fellowship will continue to grow brighter.

Worship plays an important part in the program of the Paris community as it entertains guests from abroad. Here K. Philippos, center, priest of the Church of South India, and Dr. Hammoundy of Syria (in topcoat, greeting pastor) leave the Protestant Episcopal Church of Paris after Sunday worship. Religious support has aided greatly in the program.

CONTENTS: MERCHANDISE
POSTMASTER: THIS PARCEL MAY BE OPENED FOR POSTAL INSPECTION IF NECESSARY.

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

FROM

TO Mrs. Millard A. Troull
2200 Linden Drive S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Trofell, M A

CEDAR RAPIDS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 1414
INCORPORATED
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

June 16, 1959

Dear Mrs. Murrow-

The Cedar Rapids Symphony is again holding its annual fund-raising fair the last week in September. The money is used to purchase instruments and music, and to continue the fine progress already begun.

Last year for the first time we had a used-hat booth which was very successful. One of the most popular features of the booth was the auction of hats donated by prominent people.

We would be very pleased if we could offer one of your hats to be auctioned.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,
Suzanne Trofell
(Mrs. M. A. Trofell)

Trulock, Walter

January 15, 1959

Mr. Walter Trulock III
First Securities Corporation
616 Pyramid Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Trulock:

Thank you for your letter of January 6. I will be delighted to see Bill Hadley, whom I have met casually, but I think, in all candour, I should tell you that the prospects of my being able to find employment for him are very remote indeed. I no longer have anything to do with personnel here, except in connection with the programs for which I am directly responsible. I mention this only to prevent what might well be a futile trip up here by Hadley. If under these conditions he wants to chat, I will be glad to see him and also see to it that he is put in touch with the proper people here in our shop.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

FIRST SECURITIES CORPORATION
616 PYRAMID BUILDING
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
FRANKLIN 4-7286

January 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Over the past fifteen years I have composed dozens of letters to you to express admiration and appreciation for the exceptional excellence of your radio and television programs. You never saw these letters because they never got past the intention stage. Now I am writing to you because I need your help.

I have a friend here in Little Rock whom I have frequently introduced as the "Ed Murrow of Arkansas". His name is Bill Hadley. He is an ex-newspaperman and newscaster. He is a professional photographer specializing in travel films and for the last year and a half he has operated his own public relations and advertising agency in Little Rock. He has met and talked with you in your office.

Last September at my request Bill moderated two telecasts sponsored by the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools immediately prior to the "integration referendum" in the Little Rock School District. Although other prominent local citizens appeared on these programs, Bill was singled out as an "integrationist" by Governor Faubus in his counter-attack. The next week his largest single account dropped him. Since then it has been more of the same. Now that he has lost practically all of his accounts except mine, he has tried to get back in TV but none of the three local stations will touch him. He and his family have been subjected to the usual barrage of obscene and profane phone calls. His prospects for earning a decent living in this vicinity are extremely dim.

I am not asking for charity for Bill Hadley. Although I am not competent to judge, I believe him to be a good newsman. His photography seems to me to reflect a rare blend of artistic talent and technical skill. The attached Foreign Service despatch, column from a London paper and biographical sketch tell the story of a man of talent, ability and integrity who has become one of the first financial casualties of the Little Rock controversy.

Would you be willing to take thirty minutes of your time to interview Bill to see if you can find a place for him? I apologize for bringing a matter of this nature to your attention, but somehow it seemed to be the best place to go.

Sincerely,

BILL DOES NOT KNOW
OF THIS APPROACH TO YOU.

Walter Trulock III

WTIII/ef
encl.

Walter Trulock III
President

UNCLASSIFIED
(Security Classification)

PRIORITY

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

AMB. USIS/F (6)
MIN. PF
ADMIN. EF

FROM : Amembassy Paris 420 DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. August 29, 1958 DATE

REF : Department of State Instruction CA-1076 July 31, 1958

SUBJECT: EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE: Visit of William Hadley, Jr., News Director, Station KATV, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. William Hadley gave a single lecture in Paris, at the French youth organization, "Club des 4 Vents", before an audience of approximately 50 people (there would surely have been more had he appeared at some time other than during the summer vacation period.)

Mr. Hadley devoted approximately half an hour to an address on the subject of "Process of School Integration in Little Rock". This was followed by an interesting question period of longer duration than the discourse itself.

With considerable ease of manner and naturalness of speech the lecturer first touched on the history of legislation on behalf of the negro in the United States, following which he gave a fair and accurate picture of the social changes which have occurred in the state of Arkansas since World War II. He then gave a description of the social, economic classes, negro and white, in the three south-western states of Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. Against this background he explained in easy and simple terms his ideas of the direct causes of the racial troubles at Little Rock, blaming first of all Governor Faubus and his political ambitions, but not sparing the Federal Government for its failure to act quickly.

The question period was, if anything, more interesting than the speech itself. Mr. Hadley showed great diplomacy and ability in handling difficult and touchy questions.

To sum up : It is believed that the speaker handled a difficult subject with skill and that the lecture can be considered to have been a success. Following the lecture, officials of the Club expressed great appreciation to the Embassy for securing Mr. Hadley as a speaker.

For the Ambassador:

Morrill Cody
Public Affairs Officer

SVCMorris/hp

UNCLASSIFIED

SUNDAY
GRAPHIC

No. 2,248 June 8, 1958 A Kemsley Newspaper 4d.

Maurice Wiggin

BREEZING in from Little Rock, Arkansas, six feet two and fourteen stone of rational ebullience and native charm, Bill Hadley returns like a warm gust of wind to the time-haunted cottage where first he learned to love the peace of the English countryside.

Bill is a film-maker. He used to be a television newscaster, and before that he was a journalist, and before that he flew Liberator bombers over the Pacific in our generation's war. I expect you saw him on television last week.

It is just three years since Jean and Bill Hadley, on their first trip to Europe, came to rest under our roof. Hot from the torrid plain of Arkansas, where in June the temperature will be creeping up to 100 degrees and where everything man-made is new, they relaxed in a setting which Jean described (to our delight) as "like a fairy tale."

The fresh rain-fed green of grass and foliage, the vivid colours of the flowers, the rough-hewn antiquity of the cottage, all ministered to their sense of holiday.

They were kind enough to like us, too—and that affection was warmly returned, for these Americans are such people as one always hopes to meet: kind, humane, well-informed, serious yet gay.

So began one of those personal international friendships which are the mortar of alliances and the hope of the world. I say this modestly but firmly. When enough people have enough friends in enough countries, the peace of the world will be safely out of the hands of politicians.

* *

We folded Bill into our "sedan"—it would go comfortably into the boot of his Cadillac—and took him around again to the quiet places where life has flowed like a river for so many generations. We showed him the trout stream and its ancient bridges, a great house or two surviving from the past like giant trees, and the little homes in which today's current of life flows strong.

Then back again to the embowered plot which, to the Hadleys way back in Arkansas, symbolises one enduring aspect of the English scene.

And not only to the Hadley family. We knew that Bill had shot a good many feet of film while they were here before, but it still seemed somehow unreal to hear that Tunmore Cottage and its inhabitants, including dear old Badger, figure in a film called "Elizabeth's England" which has been seen by many thousands of Americans.

* *

I don't know what the American audiences make of *us*, but I should like to tell them what we make of their representatives, the William H. Hadleys of Little Rock.

We cherish them. We like their humanity, their total lack of caste snobbery, their respect for knowledge, their basic human kindliness, their zest for life and their sense of fun. We like their optimism and their energy.

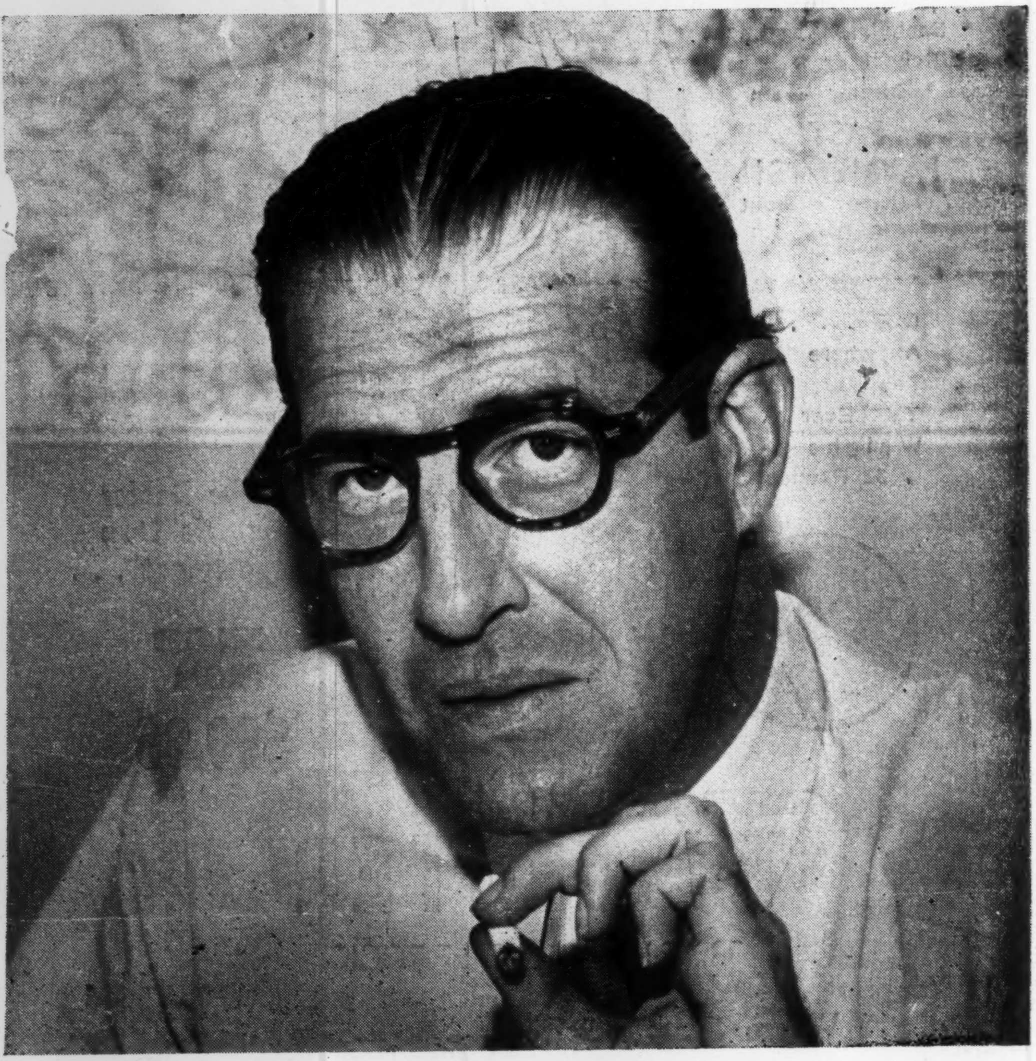
The world has heard a great deal about the troubles of Little Rock, Arkansas. Let it also hear about one Little Rock family that brought something of the American attitude to a cottage in the English countryside, and made it seem very good.

The privilege is ours.

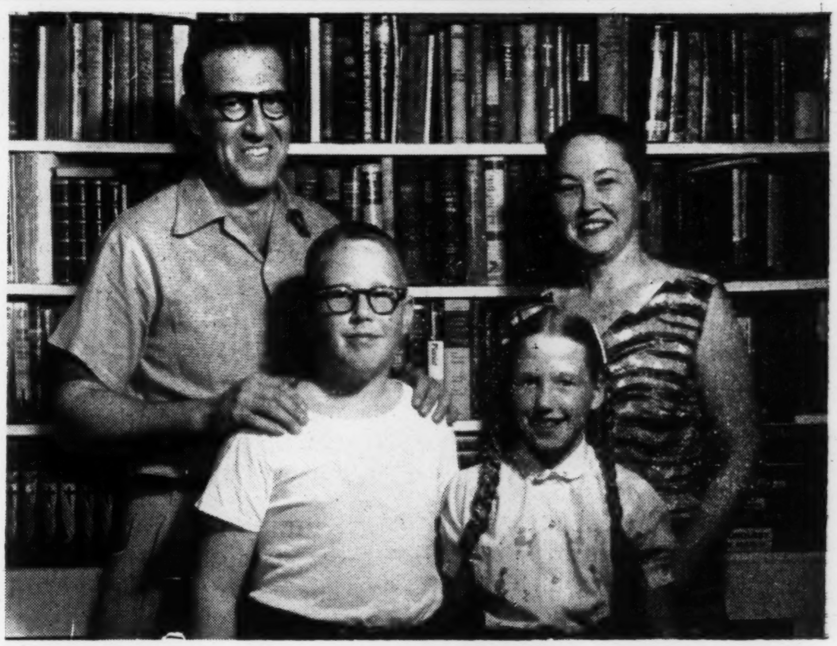
TV WEEK in Arkansas

OCTOBER 9—15 PRICE 15c

On Camera---Bill Hadley



Complete Television Programs



The Hadley Family — (Left to Right) Bill, Billy, Margaret and Jean.

BILL HADLEY

It's one thing to become an institution; it's another thing to remain one. Bill Hadley is now in his third year of reporting the news to Arkansas televiewers and The Ten O'Clock News with Bill Hadley remains the news program more people watch than any other locally-originated television program. A recent survey showed that 7 out of every ten Arkansas people, whose television sets are on at ten o'clock, were watching The Ten O'clock News on Channel 7 regardless of what program they were watching before ten o'clock. There is a lot of work behind that success sotry.

During the year from July of 1954 to July 1955, KATV's News Director traveled over 27-thousand miles in search of stories of interest to Channel 7 viewers. That figure represents airplane travel alone, automobile trips to all parts of Arkansas accounted for another ten-thousand miles. It's an indication of the drive and experience Bill Hadley has wrapped up in his job.

Born in Attleborn, Massachusetts, a jewelry-manufacturing center in southeastern Massachusetts, William H. Hadley, Jr., came from a long line of master jewelers. His father, until his death in 1945, was one of the few master engravers left in New England. Bill has no interest in jewelry-making and never studied it. Instead, he hung around newspaper offices and radio stations, did a stint in summer stock, wrote accident stories at so much a word, worked at his hobby of photography, and began the travel he still does.

His first news job was in 1937 reporting accidents to a radio station.

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BILL HADLEY

(Continued from Page 7)

Gradually, the work expanded and he wrote articles that he now says were "pretty awful," but they sold. One of his prized possessions is a letter from Floyd Gibbons, the war correspondent who with Richard Harding Davis pioneered the techniques of overseas reporting. Bill wrote Gibbons asking his advice on pursuing a career in reporting. The answer told the youngster to concentrate on English, History, and Georgraphy. Bill still favors the three subjects.

During World War II, he was variously a private and a drill sergeant in the Infantry, a sergeant pilot in Liason work, an aviation cadet, a glider pilot, and, finally, a B-24 pilot. He commanded his cadet classes all through flying training, won an acrobatic competition against cadets from other bases, and graduated at the head of his class.

There had been a crack-up in glider training that hospitalized Bill for a time but he believed there were no ill effects left from the wreck and had gone on through regular flying school with clear medical reports. Several months after graduation, however, a latent back injury showed up that gradually turned into an arthritic condition and he was grounded. He turned to Information and Education work, began teaching classes in history and current events, received the Commendation Ribbon for his work on the staff of Colonel John Kane, the man who commanded one of the B-24 squadrons on the Ploesti oil field raid.

After the war he came back to Arkansas, where he had taken most of his flying training, bringing back with him his wife Jean, a Lonoke girl whom he met and married during his cadet days, and their son Billy, born in Little Rock and already a seasoned traveler. Bill became program director and newscaster for KLXR until 1948 when he went back to newspaper work with the Providence Journal in Rhode Island. There he became Producer of Special Events for the newspaper's radio station, doing interviews with hundreds of nationally and internationally prominent people. He did a program from a submarine on the ocean bottom, described a civil defense exercise from an airplane, covered one of the campaigns of James Michael Curley, long-time Massachusetts, all of the Rhode Island political campaigns, and some of the celebrated Kefauver Committee hearings on crime and the investigation that the—then Senator Tobey headed into Royal Little's Textron textile empire. During this same period he wrote the Sunday Journal's book reviews on espionage and several leading foreign affairs works. He is a Captain in the Air Force Pyschological Warfare Reserve.

Jean and Bill Hadley moved back to Arkansas in 1953, bringing with them Margaret Alyce Hadley who was born in Massachusetts but who lived a short time in Arkansas before the move to New England.

(Continued on Page 28)

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BILL HADLEY ---

(Continued from Page 7)

Bill came back to Arkansas as Assistant Manager of KXLR to help that company plan a new television station but the plans fell through and he oined the UHF station KRTV as Acting News Director. He shortly became full-time News Director and when KATV bought out KRTV he joined the new organization in the same capacity.

Jean Hadley is a daughter of the Reverend P. S. Herron, one of the state's earliest ministers who sometimes rode horseback to visit his widely scattered flocks, and who finally settled with his large family in Lonoke. There are sisters of Mrs. Hadley living in North Little Rock, Cotton Plant, Lonoke, and Hamburg. A brother lives in Pine Bluff. Another brother lost his life during World War II.

The Hadley's interests are in antiques older than one-hundred years, glass and china of any period, and travel. Books and music they feel are so fundamental as to be past the hobby stage.

Both children attend Pulaski Heights Elementary School and the family belongs to the Westover Hills Presbyterian Church.

Bill Hadley is one of the two Arkansas newsmen listed in the current Who's Who in The South and Southwest, is a member of the American Association for the United Nations, the Air Force Association,, the Radio and Television News Director Association, the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, and the Mike and Screen Press Association of the Radio-TV

(Continued on Page 30)

On "TV Reader's Digest" 'Six Hours Of Surgery,"

Intense personal problems of five persons involved in a delicate heart operation on a 16-year-old boy are graphically depicted in "Six Hours of Surgery," the TV READERS DIGEST drama to be seen Sunday October 9. over KATV at 9:00 p. m.

With the operation under way, the camera takes the viewers back to emotional strains suffered that same morning by the chief surgeon, his assistant, the head nurse, the associate surgeon, and the anesthetist. They have theoretically checked their lives outside the door of the operating room in order to save the life of the boy.

Players assigned to the roles in the above order are Walter Kingsford, Jerry Paris, Damian O'Flynn Jean Byron and Robert Osterloh.

TV READER'S DIDGEST is a Chester Erskine Production, and the current drama was directed by Tony Leader. Earl Ubell, New York newspaperman, write the "Digest" article which provided the basis for the drama.

"Damon Runyon Theatre" Presents "Miami Moolah'

Bookie Longshot Dan (Matty Fain) threatens the lives of Harry the Horse (Ken Murray) and Bad Luck Benny (Allyn Joslyn) for not paying their gambling debts, in "Miami Moolah," on the "Damon Runyon Theatre," Saturday, Oct. 15 (KATV, 8:30 p. m.)

Pooling their slim resources the pair, along with Benny's wife, Amy (Gale Robbins), motor to Hialeah where they hope to make a big 'killing.'

Bill and Jean viewing the towers of London during their recent trip to England.

BILL HADLEY ....

(Continued from Page 28)

and Newsreel Working Press of New York City. He holds the 1952 Airpower Plaque of the Air Force Association for contributions to American airpower.

Jean and Bill live on South Lookout in Little Rock in a home they bought this year. It's a great rambling home with plenty of room for both children, now 11 and 9 years old, the Hadley book collection running to several hundred volumes, a record collection, mostly classical, and numbering in the thousands of records, and a tremendous library of motion picture film going back to the time in 1932 when Bill bought his first motion picture camera.

Now a professional photographer, owner of Tele-Sound Films at Little Rock, the Hadleys have just finished making a feature length color travelogue in England. It will be released sometime after January first for showing to Explorers' Clubs all over the country. It will not be shown on television. The first of a series of such films, the Hadleys hope this venture will prove to be the life work they will take up when the news business gets too trying.

Viewers of the Ten O'clock News on Channel 7 hope that won't be soon.

Actor Richard Boone says he patterns his rather stern portrayal of Dr. Konrad Styner on KARK-TV's MEDIC after his own family physician who lives and practices in Pasadena, Calif.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

William H. Hadley Jr., 41, Married, two children..boy,14, girl,13.

Home address: 4300 South Lookout, Little Rock, Arkansas

Born: Attleboro, Massachusetts

BACKGROUND

Journalist from 1937 to 1957

1953-57 News Director, KATV-Television, Little Rock, Arkansas

1948-52 Producer of Special Events & Public Affairs
WPJB am/fm, Providence Journal Radio, Providence, R.I.

Newscaster, WPJB; Book Reviewer, foreign affairs, espionage, The Providence Sunday Journal; Feature Interviewer, WPJB.

1946-48 Newscaster, Program Director, KXLR, Little Rock, Arkansas

1942-46 Military service, Air Force; Pilot, Information & Education Officer

1937-42 Providence, R.I. United Press radio; various radio stations

ADDENDA

Reserve Officer, Phych Warfare 1948-1958, USAFRes, Captain

Photographer from 1935; professional from 1946; owner, TELE-SOUND Films, producing industrial and documentary travelogues
"ELIZABETH'S ENGLAND" color, 1955, running time 1 hr 50 mins
"CHAIN REACTION IN ARKANSAS", b & w, 1957, running time 33 mins
"A PICTURE OF PARIS", color, 1958-59, running time 1 hr 45 mins
"LA SEINE", color, 1959 (scheduled), running time 30 mins

Scheduling Representative, U.S.Dept of State, foreign visitors

Listed: Who's Who in The East, Who's Who in the South and Southwest,
Who's Who in Commerce and Industry

Member: Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers
Professional Photographers of America
Radio and Television News Directors' Association
Archaeological Institute of America

HOBBIES

Archaeology; stamp collecting

BUSINESS AFFILIATION

President, The Hadley Company, 309 Center St, Little Rock; Public Relations

Tupling, Lloyd

June 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Tupling:

Many thanks for your letter of June 4th enclosing Senator Neuberger's speech of June 3rd.

I read it with considerable interest and am most grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lloyd Tupling
Press Assistant
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

mcc

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER
OREGON

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN G. JONES
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
HANS A. LINDE
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT
MARY JANE CHRISTGAU
PERSONAL SECRETARY

June 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of the most recent news of Premier Khrushchev's latest economic offensive, you might be interested in Senator Neuberger's attached speech of June 3, when he introduced a resolution for a Senate study of American foreign economic policy for himself and eight co-sponsors.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Tupling

Lloyd Tupling
Press Assistant

LT:jc
Encl.

voted overwhelmingly for it time and again. They have adopted a constitution on which a State can operate. They have sent by popular election two Senators and a Representative to Congress, under the historic Tennessee plan, as evidence of their desire to be full-fledged members of the Union.

Second. The people of the United States favor bringing Alaska into the Union. Cross-section groups in different parts of the country have voted for admission by ratios ranging all the way from 5 to 1 up to 12 to 1. The American people have believed for years that their fellow citizens in Alaska ought to have the right to vote in national affairs and to participate effectively in the work of Congress.

Third. Both political parties have promised repeatedly in their platforms to work for statehood. The most recent time was in 1956, less than 2 years ago. Actually statehood for Alaska was first proposed in Congress in 1916.

Fourth. National leaders of both parties are for Alaska's entry into the Union. President Eisenhower, Secretary of the Interior Seaton, and Republican Senate Leader Knowland are three of the prominent GOP leaders who are for admission, the President declaring himself anew only last week. Speaker RAYBURN is leading the Democratic forces in the House. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic standard bearer in 1952 and 1956, has spoken for bringing in a new State.

Fifth. Congress itself favors statehood When the House voted last week on the question of taking up the bill, the division was 217 for considering it to 172 opposed. Had the 100 Republicans who voted "nay" known that President Eisenhower was going to recommend passage, the margin for Alaska would have been much larger. As it was, the majority was a sizable 45. Four years ago the Senate passed a bill to admit both Alaska and Hawaii by the heavy majority of 57 to 28.

Sixth. The population of Alaska, 212,500, is greater than that of 22 States—almost half the members of the present Union—at the time they were admitted. But more important than Alaska's present population is the rate of growth of its population. In the first 6 years after the 1950 census, the population of Alaska grew almost 49 percent. Within the United States, the national average growth was about 13 percent for the same period.

Seventh. The rich resources of Alaska deserve the kind of development which will come with statehood and a still greater growth in population. Already the timber, metals, minerals, fish, and other products that have come from Alaska have returned more than 400 times the $7 million the United States paid Russia shortly after the Civil War. No one knows the extent of the vast oil reserves awaiting exploration.

Eighth. Alaska is a geographical outpost of the United States in the Pacific which should be made a more effective part of our defense system. In World War II Alaska was the only part of North America invaded by Japanese forces.

Ninth. There is no remotest question of the loyalty of the people of Alaska. A report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1951 said there were only 10 Communists in the entire Territory. The likelihood is that the number is smaller now.

Tenth. Admission of Alaska will show the world that the pioneering spirit which made this country great is not dead. It will demonstrate that we have not grown old and tired, but that, on the contrary, we are ready and willing to carry on vigorously along frontiers.

To these 10 reasons for admitting Alaska it would be easy to add others—as for example, with Alaska admitted the way will be open to exhibit the same justice and fairness to Hawaii. Surely these 10 are enough when the chief arguments on the other side are little more than inertia, local pride, or prejudice.

Pass the Alaska bill.

Make this session of Congress historic.

Infuse new blood into the Union.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12181) to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). As a Senator the present occupant of the chair suggests the absence of a quorum; and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION OF PUBLIC COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGES

Mr. NEUBERGER obtained the floor.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me, for the introduction of a bill?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to authorize an annual grant of $200 million for 5 years to assist States to cope with the emergency in higher education presented by skyrocketing college enrollments. The bill provides for Federal assistance in the construction of public community junior colleges.

Testimony which I have heard before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee indicates that the number of potential college students in the United States will be doubled by 1970. Unless immediate steps are taken to construct buildings to accommodate them, the children of the veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict will be denied opportunities to attend college, simply because there will not be room for them.

Today, many high-school graduates are being denied an opportunity to go to college, simply because the colleges say they are full and have no more room. This is a denial of the American dream of a college education for every boy or girl who wants it and is capable of mastering the courses.

This bill provides grants for extension of existing public junior college facilities, or the establishment of new facilities. It provides for the development of State and local junior colleges, with special priority to the areas in need of higher educational facilities. States whose plans are approved will receive a flat Federal grant, with additional funds to be matched by the States.

The bill leaves wholly under the States control of these public junior colleges. There is no danger, under this bill, of Federal control of junior colleges.

The failure to provide adequate educational facilities for the young people of America is leading to the waste of the greatest of all our resources, our human resources.

In the next 15 years, the college population of Texas alone will increase by 75 to 100 percent, and similar increases will take place throughout the rest of the Nation. There are 32 public junior colleges in Texas, and additional ones are authorized and are in the process of formation. If our society is to continue to grow and to develop, we must be alert to the particular needs of our times. The junior college represents a movement which has grown out of the educational needs and demands of our people.

The construction of public community junior colleges will be of distinct value to the Nation, as we strive to meet the urgent need for more and more highly skilled people. The junior college has played a very important role in Texas, because it has given thousands of students—who otherwise might not have been able to afford post-high-school study—an opportunity to pursue their studies beyond the high school. The outstanding contribution of the public junior college program throughout the Nation warrants our attention now. Through its expansion, the Nation's urgent need for more semiprofessional personnel can be met. The expansion of public junior community colleges, which the bill provides, would be as significant to the future of this country's world leadership and industrial productivity as the land-grant college legislation has been for 96 years.

For the future security of the Nation and for the continued fulfillment of our Nation's educational goals, we must recognize the need for the continued development of the community junior college.

So, Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for Federal assistance for the construction and expansion of public community junior colleges.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3932) to provide for Federal assistance for the construction and expansion of public community junior colleges, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the Senator from Oregon for yielding to me, so that I might introduce a bill which I believe to be on a very important subject.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I have been very happy to yield to the Senator from Texas for the introduction of so important a measure.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I now come to the subject on which it is my privilege to address the Senate today.

Mr. President, from all sides we see mounting evidence of the great challenge which confronts the United States today in the realms of international economic policy.

This challenge is not as dramatic as the conquest of space and the threat of intercontinental ballistic missiles armed with nuclear warheads.

It is not as immediate as the terrible crisis facing the Atlantic community in France and in north Africa, or as the potentially explosive power struggles in the Near East.

It does not lend itself to oratory as readily as does, for example, the ideological battle between the Communist doctrines of dialectical materialism and the democratic philosophy of individual liberty.

This challenge in the real of international economic policy is not even exclusively one that can be pin-pointed as coming from an adversary—from communism or Soviet Russia—although the challenge of Mr. Khruschchev is very explicit indeed, and backed by imprsesive displays of present and potential performance.

Nevertheless, the mounting evidence indicates that the fate of the world in our lifetime is more likely to be determined by the success or failure of the free democracies' economic systems, of their interrelationship, and of our economic policies, than by either atomic war or ideological debate.

To the so-called uncommitted nations—and that means largely the underdeveloped countries whose people have only recently emerged from colonial bondage, carrying with them deep-seated resentment and suspicion of western and capitalist institutions—Mr. Khrushchev offers the vision of economic and industrial development under the harsh but rapid forced-draft patterns of Communist Russia and China. Here, the fate of our competing political systems and philosophies will hang in the balance of a choice that will be made on economic grounds.

To the older, more developed countries, the Soviet leaders offer glittering promises of trade with what they confidently predict will soon be the largest, richest, most powerful bloc of nations in the world—offers which can promise more favorable terms than are available in the west because they are made in a context of foreign policy, independent from the short-run needs and fluctuations of any domestic commercial markets within the Communist bloc.

We have had ample warnings that such Soviet sallies on the international economic front are effective—and their future effectiveness will be in direct relation to whatever opportunities are opened or closed to them by the success or failure of our own international economic policies.

Furthermore, we have recently seen ample evidence that economic issues are basic points of challenge to our foreign policy, quite apart from anything the Soviet Union has done or may do. We confront it in the development of a common market and other integrated economic institutions in Western Europe, which—if they are not destroyed by the present French crisis—will inevitably carry with them crucial political consequences. We have seen such evidence in our own hemisphere—even in our relations with our great and close neighbor and ally, Canada, where Soviet policies certainly have played no role.

American, not Russian, economic policies are the issue in the worsening of our relations with Canada, and American, not Russian, economic policies are widely agreed to be the issue in our relations with the Latin American nations, where the Vice President received such mixed receptions recently. For the time being, the United States, along with the older western democracies of Europe and the Commonwealth, still constitutes incomparably the strongest, richest, most influential economic unit and factor in the world economy. The challenge that faces us is whether or not we can so organize and apply our policies that this strength and wealth will serve not merely the economic objectives which we have as a Nation—not merely the goals of prosperity and security of the individual segments of our internal economy—but also the greater, noneconomic objectives of our national interest in the modern world. The challenge, in brief, is whether or not we can make foreign economic policy serve the ends of foreign policy, as well as those of our domestic economy.

SENATE STUDY NEEDED NOW

Mr. President, I propose that the Senate prepare to respond to this challenge while it is still of manageable proportions; while we still have time to meet it in an orderly fashion, on the basis of adequate information, study, and public deliberation. Too often, the Congress is criticized for being shortsighted, for facing only the issue immediately before it at the moment, and for habitually investigating only at the moment of crisis or disaster problems to which others had vainly sought to draw attention before it was too late.

For a considerable time, responsible leaders from President Eisenhower on down have been drawing our attention to the problems of our foreign economic policies. The frequency and intensity of the danger signals have increased rapidly in recent months, and I shall refer to some of them later. From time to time, in the past, studies have been made by Presidential commissions and under various private auspices, which have resulted in the accumulation of valuable knowledge and policy ideas. But the ultimate responsibility for enacting into law any such policies remains with the Congress, and it is to the Congress that the American people most particularly turn in such matters as economic policies, that have a pocketbook impact within our own country.

I propose no such specific policies today. But I do propose that, at this important juncture, the Senate act now by undertaking its own study of the challenge facing us in the realm of international economic policy, and of the economic foreign policies we shall need to meet that challenge.

To this end, Mr. President, I submit today a Senate resolution to create a Select Committee on Foreign Economic Policy, for the relatively brief span until June 30, 1959, to undertake studies of American foreign economic policy as specified in more detail in the text of the resolution. I am honored to have, as cosponsors of this resolution, a group of our distinguished colleagues that include the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senators from Alabama [Mr. HILL and Mr. SPARKMAN], the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], and the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the proposed resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point, and I shall explain it further at a later stage in my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 312) to establish a Select Committee on Foreign Economic Policy, submitted by Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and other Senators), was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas the foreign policy of the United States is necessarily affected, both in its ends and its means, by the economic position and policies of the United States and other nations;

Whereas the United States is being repeatedly and vigorously challenged by the U. S. S. R. to a worldwide competition in the field of international economic policy;

Whereas the degree and manner in which international economic policy should be integrated with the objectives and instruments of United States foreign policy has not been adequately examined and clarified;

Whereas important and radical changes have occurred in the world situation in recent decades, including historic developments concerning the independence of nations, their economic and political relationships to each other and to the United States, and their relative strength;

Whereas in the course of these historic developments of the past quarter century, economic policies have increasingly become integral elements of national foreign policies, and are now being actively and effectively so used by the U. S. S. R.;

Whereas trade among the western democracies of the Atlantic community, constituting in itself almost one-half of all world trade, represents a vital element of the economic and political interdependence of the free world that is a key premise of United States foreign policy;

Whereas six western European democracies have newly formed a European Economic Community to encompass 162 million people in the most highly developed region of that continent, and there are plans to develop a wider trade area with the collaboration of Great Britain, members of the Commonwealth, and other western democracies such as Scandinavia, which has recently formed its own trade area;

Whereas there has been no comprehensive, objective public examination of the foreseeable economic and political impact of these modern world developments, and their significance for the international position, objectives, and policies of the United States;

Whereas the Senate has special responsibilities for measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and for other measures to the end that the foreign policies of the nation may be promoted: Be it

Resolved, That there shall be established a Select Committee on Foreign Economic Policy, which shall undertake thorough and objective studies of the extent to which

United States economic policies serve, fail to serve, and should serve the national interest under present and foreseeable world conditions, to the end that these studies and recommendations based thereon may be available to the Senate in considering United States international trade policies for the future.

Sec. 2. (a) The select committee shall be composed of 4 members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 4 members of the Senate Committee on Finance, and 4 members chosen from the Senate at large. Members from the respective committees of the Senate shall be selected equally from the two political parties by the chairman of said committees. Members from the Senate at large shall be chosen equally from both parties by the Vice President.

(b) Any vacancy in the membership of the select committee shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner as provided for in determining the original membership.

(c) The chairman of the select committee shall be designated by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

(d) Seven members of the select committee shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. The select committee shall, without limiting the scope of the study hereby authorized, direct its attention to the following matters:

(a) The relationship between the economic needs and objectives of nations and their political relations and policies in international affairs.

(b) The manner and effect of the use of economic means, including trade, as instruments of political foreign policy by the Soviet Union, and by other past and present totalitarian regimes.

(c) The conditions under which, and the methods by which, trade, taxation, monetary, and other economic policies can and should be more effectively utlized to further the overall foreign policy objectives of the United States.

(d) The significance, for United States foreign policy objectives, of the speed of, and sources of capital for, economic expansion in the non-Communist world.

(e) The economic, political, and military implications of the developing European Economic Community and the proposed European free trade area, including their effects upon United States foreign trade and policy in both the short-run and the long-run.

(f) The manner in which the United States should respond to these developments of closer economic and institutional interrelation in the free world—by reviewing and modifying its own trade and tariff policies in any direction, by encouraging and negotiating the broadening of these market areas into wider, multilateral trading arrangements, by participating in the creation of new institutions to include the United States, or any other means.

(g) The extent to which controls over international economic relations have assumed importance as aspects of foreign policy, and the extent to which the tariff and other such controls have diminished in importance as a factor, directly or indirectly, in the collection of Federal revenue.

(h) The degree to which United States policy toward economic relations with other nations, including modifications of tariff rates and other controls over trade, should depend upon reciprocal action by other countries, and the extent to which it should be unilateral, and the suitability of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy in the light of present world conditions.

(i) The economic and commercial factors affecting the determination of United States policies in the national interest such as, for instance, the problem of imports from non-Communist countries having abnormally low wage standards, and the gradual shift in United States economic dependence from commodity exports toward resource imports.

(j) The effects upon the American economy as a whole, its human and material resources, and upon regions and groups within it, of any substantial modifications, in any direction, of United States tariffs or other international trade policies as part of United States foreign economic policy.

Sec. 4. The select committee shall transmit to the Senate not later than June 30, 1959, the results of the study herein authorized, together with such recommendations as may at that time be found desirable.

Sec. 5. In the conduct of this study full use may be made of the experience, knowledge, and advice of private organizations, schools, institutions, and individuals. The select committee may divide the work of the study among such groups and institutions as it may deem appropriate and may enter into contracts for this purpose. Full use shall be made of studies and plans prepared by executive agencies, and such agencies are requested to give the select committee, or any of its authorized study groups of consultants, such assistance as may be required.

Sec. 6. (a) For the purposes of this resolution the select committee is authorized to employ, on a temporary basis through June 30, 1959, such technical, clerical, or other assistants, experts and consultants as it deems desirable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $300,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the select committee. The chairman may designate one or more members who may act for him for the purposes of this resolution.

(b) For the purposes of this resolution, the select committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such places and times, to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The select committee shall cease to exist at the close of business on June 30, 1959.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, it seems to me this is a particularly auspicious and pertinent time to submit such a resolution. In the House of Representatives debate is about to begin on the administration's recommendation to extend the reciprocal trade program for 5 years. I wish to say parenthetically that I support the administration's proposal in that respect.

Today we in the Senate are debating the Mutual Security Act of 1958, as reported by the Foreign Relations Committee. I also wish to add parenthetically that I support the program as recommended by the administration and as reported by the Foreign Relations Committee. Although, of course, I may vote for some amendments which would improve the program, I do support the program in general.

Thus at this moment there is before the Senate and the House of Representatives vital proposed legislation which pertains to American economic policy in the sphere of foreign relations.

Mr. President, I have said that in submitting this resolution, I do not intend to promote any proposals with respect to any particular phase or program of our economic foreign policy. Two of the most important are these programs that will be before us in the immediate future—the mutual security authorization, which is before us this week, and the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which will soon follow. It is my expectation that both of these bills, which I support, will have been dealt with by the Senate on their own merits before the study I propose will get underway. That study should provide the basis for intelligent, informed and rapid action by the 86th Congress on whatever new, further, or different programs may then prove necessary to meet the gathering threats to our national interests in the international economic field.

However, while this resolution will and should have no relation to the specific substantive bills on which the Senate will act at this session, I refer to them now only to illustrate how important it is that public study and attention be given to the foreign policy aspects of programs which, because of their impact on domestic American interests, are so widely regarded and judged only from that domestic point of view.

This is true of the mutual-security program. Foreign aid is not apt to be a popular label under the best of conditions, and it is doubly vulnerable at a time when many thousands of Americans, in communities throughout the country, have good cause to point to the need of economic expansion and prosperity right at home. And it is even more true of the reciprocal trade program. Trade policy by its nature must lie at the heart of the foreign economic-policy problems of which I speak today; yet under our private trading system, it is also a direct factor in domestic economic policy. We cannot isolate the two, as a totalitarian government can.

RECIPROCAL TRADE KEY PHASE OF ECONOMIC POLICY

Thus, the case of trade policy today is one important illustration of the need for the broader study I propose. Very soon, the Senate will once again debate and act on the basic legislative instrument of our international trade policies—the Trade Agreements Act. The bill to renew that act, H. R. 10368, is now running the first steps of the Congressional gantlet in the House Committee on Ways and Means. In urging its passage, President Eisenhower has told us:

> The enactment of this legislation—unweakened by amendments of a kind that would impair its effectiveness—is essential to our national economic interest, to our security, and to our foreign relations.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson has said:

> It would be folly not to give the President the authority he needs and to hobble our leaders at the conference table or in the cold war. Surely it would be unthinkable to refuse to renew the Reciprocal Trade Act, and for at least 5 years, in order to create some permanence about our intentions.

Strong statements in support of continuing the reciprocal trade agreements program have come from former President Truman, Vice President Nixon, the Senator from Texas, Mr. Johnson, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of

Commerce Weeks, and many other leaders.

Yet once again this year we have heard widespread predictions that the trade agreements extension bill faces perhaps its most critical test since Cordell Hull initiated the program in 1934; that the President can hope only for a much shorter extension than the 5 years he has asked, and even this only at the cost of destructive amendments or concessions.

What these predictions reflect, of course, is the fact that our country is in its most serious economic recession since World War II, with the highest rate of unemployment since 1941. Industries are idling along at a fraction of capacity, with workers on short weeks or laid off; lumber and plywood mills in my State are facing abrupt drops in demand and prices; mines are shut down for lack of a market at a price level that would meet production costs—these are conditions that must react adversely on a program of reciprocal international trade, as American producers in a shrinking market ask Congress to erect barriers to keep American purchasers from buying abroad.

It is natural, particularly under conditions of depressed American markets as we have today, that our international trade policy will be judged by many in narrow economic terms. Those who are most directly affected by it and therefore most vocal about it—exporters, importers, producers of goods that face competition from imports—naturally think of international trade primarily in relation to their own markets. Besides, it is the ancient tradition, at least in the capitalist world, to think of trade between countries as a commercial function, in aid or hindrance of the domestic economy. That emphasis is inherent in the term "trade" itself.

Mr. President, I believe the reciprocal trade program we have followed for the past quarter century has proved to be in the best interests of our national economy. It can and will be defended on the basis of its direct, economic benefits to the American people. I support its continuation, and I am confident that the Trade Agreements Act on which it is based will be extended at this session of Congress.

TRADE POLICY MUST BE RELATED TO FOREIGN POLICY

However, it is not reciprocal trade policy, but American foreign policy, about which I speak today. I expect to speak more specifically in support of the trade agreements program when that comes before us; but today I refer to it only as one aspect of our foreign economic policy. In today's world our international trade policies have far more than commercial significance. Of necessity, they are an essential, integral part of our total economic foreign policy. Trade policy must be judged by and adapted to the objectives of our total foreign policy. For compared to those objectives, to the magnitude of the stakes, and to the amounts and efforts we invest each year in other means for their attainment, the purely commercial impact of most of our international trade shrinks into relative insignificance. Thus we need trade policies that will aid and support our foreign policies whenever possible; and certainly we cannot afford to adopt, for domestic economic reasons, trade policies that would actually contradict and impair the attainment of our foreign-policy objectives.

These propositions sound fairly self-evident in principle, Mr. President. But as a matter of fact, we do not now have any comprehensive, documented, widely understood factual basis for judging what they mean in practice. To my knowledge, the relationship between our international trade and our overall economic and other foreign policies has not been directly and specifically studied by the Congress.

Trade is a key factor in our international relations; yet so far as I have learned in my limited experience in the Senate, trade policy is not studied as part of our foreign policy, in conjunction with other aspects of foreign policy which are closely related to international trade in the overall world economic picture—for instance, our programs of economic aid and technical assistance to productivity in underdeveloped countries.

To give only one example, we have long heard the slogan "trade, not aid." That slogan may be unrealistic, for trade depends on exportable surpluses, and much of our economic and technical assistance has gone to precisely those countries that needed to restore deficits in their war-destroyed economies or create new, undeveloped capacity, rather than having surpluses to trade with. But whatever may be the interrelation between American aid programs and international trade, the two are not studied in relation to each other. The Senate does not act on a single, integrated plan of American foreign-policy interests in the world economy.

UNIFIED STUDY OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY NEEDED

That is why I believe that a Senate study, such as I have proposed, should be directed at the overall field of American foreign economic policy—that is to say, at the relationship of economic ends and economic means to the noneconomic ends and the noneconomic means of American policy in the modern world. Foreign economic policy, as so conceived, obviously involves far more than international trade. The study I propose must be far broader than a study directed specifically at trade and tariff policies; but the latter are of sufficient importance that I thought they should be given special significance, in determining the composition of the committee that should make such a study.

The select committee, as my cosponsors and I have proposed it in our resolution, would be composed of 12 members, drawn equally from both parties in the Senate. In this particular instance, it has seemed to me important to avoid any unnecessary question of political partisanship in the study of issues which are vital to the national interest abroad as well as at home. The function of this committee is intended to consist of undertaking serious, factual and objective studies in a difficult and important field of national policy—not to report legislation, nor to make any "investigation" in the popular sense of that term, for which the definition of a majority and a minority responsibility might be appropriate.

Of the 12 members, 4 would be from the Committee on Foreign Relations, because of its obvious primary concern with the subject of foreign economic policy as an aspect of our foreign policy. Four would be from the distinguished membership of the Committee on Finance, because of that committee's thorough familiarity with our trade and tariff policies, and because insofar as the studies result in conclusions for future legislative policies, some of those policies would be likely to fall within its jurisdiction. The 4 remaining members would be appointed by the Vice President from the Senate at large, 2 from each party.

I recognize that other Senate committees—for instance, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry—also have important stakes in aspects of our foreign economic policies—as, indeed, we all do. That is precisely a measure of their importance to the Nation as a whole.

For example, Mr. President, I am a member of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on which committee I serve under the chairmanship and guidance of the able senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. We have before that committee now for consideration proposals from the Secretary of the Interior under which certain domestic mineral products would be subsidized in order that they not be too heavily damaged by competition from minerals brought to America from abroad.

I cite this merely to indicate that nearly all the great committees of the Senate, with few exceptions, are involved to some degree in our economic policies which impinge on our foreign relations.

This question of the composition of the committee will no doubt be given serious attention by the committee to which the resolution is referred for action. The important thing is that we obtain a unified look at and analysis of this field of policy, rather than approaching it from a series of narrow and limited aspects, as the 6 blind men diversely describing an elephant in the fable. It is for that important central reason that we are proposing this bipartisan and temporary Select Committee on Foreign Economic Policy.

TRADE NO LONGER PURELY COMMERCIAL INTEREST

Mr. President, I said earlier that it seems like a self-evident principle that our economic policies toward other nations must aid, not contradict or impair, our overall foreign policies. This applies to our trade policies, including tariffs, in these difficult and perilous times, when so much more depends upon the success of our foreign economic policies for our national interest in the long run than the prosperity of any single domestic interest. Yet if that principle is accepted by responsible people today, it is nevertheless actually a new development, based on the historic lessons of the past 3 decades.

For until the long and tragic series of worldwide crises that began with the great depression of the 1930's, trade policy was everywhere regarded only as a form of governmental action in aid of private commercial interests. Actually the tariff is, of course, one of the oldest—if not the very oldest—economic issue in American politics, along with the issue over hard or soft money. The historical tradition has been to regard it as a purely economic issue—phrased in terms of the controversy over tariffs for revenue, or tariffs for protection; the controversy between American farmers who exported grain, cotton and tobacco, and the domestic producers for whom the tariff became the instinctive refuge against every adverse turn in the American market. The Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1931—that record-high schedule of import duties from which the reductions made under the reciprocal trade agreements are calculated—was itself such a reaction to the depression which began in 1930, a reaction based wholly on considerations of domestic, not foreign, policy.

In that depression, Mr. President, the United States at first reacted in the traditional way of seeking purely national solutions to its grave and painful economic problems. So did the great European industrial and trading nations, as the depression spread to that continent. Manipulation and control of foreign economic transactions began as a measure of desperate economic self-defense. Within a few years, the spread of political totalitarianism turned such controls into potent instruments of foreign policy—instruments which served German political penetration in Europe and the Near East, and Japanese expansion in the Far East for purposes which were political and strategic as much as commercial, and which ultimately paved the way for naked aggression, domination and war.

At no time since World War II have international economic problems, relationships and economic foreign policies played so large a role in the world situation as they do again today. For 10 years—since the Russian blockade of Berlin in 1948, which was met by the spectacular Western airlift to that encircled city—our foreign policy has been based upon the premise of a primarily military and aggressive threat from the Soviet world. In response to this threat, the economic programs of the original Marshall plan were given a new, military emphasis in the development of NATO and the mutual security program. That program, as it comes before the Senate again this week, still maintains such emphasis on defense against the threat of military aggression, not only in Europe, but in Asia, in Africa, even in Latin America. The same premise underlies the pacts and alliances we have sponsored in the Far East and the Middle East, as well as policy pronouncements such as the so-called Eisenhower doctrine for the latter area.

Throughout this cold-war decade, we have been conscious of the great military might of Soviet Russia. Yet, until very recently, Americans did not regard Russia as a serious competitor in economic and other peacetime fields of endeavor. Any remaining illusions of Russia as a country of backward serfs being driven reluctantly onward by terror and despotism has now been rudely shattered by the sputniks. We shall be better off for no longer underestimating the competition we face. But evidence of a change in the nature of that competition has been accumulating both before and after the U. S. S. R. demonstrated its dramatic technological progress by launching the first earth satellite. It has been accumulating while our own preoccupation, in Europe, in the Middle East, and in Asia has continued to be with the threat of possible military aggression.

NEW COMMUNIST THREAT IS ECONOMIC MORE THAN MILITARY

In the recent past, we have from time to time heard of instances of Soviet economic activity beyond the borders of Russia—of Soviet aid for streets in Afghanistan, Soviet offers of assistance to Egypt, Syria, and other areas of the Middle East, Soviet trade proposals to West Germany, Great Britain and Latin America. But only very recently have we begun to look at the total magnitude of the present and prospective Communist international economic effort.

Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson pointed out in a speech in Detroit on May 3 that the export of capital, in the form of production equipment, is the fundamental means of development for the economies of the underdeveloped nations. He stated:

> The Soviet Government is well aware of this. Since 1953 it has put out $1.6 billion of capital export commitments in 19 countries under the supervision of over two thousand Soviet technicians. This could be the course of such countries as India, Brazil, the Philippines, and others, if the free world economic system should not operate effectively. Governments which do not respond to the economic needs of their countries do not stay in power.

Both the manner in which the Soviet Union is moving to take advantage of every opportunity of economic penetration, and its increasing capacity for doing so effectively, were recently described in a most informative and enlightening speech by Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. I regard Mr. Dulles' speech of such importance that I wish every member of the Senate would read it, and that I could include its entire text in the RECORD with my present remarks, for this speech by the head of our Central Intelligence Agency shows more convincingly than anything I can say, why we need congressional study and readiness for action in the field of foreign economic policy now.

Since the length of Mr. Dulles' speech makes this impossible, however, I shall only read a few excerpts from it now. This is how he states the new challenge we face, since the direct military threat and bluster of the post-war Stalin era was halted by our response through NATO and other defensive preparations:

> Today the Soviet Union, through its very vocal leader, Khrushchev, is directly challenging the United States in the fields of industrial development and foreign trade and aid as well as in military matters. The other day he remarked, "To the slogan that says 'let us arm,' we reply with the slogan, 'let us trade'."
>
> The economic challenge is a dual one. They are setting goals for their own domestic production to compete directly with our own and to quote their words, "to get ahead of us in the economic race." The other phase of their challenge is through their foreign economic penetration program.

The progress which the U. S. S. R., through its continuing program of forced-draft industrialization, is making toward both these goals is indicated by a series of statistical data given by Mr. Dulles. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks extensive excerpts from the speech by Mr. Allen W. Dulles.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

> Comparison of the economies of the United States and the U. S. S. R. in terms of total production of goods and services indicates the U. S. S. R.'s rapid progress.
>
> Whereas Soviet gross national product was about 33 percent that of the United States in 1950, by 1956 it had increased to about 40 percent, and by 1962 it may be about 50 percent of our own. This means that the Soviet economy has been growing, and is expected to continue to grow through 1962, at a rate roughly twice that of the economy of the United States. Annual growth overall has been running between 6 and 7 percent, annual growth of industry between 10 and 12 percent.
>
> These rates of growth are exceedingly high. They have rarely been matched in other States except during limited periods of postwar rebuilding.
>
> A dollar comparison of U. S. S. R. and United States gross national product in 1956 reveals that consumption—or what the Soviet consumer received—was less than half of total production. It was over two-thirds of the total in the United States. Investment, on the other hand, as a proportion of gross national product in the U. S. S. R. was significantly higher than in the United States. Furthermore, investment funds in the U. S. S. R. were plowed back primarily into expansion of electric power, the metallurgical base, and into the producer goods industries. In these fields, it was over 80 percent of actual United States investment in 1956, and in 1958, will probably exceed our own. Defense expenditures, as a proportion of gross national product in the U. S. S. R., were significantly higher than in the United States; in fact about double.
>
> Soviet industrial production in 1956 was about 40 percent as large as that of the United States. However, Soviet heavy industry was proportionately larger than this overall average, and in some instances the output of specific industries already approached that of the United States. Output of coal in the U. S. S. R. was about 70 percent of that of the United States, output of machine tools about double our own and steel output about half.
>
> Since 1956, Soviet output has continued its rapid expansion. In the first quarter of 1958, Soviet industrial production was 11 percent higher than a year ago. In comparison, the Federal Reserve Board index shows a decline of 11 percent in the United States.

> According to available statistics, in the first quarter of 1958, the Sino-Soviet bloc has for the first time surpassed the United States in steel production. The 3 months' figures show that the U. S. S. R. alone turned out over 75 percent of the steel tonnage of the United States.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Let me read only one conclusion stated by Mr. Dulles on the basis of the statistics of recent Soviet development, which takes on special meaning at this time of recession, when our own economy is actually being permitted to shrink. He states:

> These (Soviet) rates of growth are exceedingly high. They have rarely been matched in other states except during limited periods of postwar rebuilding.

This is the image and the pattern which the U. S. S. R. offers, for emulation, to the underdeveloped nations that yearn desperately for rapid economic growth—while the image of capitalist America is one of recession, shrinkage, and inability to plan and sustain continued constructive development.

Beyond offering a tempting pattern, however, Soviet economic growth of the dimensions shown by the CIA's statistics has also made possible the active entry of Soviet Russia into international trade. Thus the Soviet Government is aggressively seeking, and achiving, expanded trade with western nations, including the key industrial nations of Europe—Germany and Great Britain.

We have seen a dramtic recent example in the sales of Russian aluminum, particularly in the British market, which have driven the world market price down 2 cents a pound or more, at a time when western aluminum producers in Canada, in the United States, Norway, and elsewhere already face difficult problems of temporary excess capacity.

I digress at this point to say that I have been particularly aware of the Russian impact on the world aluminum market with respect to price, because the Pacific Northwest, which is my native region, today produces some 35 percent of the American total aluminum production, and I know that many of the men engaged in supervising the production of aluminum in the Northwest, and in working in those plants, have been concerned by the effect of the delivery of Russian aluminum in the British market at 2 cents less a pound than the prevailing world price.

Mr. Dulles states that the U. S. S. R. may well, in time, become a major supplier of other metals, petroleum, and other industrial necessities to Western Europe, with these consequences:

> Soviet ability to use trade as a weapon to advance its political aims will increase in a direct ratio to their success in realizing their economic goals.
>
> For example, once they have penetrated Western European markets to the extent that these markets become substantially dependent on Soviet industrial raw materials, they will have available a new and formidable weapon of economic warfare. By withholding supplies, by capriciously raising prices, or by dumping commodities, the Soviets in effect will have a seat at the council table of the great industrial nations of Europe.

I believe, Mr. President, that I have quoted enough of this sober analysis by Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to indicate the magnitude of the Soviet potential for adding an economic cold war to the other, familiar techniques in the Communist arsenal. The picture of the U. S. S. R. at the political council table of Western Europe is not a reassuring one for the United States or for democracy. But if it happens, we cannot say that we have not been forewarned. Mr. Khrushchev's challenge of competitive coexistence is an open one. And we must remember that economics, and not military warfare, is the original battleground on which the Communist ideology has challenged Western, private-property democracy as a doctrine of society and government. If there is to be competition, let us welcome that it is to be in this realm of alternative roads to material, economic, and social accomplishment—the realm which is most hotly contested between the United States and our Communist adversaries, and in which we both have staked out major claims. Certainly we shall not regret that it is not to be on the field of battle. But let us also remember that the victory in this contest of economics and politics is not to be won inside Russia, or inside the United States, but in the vast bulk of the world which is neither.

UNITED STATES POLICY HAS RECOGNIZED WORLD NEEDS FOR ECONOMIC AID

Certainly, the record of postwar American policy shows that we have recognized that fact. This recognition led to the epoch-making Marshall plan for Europe, to our active and unstinting support for the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and to the point 4 technical-assistance program. Most recently we have recognized, in the resolution expressing our support for India's 5-year plan that was offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the decisive importance of whether the development of this vast nation shall find its sources of capital—and its sources of inspiration—in the democratic West, or in communism.

I desire to emphasize in this connection my support for the very forward-looking and thoughtful resolution submitted in the Senate by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

Yet our recognition of the importance of economics to our foreign policy has been expressed largely in a single class of programs—programs of foreign aid, such as those I have just mentioned. With the possible exception of some of the technical assistance programs, these have taken the form of extensions of credit, money grants or gifts of specific economic equipment and commodities to or through the governments of the recipient nations. The foreign-aid programs have carried almost the whole burden of our foreign economic policies, while our policies toward other forms of international economic intercourse even with the same nations, such as trade and private capital investment, seem to be based on domestic, economic, and commercial considerations without much regard for our foreign policy objectives. Thus, in fact, these domestic American considerations may sometimes appear themselves to be our main foreign policy objectives in such nations.

U. S. S. R. HAS ADVANTAGE OF MORE FLEXIBLE, COMBINED PROGRAMS

Mr. President, the greater measure of Soviet governmental economic control mentioned by Mr. Allen Dulles, to which I have referred, permits the U. S. S. R. to mix aid, trade, loans, and personnel exchanges in formulating foreign economic programs tailored to meet the needs of Soviet policies in different countries and under changing conditions. Because of this mixing of the ingredients of grants, loans, trade, and other forms of economic activity, and the absence of private trading, Soviet foreign economic programs cannot readily be compared with United States or Western economic relations with respect to the same country. This was cogently pointed out, for example, in an analysis of Soviet and United States programs in Afghanistan, which was sent me by the International Cooperation Administration at the suggestion of Mr. Sheldon Mills, our Ambassador to that country.

Ambassador Mills is a very distinguished career diplomat and a constituent of mine from Oregon—although his duties in our Foreign Service force him to be an absentee constituent much of the time—and he and I had occasion on his last visit to Washington to discuss the question of the comparative Soviet and American programs in Afghanistan.

For example, the report on Afghanistan sent me by ICA explains that—

> One important distinguishing characteristic of—Soviet—block aid is that it is generally presented on a long-term basis without reference to annual commitments, and in a package form which may include a long-term line of credit, technical assistance, training, military assistance and, in particular, increased trade opportunities. Such single package offers can have great appeal, particularly when the recipient country is having difficulty in marketing its export products.

Although direct grants of assistance by the United States far exceed the amount granted outright by the U. S. S. R., the total achievements of the combination Soviet package may appear disproportionately effective to the local population, particularly if they are channeled into projects which are chosen and designed to produce such an immediate impact that they have an economic dramatic effect. For instance, reporting on the Soviet package in Afghanistan, ICA states:

> Although perhaps less than one-fourth of the credit extended under the economic aid agreement has been drawn down, substantial progress has been reported on many of the projects covered by the agreements. Streets of Kabul were paved and one asphalt factory near Kabul was completed with a line of credit extended in 1954. Construction has been completed on a grain silo, flour mill, bakery, petroleum storage tanks and cement plant. Surveys have been made or construction begun on various other projects, including a new highway over the

Hindu Kush Mountains and airport construction. A number of buses and taxicabs were delivered, and also equipment for a 100-bed hospital. Although a substantial part of the $100 million credit from the U. S. S. R. has been obligated for specific projects, actual expenditures to date have probably been relatively small.

The report points out that the Soviet foreign economic programs are aided by the ability of the Soviet Government to commandeer and assign Russian technical personnel and needed equipment for such programs, and to design the specific projects themselves with an eye only on the desired policy goals, and without close regard for costs or economic feasibility, because the U. S. S. R. can, for political expediency, absorb any loss which may be inherent in any particular transaction.

When Ambassador Mills was in Washington some weeks ago, I had the opportunity of having breakfast with him in the Senate dining room. He emphasized to me at that time the importance of Congress passing the Mutual Security Act and sending it to the President for his signature. He said that without the foreign aid being made available to him and our other American representatives in Afghanistan, where he is our chief diplomatic spokesman, he would be absolutely helpless in combatting the propaganda and the efforts of the Soviet Union to bring Afghanistan into the Soviet orbit.

A very recent report prepared for the Committee for Economic Development stresses these same points. According to a review of this report in the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 1, entitled "Red Trade Gain Cited in Study," Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Nepal, Syria, and Yemen have received far more economic aid from the Soviet bloc than from the free world. This again is consistent with what I was told by Ambassador Mills during his recent visit here.. Thirty-two percent of India's aid and 40 percent of Ceylon's are said to have come from the Soviet bloc. At the same time, the report states that the Communists have made trade expansion a full partner with assistance in their economic offensive outside their own area, particularly in Latin America, where Soviet trade expansion has been 609 percent from 1952 to 1956, particularly with Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and Uruguay. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Washington Post's article on this report for the CED be printed in the Record at this point of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 1, 1958]

Red Trade Gain Cited in Study

(By Carroll Kilpatrick)

Russian-bloc countries increased their trade with Latin America 609 percent from 1952 to 1956—a greater increase than with any other part of the world, a study prepared for the Committee for Economic Development reported yesterday.

"The Communists have made trade expansion a full partner with assistance in their economic offensive outside their own area," the study, by Michael Sapir, said. The aid program, he wrote, has a different emphasis in three distinct areas of the underdeveloped world.

In Asia and Africa, the Communists are concentrating on economic development aid; in the Middle East, on aid and trade, but in Latin America "the emphasis is on increasing trade," Sapir said.

"In Latin America, the increase has taken place primarily because of vigorous efforts by eastern European countries," he reported. "A network of direct agreements has been established, with liberal credit provisions featured."

Latin America's principal imports from the Communist countries have been coal, machine tools, railway rolling stock and agricultural machinery. Principal exports have been meat, leather goods, and animal hides, sugar, coffee, and wool.

FOUR COUNTRIES INVOLVED

Sapir said the Soviet bloc, including Communist China, has concentrated on increasing trade with "a relatively few underdeveloped countries." Four countries in Latin America are chiefly involved: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and Uruguay.

"They account for practically all of Latin American-Soviet trade at present," he said. Sapir is a student of international economics who has specialized in affairs of underdeveloped areas.

"The Communists are attempting to create, in the eyes and minds of the underdeveloped nations, the image of a widespread, richly varied but unified Communist world, similar in scope, variety and resources to the free world, available and capable no matter what the problem," Sapir wrote.

While the Communists have expanded their relations with the non-Communist world in general, "they have concentrated increasingly on a 'trade and aid' program with the underdeveloped areas, and within the underdeveloped areas to uncommitted nations," the report said.

Sapir noted that only a very small amount of Soviet aid has been sent to countries receiving arms aid from the United States. But the uncommitted countries are receiving a substantial amount of Communist-bloc aid.

Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Nepal, Syria, and Yemen have received far more economic aid from the Soviet bloc than from the free world. Thirty-two percent of India's aid and 40 percent of Ceylon's has been from the Soviet bloc.

CONTRAST WITH UNITED STATES AID

In an introduction to the study, Herbert Stein, CED's director of research, said that of America's total foreign aid in the 11 years from 1945 to 1956 some $10.6 billion, or less than a fifth went to underdeveloped countries, and some $3.5 billion of that was for relief work.

Sapir said his study showed that the Soviet bloc "is capable not only of sustaining the economic drive currently underway but has the capacity to increase the effort several times over."

He said the Soviets are "constantly * * * probing for weak spots in the free world which can be exploited by a variety of means and to a myriad of costumes and poses * * *.

"Probably the greatest and clearest type of danger to the free world is the success of the Soviets in winning major influence in the Arab world, notably Egypt and Syria. * * *

"The Communists are moving more slowly and less directly in Afghanistan, close to the border of sensitively neutral India." He said Russia also is concentrating on Indonesia's "troubled waters" with apparent success.

Sapir held out the possibility that Communist bureaucratic methods and poor quality goods may cause the Soviet bloc trouble in the underdeveloped countries.

"It would seem reasonable to expect that the longer the bloc programs are in existence, and the wider their efforts, the greater the likelihood that the Soviet and its satellites will stub their toes, making many of the errors we have made and others of their own invention," Sapir said.

"There is evidence that such countries as India, Pakistan, Turkey, or Burma and Ceylon are increasingly concerned about the political intent of the Soviet bloc, but concern alone, often, is not enough to frustrate Soviet ambitions."

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I do not propose today that we change our economic aid programs in underdeveloped countries so as to imitate Russian methods. I am not now addressing myself to the mutual security and technical assistance programs, which already have been studied thoroughly and recently under the auspices of the Committee on Foreign Relations. My point, rather, is to illustrate that effective foreign economic policy involves more than foreign aid. If economic means are effectively to aid in the attainment of our foreign policy goals, then the proper relationship of trade, of credit and capital transactions, of technical assistance and of other economic activities—both private and governmental—to these foreign policy goals needs as urgently to be considered by the Senate as were the foreign aid programs themselves.

That is what is proposed in the resolution I am submitting today.

TASK OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY LIES WITHIN WEST ITSELF

Mr. President, I have spoken at some length about the economic challenge being presented to us by the U. S. S. R. throughout much of the world. Our Soviet adversary is rapidly developing the economic strength to make that challenge effective; yet as of now, the gap between that strength and ours is still so vast that any Soviet opportunity for success is largely a measure of a failure on our own part.

The greatest area where our foreign economic policy badly needs review, however, is one in which a direct contest with Soviet economic penetration does not yet—and, let us hope, never will—play a really major role. That area is the West itself—Western Europe and the twin continents of North and South America.

Here, on the two sides of the Atlantic, are both the most industrialized and some of the resource-richest regions of the world. In both natural and capital resources—if combined—this Western World so far outdistances the Communist bloc that what may look like a competition, when measured between the United States and the U. S. S. R., proves in fact to be no contest at all. It is here, within the West itself, that the success or failure of Western economic and political philosophy must prove itself. If we succeed here, with the vast resources at our combined command, the Atlantic economy will act as an irresistable magnet to the development of the so-called uncommitted nations of Asia where communism now offers actual competition. If we do not succeed in finding policies and systems for ordering these resources our joint economic growth, stability and prosperity, however, then the West risks the loss not only of these nations for the free world—but eventually its own disintegration.

Here, as it seems to me, is the greater challenge to the foreign economic policy specifically of the United States, which today is the dynamo of the entire Western World.

Here, too, is the area where our foreign economic policies most deserve the intensive study of a special committee of the Senate, with the authority and the mandate to cut across all the separate lines of our national policies and programs in a unified inquiry into their impact on our national objectives in the world. For it is right in this Atlantic area itself that the last few months and even days have shown us the crises that make a review of United States policies so timely and even urgent today.

Our relations with Canada have deteriorated largely over economic issues, which have lent much popular support to talk of more nationalistic attitudes and policies in that country. These economic issues began—at a time of expansion—with impatience over the manner of United States business investment and control in Canada. When expansion turned to recession, new importance was added to old issues of tariffs and wheat markets and quotas. Our relations with Canada were not helped when, last December 24, President Eisenhower imposed the miscalled "voluntary oil quotas" against the import of Canadian oil to the United States west coast—an action which led to violent but unsuccessful protests from the Canadian Government. And we have failed outrageously in one step that could well serve as a pattern for imaginative and resourceful statesmanship in foreign economic policy—the negotiation of an agreement with Canada for the mutually beneficial development of the upper Columbia River Basin, in which rests a large share of the vast economic promise of western Canada.

Mr. President, I should also like to point out that the same type of mutually beneficial agreement should be reached between Canada and the United States with respect to the great headwaters of the Yukon River, where the Yukon territory of Canada and the Territory of Alaska potentially share in one of the great hydroelectric resources of the entire world.

Our relations with Latin America, as with Canada, are also inevitably involved in our actions on such matters as the oil quotas and mineral imports. Press reports since the regrettable and shocking demonstrations of anti-Americanism, on the occasion of the Vice President's appearances in Venezuela and Peru, have emphasized the importance of dissatisfaction with United States economic policies in Latin American public opinion. The two countries involved in these demonstrations are, perhaps, no coincidence. Oil, of course, is the foundation of Venezuela's economy as much, or more, than it is that of Texas' or Oklahoma's. And, as Deputy Undersecretary of State Douglas Dillon recently told the Senate Interior Committee, 15 percent of Peru's commodity exports are lead and zinc, and two-thirds of these go to the United States. Add copper, and more than half of Peru's total dollar earnings are directly involved in United States minerals policies. The figures for Chile and Mexico are equally impressive. The direct relationship between United States trade and Soviet economic penetration in Latin America was also reviewed in a brief article in Fortune magazine for April 1958, and I ask that it be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD. (See exhibit 3.)

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, nothing could be more effective than Secretary Dillon's testimony to demonstrate that no longer can we make national policies on oil, on minerals, on other commodities, and on trade generally, simply as domestic economic decisions. We cannot have all United States governmental decisions made by the State Department, nor channel all legislation through the Committee on Foreign Relations. The legislative committees of the Senate—such as the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs—can be counted on to give needed recognition and weight to the impact on our foreign policies of the measures that come before them, but they cannot all independently study this complex field. That is why I propose a single, unified Senate study to provide us with a long-range perspective and overall framework of United States foreign economic policy and its significance for the national economy.

UNITED STATES TRADE KEY FACTOR IN ECONOMY OF WEST

Mr. President, I have referred to the overwhelming concentration of capital and natural resources which makes the West itself the area in which our economic policies for a free world must succeed or fail, and I have indicated that the United States economy itself is the dynamic heart of this concentration, on which the bloodstream of the whole depends.

This fact is borne out by an analysis of our foreign trade. I have asked the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress to break down the total of United States exports and imports in 1956 by different pertinent groupings of the nations with whom we traded. These groupings include, first, the nations of the European Common Market—France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg. Second, the so-called Free Trade Area that has been suggested by Great Britain to include also the Common Market nations, Scandinavia, Austria, and Switzerland—in effect, almost all of Western Europe. Third, the 15 countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Fourth, the Latin American nations of the Organization of American States. Fifth, the nations which met at the Bandoeng Conference, which included about 30 of the Asian, Near Eastern, and African nations. Sixth, I have singled out Japan, because so much of the controversy over trade policy involves that one country. Seventh, our trade with the Soviet bloc. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—*United States trade with groups of countries*

[Dollars in millionts]

	Exports		Imports	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total	$19,066.0	100.0	$12,736.5	100.0
European common market	2,871.2	15.1	1,428.8	11.2
Free trade area	4,431.4	23.2	2,667.8	20.9
NATO countries	8,184.7	42.9	5,378.3	42.2
OAS countries	3,687.0	19.3	3,668.9	28.8
Bandoeng Conference countries	2,384.2	12.5	1,771.6	13.9
Japan	894.6	4.7	557.8	4.4
Soviet bloc	119.8	.6	91.0	.7

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, these figures show that almost 20 percent of our exports and almost 30 percent of our imports, in 1956, were in trade with Latin America. They show that more than 42 percent of our trade was with the nations of the North Atlantic alliance. Very roughly, they indicate that about two-thirds of all United States foreign trade takes place within the great Western area that I have mentioned, and less than one-sixth of United States trade is with Asia, including Japan, and with the Communist world. The latter accounts for less than 1 percent.

This illustrates the extent to which, as I have said, United States trade and economic policies are a question of our policies for the West itself. How much this is true when limited even more specifically to the North Atlantic community itself is shown by another table prepared for me by the Legislative Reference Service, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 2.—*External trade of NATO countries (including United States)*

[Dollars in millions]

	Exports		Imports	
	Value	As percent of world total	Value	As percent of world total
Total	$56,069.1	60.1	$55,715.4	58.5
Internal (with other NATO countries)	40,334.3	43.2	42,535.9	44.7
World	93,327.9	100.0	95,225.4	100.0

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, looking only at the 15 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which is the chief alliance of the Western democracies and the keystone of our foreign policy, we find that the foreign trade of these nations, including the United States, constitutes about 60 percent of all the international trade in the world. More impressively, the internal trade of the NATO nations among themselves alone—eliminating their trade with the entire rest of the world, and that means eliminating trade with Latin America, with Japan, and with important European and commonwealth democracies which are not members of NATO—constitutes about 44 percent of all the international trade in the world.

This is a measure, Mr. President, of the importance of our foreign economic policies to the success or failure of our noneconomic objectives and our noneconomic programs in the foreign policy realm. On the military and diplomatic effectiveness of NATO, for instance, we have staked an immense proportion of our entire international political and defense efforts. Does it not make sense to study our commercial, monetary, fiscal, and other economic foreign policies in the context of this commitment of billions of dollars, and of our national security itself, to a NATO policy, rather than to regard them as a separate and distinct realm, to be judged by quite different and largely domestic considerations?

FRENCH CRISIS IMPERILS WESTERN COMMUNITY

The question is daily gaining urgency at this very time. None of us can tell what the current crisis in France will mean to NATO and to the various Western European institutions whose development we have so long encouraged. In raising the questions about which I speak today, I certainly do not pose as an expert in either economics or foreign affairs. No such special knowledge is needed; for these questions now confront us in daily newspaper headlines. The Washington Post and Times Herald of last Saturday, May 31, published an article by Don Cook of the New York Herald Tribune News Service which reported that impending French bankruptcy threatened the end of the European payments union and the proposed European trading institutions. On Sunday, June 1, the New York Times reported that "uncertainty over the future of France has cast a darkening cloud across the bright new plans for European economic unification." Both articles predict grave difficulties for the common market, and also the death of the proposed greater free-trade area. I ask unanimous consent that these informative and very ominous reports may be printed at the conclusion of my speech.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record.

(See exhibits 1 and 2.)

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, we can no more be indifferent to these developments than we could be to the possible collapse of the military structure of NATO. For in the long run it is impossible that we could maintain a military stake in the Atlantic community, but refuse to make any commitment to its economic stability, growth, and future prosperity. The time may already have come when the second is more important than the first, in the light of the new challenge from Soviet Russia which I have discussed. If we want to speak of a Western community, can we expect very long to hold to a view that in defense it is one for all and all for one, but that in the peaceful pursuit of prosperity it is everyone for himself, and business is business? Or must we not, rather, modify nationalism at least enough so as to offer a community of positive goals to those whom we ask to share a community of defense against communism?

As early as July 29, 1955, in testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations, I spoke of the necessity of preparing for a shift in emphasis from military to economic and political functions for joint NATO institutions. I then stated:

> The problems of world trade and currency transfers exist—except for the case of Japan—almost wholly within the Atlantic community itself. They should be treated as internal economic problems by institutions of that community. * * * At the very least, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, OEEC, should be expanded into an Organization for Atlantic Economic Cooperation, so as to include Canada and the United States.

Mr. President, I have seen nothing in the intervening 3 years to change the views I expressed then, and much is happening at this very time to confirm them.

Other voices, including those of persons more expert than I, are being raised in the effort to gain recognition for the significance of an economic policy for the West. Two weeks ago, the highly respected National Planning Association called for the development of nonmilitary, and particularly economic, institutions for the Atlantic community, to organize a meaningful and promising economic program for the future development of the free world. I am proud that the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in the past two elections, Adlai E. Stevenson, has been in the forefront of those who have sought to anticipate and to meet the challenge of peacetime competition, rather than military aggression, to the Western World. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record the excellent lead editorial entitled "Free World To Work," which was published in the Washington Post last Sunday, June 1, because it reviews so cogently the points which I have tried to mention in my speech today.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post of June 1, 1958]

Free World To Work

In a time that cries for ideas, Adlai Stevenson has supplied one that deserves to be taken up, developed, and applied. Mr. Stevenson's concern is the growing free world economic crisis which he believes is far more serious in its implications than even the paralysis that beset Europe in 1947. Why not, he asked in an extremely thoughtful address at the University of Louisville a few days ago, establish a committee of experts comparable to the group which laid the groundwork for the Marshall plan in 1947? Their function on an international basis should be to prepare an agenda for the regeneration of the free world economy upon which the nations can agree and act within a year.

The crisis has its roots in the breakdown of the old trading system symbolized by Britain and grounded on low tariffs, high lending, and reserves flexibly based upon gold. Despite substantial American aid and investment programs since the war, the gap between the American standard of living and those elsewhere in the free world is steadily widening. Last year, for example, the United States had a favorable balance of trade of some $7 billion—which meant that we sold that much more than we bought. In that same year falling raw material prices reduced the income of producer countries by some $750 million.

If the United States were now investing in development abroad at the same rate as Britain in her heyday as a creditor nation, the total of public and private lending would have to be at least tripled—and some authorities say it would have to be increased by as much as 30 times. That is a measure of the imbalance. Although there has been much praiseworthy internationalism in our outlook since the war, the practical effect of our policies still has much isolationism to it; we are enriching ourselves while the remainder of the world falls behind. And while the free world is thus economically disunited, the Communists broaden and intensify their economic offensive, commiserating with nations that rely upon the West's failing capitalism. "One thing you don't find," Mr. Stevenson notes pointedly, "is a really isolationist Communist."

Today the capital hunger in some areas of the world is so great that it can be heard gnawing. Indeed, there will have to be primary infusions before there can be even the rudimentary expansion to foster private growth; there can be no doctrinaire blinders about socialism respecting countries which grasp at almost any slogan for improvement. Different manifestations of the same crisis of imbalance, of course, affect some developed nations as well. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, American reciprocal trade and assistance programs, the United Nations, Senator Monroney's soft-loan bank plan—all these are part of the answer. But they need direction.

Unity of concept thus is a first requirement. Specifically, Mr. Stevenson would have the committee of experts seek means of regaining momentum in economic expansion—an overall growth of 5 percent annually that would minimize inflation; build new links with the European Common Market and free trade area so as to avoid new protectionist walls; expand investment in underdeveloped areas; and stimulate additional working capital for trade and convertibility.

It follows that the United States is by no means alone in having resources to contribute. Germany, Britain, France, Canada, Japan, and other nations are now investing abroad, and they could help more in a distributed effort. Obviously, such help should not be unrequited. A basic essential is self-help, which means the sort of stocktaking and housecleaning in prospective recipient nations that underlay the Marshall plan.

Americans distressed by the waves of anti-Americanism that have broken in South America and the Near East could devote themselves to no more constructive purpose than developing such a catalyst. There is no short-term answer to such outbreaks, which are more symptomatic than causative; and in any event the country should concern itself with more than short-term remedies in the situation that confronts it. The basic problem is economic, and the basic requirement is to marshal the resources of the free world—through investment, raw materials stabilization, and the like—in such a way that they complement each other.

Some years ago Clare Boothe Luce referred derisively to such globalism as "globaloney." The plain truth is that the subject of yesterday's scoffing has become today's realism. We are finding more and more that we are literally our brothers' keepers, and that their health intimately affects our own. Mr. Stevenson appeals for the foresight, energy, and patience of Marshall, Acheson, Truman, Vandenberg, Bevin, and Monnet in organizing a new American initiative; "I believe," he says, "that my fellow Democrats will follow an administration lead today as faithfully and eagerly as many Republicans followed the Democratic initiative 10 years ago." Ideas can move men and nations. This one should.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the point of this speech, Mr. President, is not to offer solutions or to recommend specific proposals. There will be other occasions for that. The point I make today is only to urge that the Senate begin now, and carry out in the coming year, a thorough study of these challenges to our economic role and policies in the world, which are daily being brought so insistently to our attention. If it is not already too late, certainly it is high time to take this step toward developing the understanding necessary for effective action in the future. That is why I hope that the committees of the Senate responsible for such decisions will give early and favorable consideration to the resolution which I am submitting today for my cosponsors and myself. The resolution affects no present program, no legislation before the Congress. It commits us to no preconceived conclusions or policies. All it can do is to permit the Senate to place itself in the position of giving serious, thorough, and nonpartisan study and consideration to a most important set of problems confronting our Nation in today's world—and to do it before a real crisis leaves us only the opportunity for ex-post-facto investigations of failure. I urge the Senate to undertake such a study now.

Mr. President, ahead of the other articles I have asked to have printed after my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD an excellent editorial entitled "Trade: Weapon for Freedom," published in the Christian Science Monitor of May 23, 1958. This editorial also most effectively states the case for a bold, new approach to economic policy which will look beyond the narrow bounds of national commercial self-interest to the greater objectives of the Western, democratic contest with communism.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor of May 23, 1958]

TRADE: WEAPON FOR FREEDOM

The postwar struggle between the Soviet and the free way of life proceeds on several planes at the same time, but with changes of emphasis and with the West usually taking a defensive posture and replying to offensives as they develop. The Western nations are familiar with this shifting pattern. But they have given less than adequate attention to the new "front" where Soviet leadership is probing.

The eight-nation conference now reported from Moscow is a warning. It aims at organizing the resources of the Warsaw Pact countries and enlisting the interest of the whole Communist world in the possibilities of extending the Communist system through trade and aid within and without their community.

That Communist leadership regards trade not as an end in itself but as a means of cementing political controls has timely illustration at Moscow. Yugoslavia is absent from the conference. Reports indicate that the Moscow thermostat is raising the heat on the too-independent South Slavs, and will use trade devices among other things to do it.

Western peoples are slower, even reluctant, to beat their economic plowshares of trade into weapons of politics. Yet they need to understand that unless they view their own trade and aid policies—toward each other as well as the rest of the world—as inextricable from their efforts to build free-world security these efforts will be endangered.

In the recent weakening of the Atlantic community at its core the neglect to develop closer economic relations among allies plays a big part. Canadian-American and other hemisphere frictions arise partly from economic misunderstandings or downright malpractices. The feeling that Americans are a source of largess may irritate Americans. But it also irritates others who might not need largess if trade policies consistent with common military security operated in the Western World.

A challenge now urgently confronting American, British, and West German leadership in particular, with Washington holding the key for the initiative, is (1) to open up the channels of trade within the Western community, and (2) to marshal Western resources for aid to underdeveloped regions—aid that need not have American strings.

Some Western leaders are already calling for this. Limited illustrations of the idea already exist in United Nations efforts, in cooperation between American and British programs in some parts of the world, and so forth. The internal development of the West necessary to real external strength is just beginning in such organizations as the European Common Market. But the West is dangerously far from being ready to answer to trade and aid offensives shaping up in the Communist world.

This is much more than an economic matter. It is an axiom of international politics that wherever one side in a contest leaves a power vacuum—an area inadequately defended or inadequately organized—the other side will fill it. "Nature," as they say in the laboratories, "abhors a vacuum." But the old concept of power vacuums has acquired a new dimension in this age. Power vacuums can be created—and filled—as surely by economic as by political or military policies.

The expansion or contraction of a nation's area of influence, like the Soviet orbit on the one hand, the free world on the other, is now a matter for economic engineering. It is no longer a one-nation job. One or another nation will lead in the organization of the resources of its own moral neighborhood for the economic development of the world's present political no man's lands. That nation will make the stronger bid to maintain its own way of life.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of May 31, 1958]

FRANCE NEAR BANKRUPTCY, IT TELLS ALLIES—FINDS IT IMPOSSIBLE TO GO DEEPER INTO EUROPEAN PLANS

(By Don Cook)

LONDON, May 30.—The French Government has informed its European partners that it faces a financial crisis verging on bankruptcy in the next 6 weeks, and that it cannot negotiate further on a European free-trade area and may not even be able to implement the already-ratified European Common Market Treaty.

This warning, it was learned through diplomatic sources in London, was conveyed to a meeting of the "European six"—Italy, West Germany, France, and the three Benelux countries—at Brussels last week by Maurice Faure, Minister of State for European Affairs in the outgoing Pflimlin government.

This warning, however, is also believed to hold true for the incoming government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as well—particularly the death knell which has been sounded for the British sponsored European Free Trade Area plan which the French have never liked much anyway.

Moreover, the warning also confronts Europe with an immediate policy crisis in one of its most successful postwar institutions—the European Payments Union. The current EPU agreement, which has been instrumental in the clearing of trading accounts and liberalization of trade policies for all of Europe for the past 8 years, expires June 30. Negotiations for its renewal were to have opened shortly.

France, however, is already more than $400 million in debt to the Payments Union, and the deficit was increased by another $58.3 million in April, according to latest figures. The incoming De Gaulle government might well decide on a suspension of trade liberalization and a policy of greater economic isolation to try and curb the plunge into bankruptcy.

The main purpose of the Brussels meeting of the six powers was to discuss their common attitude toward the free trade area plan. France had prepared a memorandum which the other Europeans wanted modified to meet British views more nearly, but at the end of the discussion, Faure stated his government's position quite bluntly.

France was verging on bankruptcy, he said, and it was pointless to discuss any further modifications in her counterproposals on free trade. Moreover, although the European Common Market Treaty is due to come into force January 1, 1959, the financial situation was so serious that France might not be able to implement these obligations.

It is too early for other European governments to have assessed this impact of the French crisis on their basic policies—but no government expects General de Gaulle to take a more positive or liberal attitude than the outgoing Pflimlin government, and the dismal, inevitable conclusion must be, therefore, that the slow but steady process of European integration is now to be halted, if not thrown into reverse.

EXHIBIT 2

[From the New York Times of June 1, 1958]

STRIFE IN FRANCE SNAGS TRADE PLAN—COMMON MARKET SET BACK BY WOES IN ALGERIA, LACK OF A REGIME IN PARIS—UNIFICATION IS STALLED—REVISIONS OR ABROGATION OF THE SIX-NATION AGREEMENT ARE FEARED POSSIBLE

(By Brendan M. Jones)

Uncertainty over the future of France has cast a darkening cloud across the bright new plans for European economic unification in which she is scheduled to play a major part.

Even before it worsened, France's deep involvement in the Algerian problem had been delaying the negotiations for the European free trade area. This proposed partnership of European nations for advancement of their most vital economic activity was to complement the small Common Market union.

The latter, comprising France, West Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, provided for their gradual economic integration under the spur of mutual reduction of trade barriers. An initial 10 percent cut in duties has been scheduled for next January 1.

The Common Market, or by its official title, the European economic community, was established by a treaty which technically is irrevocable. Before its adoption in March last year, however, it had to be considerably modified to make it acceptable to France. It was well hedged with delaying clauses and exceptions to cushion the shock of freer trade to France's highly protected economy.

TIMETABLE IN DOUBT

Nonetheless, the agreement retained a fairly exacting time schedule for its basic objective of trade-barrier removal. It set a transitional period of 12 to 15 years in which a fully free trade market was to be achieved. But it added the broad provision that reductions were to be made by the member countries "if permitted by their general economic situation and the conditions of the sectors (industries) concerned."

On the surface this would seem to be a fatal loophole. But the treaty itself incorporated commitments to principles requiring conscientious and constant efforts by the partners to implement its flexible blueprint for a stronger, more prosperous future.

In short, the agreement was recognized as one that could succeed only through willing cooperation, not by compulsion. Besides the freeing of trade, it also called for a freer movement of capital, services, and labor within the community and expansion of industry and new development projects. Among other activities, a special fund exceeding $500 million was to be set up for economic development in overseas territories, mainly those of France.

Despite its shortcomings the treaty was hailed as a major stride toward economic and possible political federation. Its designers have been confident not only that it would ultimately succeed, but also that it would be carried out with a minimum of delay.

But it appears doubtful whether France will be in any condition to carry out her commitments as scheduled. Whether this will cause a delay in implementation of the agreement generally, or whether the other community members would proceed without France is highly uncertain.

PACT IS UNDER STRESS

The unpredictability of what is likely to happen in France is such that abrogation of the agreement under a radically changed regime cannot be ruled out. Indications that a stronger central Government in France would lead to imposition of economic austerity do not auger well for her participation in a free-trade arrangement.

But if the outlook for the common market has been confused by the French developments, that for the free-trade area has not, although the effect is negative. For this plan to augment the common market move has still to be drafted in treaty form. Negotiations, under the aegis of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, had been going forward with the aim of reaching agreement in time to synchronize the trade-area plan with that of the common market.

As a major party to these negotiations, involving the 17 Organization for European Economic Cooperation nations, France had been proving a main stumbling block to agreement. But in addition, her preoccupation with Algeria and another Cabinet fall forced suspension of talks. In recent weeks, hope for settlement of the trade-area program this year have faded completely.

MASS OUTPUT IS GOAL

The free trade area proposal was largely a self-protective move. It recognized that fusion of six highly industrialized economies, aided by a free market of 160 million consumers, would bring lower cost mass production into the heart of Europe. Surrounding nations particularly would feel its impact both in export trade and in their home markets.

Additionally, the six nations ultimately were to establish a single tariff. Exporting to the six would become especially difficult for other nations, unless reciprocal tariff-reduction agreements could be effected.

The solution was the free-trade area, which would include the six common market nations and an auxiliary of other member nations of the OEEC. Besides its practical aims, the plan also has the virtue of extending trade liberalization already attained through OEEC.

With the six-nation group, other prospective members who have taken part in the recent negotiations are Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, and Turkey. At the outset of treaty negotiations last year, agreement had seemed mainly a matter of solving technical problems. Knottiest of these in relation to desired uniformity in the agreement seemed to be the devising of a formula by which less developed countries could continue some protection of new industries.

But French reluctance to make concessions sought in the broader 17-nation bargaining added to the technical complications. Time was important since it was hoped that a treaty could be completed and ratified so that the entire trade area could meet a January 1 deadline for the start of the common market tariff cutting.

This spring, the negotiators prepared to consider new French proposals. Then the Gailliard government fell and with subsequent delay in formation of a successor, France could not negotiate. Meetings on the trade area were suspended and, with France increasingly beset by the Algerian crisis, they could not be effectively resumed.

Hope now is gone for final agreement this year, but a German proposal for a gentlemen's agreement to allow tentative duty reductions by January 1 has been offered. The outlook for this stopgap is uncertain. Its acceptance by France and resumption of trade-area treaty talks with French participation are unlikely for the immediate future.

It has been evident, moreover, that even if a treaty were completed this year, there would be little chance of French ratification for some time. With the approach of the common market tariff reductions, French opposition to the plans has apparently grown.

UNIFICATION SET BACK

France, which has produced some of the leading advocates of European federation, also has been the source of major opposition to unification plans. She is the largest single partner in the six-nation plan, and a compromise on its original terms to suit French requirements had emphasized her essential role.

The cry that Algeria must remain French is a disturbing omen. As part of Metropolitan France, Algeria falls within the area of the common market, and if Algerian tariffs were reduced, German, Italian, Dutch, and Belgian goods presumably would enter more freely. A militant assertion of French rights in Algeria would seem to make such a development—should it ever occur—a cause of more turmoil.

But under special provision of the common market treaty, Algeria was to be eligible also for grants from the investment fund planned as economic aid to "overseas territories" of community members.

In Western Europe's need for greater production and trade, economic unification has seemed the effective course. The common market has been viewed as a "metamorphosis" through which its members jointly could become a "third power" ranking economically with the United States and Russia. The Free Trade Area has been regarded as necessary to assure success of the common market and add further to European economic vigor.

Even under strain of a big military budget, and its aggravation of foreign-exchange deficits, France's economy has shown basic strength. Many French economists have urged European unification, despite its initial difficulties. But others have argued that France was not ready, that her industry would have to be further modernized and that the exchange deficit would have to be overcome before unification could be started.

EXHIBIT 3

[From Fortune magazine of April 1958]

THE BAD-NEIGHBOR TARIFF

United States tariff policy is also becoming of increasing importance in Latin America, particularly in view of Russia's new economic offensive in the Southern Hemisphere. While the United States remains Latin America's best customer—last year United States imports from the area ran to about $3.8 billion, or some 45 percent of all its sales—trade restrictions are constantly giving trouble. A case in point: In 1951 the United States wool lobby succeeded in getting the tariff on Uruguayan wool tops raised to an insurmountable height. Russia stepped into the breach; is now one of Uruguay's biggest wool customers (working through Dutch intermediaries). Among other things, the move has enabled Moscow to use its Montevideo Embassy as a central command post for further economic infiltration.

Fresh from their successes in the Middle East, Russian leaders are now intensifying their drive into Latin American trade routes. In 1957 Soviet-bloc countries offered to sell arms to Ecuador, to arrange a $30-million wheat-for-coffee deal with Colombia, and to supply Argentina with sorely needed capital goods and oil. Then, a few weeks ago, came the biggest carrot yet—a $40-million trade package for Brazil.

Its contents:

Russia could buy Brazil's coffee, sugar, hides, etc., sell the Brazilians oil, drilling rigs, refineries, and, "with no political conditions whatsoever," supply Rio with technical assistance and nuclear know-how. All this in return for reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Moscow, which Brazil broke off back in 1947.

Washington is not worried that latino businessmen will immediately rush to take these latest Red baits. Latin American countries in general are fully aware that in the past Soviet shipments have often been poor in quality, late in delivery, and sometimes surprising in content—like the cargo of blue glass eyes reportedly foisted upon Brazilian importers in lieu of requested capital goods. And the continent's coffee growers in particular are aware that Russia, a nation of inveterate tea drinkers, can dispose of its coffee purchases only by dumping them on the world markets. For these reasons, plus an understandable hesitancy to incur United States displeasure, the countries south of the border have had little to do with the Communist world. Last year these 20 republics, only 3 of which have diplomatic relations with Russia (Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay), did $220 million worth of business with the Reds, or less than 3 percent of their total trade with the outside world.

But what does worry Washington is the fact that many a Latin American nation finds it politically impossible at this juncture to rebuff the Russian blandishments. However dubious he may be about Russia's offer, the fact remains that President Kubitschek of Brazil has not flatly turned it down. In Argentina, the head of a trade mission off to collect a $30-million trade debt incurred by Red nations since the war stated flatly: "We urgently need machinery and capital goods. We do not care where they come from." And in Chile legislators are talking about an emergency measure to permit trade with the Soviet bloc. Pressure for doing so has been visibly increased by demands in this country for higher tariffs on copper, lead, zinc, and other vital exports. If these demands were met, United States relations with Chile and Peru would take a decided turn for the worse, and all Latin American nations might conclude that Moscow has something to offer after all.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 3, 1958, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 1191. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands at Olympic National Park, and for other purposes;

S. 2448. An act to authorize a payment to the Government of Denmark; and

S. J. Res. 171. Joint resolution to amend section 217 of the National Housing Act.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 4, 1958, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 3, 1958:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Harry Richards, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri for a term of 4 years. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired July 16, 1957.

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following-named person to be a commissioned instructor with the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), United States Coast Guard:

Albert L. Wilding.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 3, 1958:

IN THE NAVY

The following-named persons to be ensigns:

George B. Greer, Jr., midshipman (Naval Academy), to be an ensign in the line of the Navy, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law;

Eugene J. Peltier, Jr., midshipman (Naval Academy), to be an ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy in lieu of ensign in the line of the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law;

Maurice H. Manahan, midshipman (Naval Academy), to be an ensign in the Navy, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law; and

James L. Denny, midshipman (Naval Academy), to be an ensign in the Supply Corps of the Navy, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law.

Mr. Charles L. Turcotte
410 Wellington Road
Alexandria, Virginia

February 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The purpose of this letter is to air an idea.

There is a need for a magazine, a newspaper, a radio or television program, or better still some combination of all four, to develop the PRO & CON of current problems. There are men to be heard from. The issues and challenges of our times can be met or ignored but they are legion. To not know that there are a number of ways out of a situation makes the situation itself seem overwhelming. I believe that the American people are presently in this position. To inform them that there are imaginative, exciting ways of meeting the challenges that we face as individuals and as a nation is an inspiration and a challenge in itself.

To be an informed citizen it is, I believe, necessary to know both sides of any issue. There is no single source, that I know of at present, to which the public can turn in order to hear authoritative discussions of both sides of current international, national or local issues. I believe that the public now suffers from the attitude or feeling that "there must be some other way to do it", but they are restricted in their judgments in not ever hearing the possible alternative plans or programs. We bemoan the modern lack of personal initiative yet we are constantly warned not to differ with the "official" or "acceptable" line lest we make the rest of the world think we are not firm in our beliefs. We cannot have it both ways. One solution may be to constantly expose ourselves to different ideas.

Not too many years ago the radio program "Town Meeting of the Air" helped the public to a better understanding of the current issues of its day as did its colonial predecessor. This type of presentation can be both praised and criticised for the fact that personalities often detracted from logical discussion yet the public got to know both the men and the issues. The printed word lends itself to an understanding of the issues, radio and television to an understanding of the men involved in the issues. A better understanding of the whole problem can be found in the combination of all mediums and yet each element will retain value in and of itself.

One other memory that may be pertinent; a magazine, I think it was the Saturday Evening Post, did two articles on the then "hot" issue of the formation of the new state of Israel. A leading Jewish Statesman and a leading Arab Statesman confronted each other in print. I know, that I, from these articles, was better able to interpret the news and the problems of that area of the world. I have long hoped that some one would continue this type of study of the worlds ideas and ideals presented by the world's leading citizens. My hopes have not been met and that is the reason for this letter.

I hope that you will see some merit in the thoughts that I have expressed and that there may be some way that you can use them in your organization.

Sincerely,

Charles L. Turcotte

Charles L. Turcotte

Tyler, Franklin A.

January 16, 1959

Dear Dr. Tyler:

Thank you for your note of January 13th and for sending me the booklet.

It was most kind of you, and I appreciate your thought.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Franklin A. Tyler
1001 W. Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

mcc

DR. FRANKLIN A. TYLER
1001 W. FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

ORAL SURGERY

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York
N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

I am mailing a copy of a booklet now on its second printing.

While it lacks continuity, it is at least factual. I hope you find it amusing..

Sincerely,
Franklin A. Tyler
Franklin A.Tyler

fat/T

1/13/59

Ullmann, Ruth

October 6, 1958

Dear Miss Ullmann:

In reply to your letter of September 10th, I am perfectly agreeable to your using the sentence you quote from the article I read for the Combined Book Exhibit.

I think, perhaps, that you should also obtain clearance from the Combined Book Exhibit here in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Ruth Ullmann
Sterling Publishing Company, Inc.
419 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

mcc

STERLING
PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

419 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.
LExington 2-7160

DAVID A. BOEHM, *President*

September 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

V. C. ok

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I read your comments on the important role of books in the era of mass communication with the greatest of interest. This was a little article that you wrote for the Combined Book Exhibit.

I wonder whether you would allow us to use the following quotation from this article in connection with an institutional book promotion plan we are currently planning. We would like to use the following sentence:

"Nothing in electronics can replace a good book for stimulus or guidance."

We are, as you know, publishers of a good many books, particularly books for youngsters, and we are currently planning a campaign that will bring to the attention of the book buying public the important role books play in the education and lives of youngsters. We would very much like to use your apt words in connection with this campaign and I hope that you will grant us this permission.

Would you also let me know whether we should obtain clearance from the Combined Book Exhibit here in New York. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I look forward with the greatest pleasure to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

STERLING PUBLISHING CO., INC.

Ruth Ullmann

Ruth Ullmann
Publicity & Promotion Director

RU/ki

Uni. of Michigan Press.

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
MICHIGAN
PRESS

Office of the Director

ANN ARBOR

April 15, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please forgive us for opening your letter of April 10, addressed to Dr. Nevins, in his absence. We are very grateful--as I am sure Dr. Nevins will be--for your enthusiasm. I hope the following "beefed up" version of your comments will be satisfactory:

> "This series is one of the most exciting ventures in publishing and scholarship that I know of. To give the reader a broad view of the history of our modern world--showing how each part must inevitably affect every other part--this is indeed to fulfill the responsibility of the educator and scholar."

Again, gratitude from us and from Dr. Nevins.

Very truly yours,

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS

Edwin Watkins

Edwin Watkins
Assistant Director

EW:bn

Eng. Post.

April 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Watkins:

You "beefed up" my turgid prose admirably.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edwin Watkins
Assistant Director
The University of Michigan Press
Ann Arbor, Michigan

fc

how the University of Michigan HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD was planned

AFTER THE MARSHALL PLAN, the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, and the Korean War, all thoughtful people knew that the United States had irrevocably accepted the leadership of the free peoples of the globe. As the onetime isolationist Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg had put it, America's self-interest, national economy, and national security were now inseparably linked with the destiny of other peoples. Like it or not, Americans had to take anxious account of events in Russia and try to grasp what George Kennan called "The Sources of Soviet Conduct." They had to follow the debate between Secretary Acheson and his critics whether China's fall to the Communists was to be blamed wholly on internal Chinese forces—or in part on American policy. They had to worry over the prospects of democracy in Italy and in Indo-China, the burdens with which a dying imperialism had saddled France, and the chances of Adenauer's government.

But all too often a comprehension of the fast-changing world situation was difficult because people lacked any real knowledge of the historical background of current events.

Books were required; they were written and issued. But one grave want remained unfilled. It was the need for a series of volumes offering to the public at large an interconnected view of the histories of the great modern powers, comprehensive and scholarly in content yet lively in style. They should deal with the his-

tories of the major nations and power areas, and emphasize the record of the last one hundred years. They should be written by men distinguished in their fields, men who had proved their ability to present the past with clarity, color, and drama.

Professor Allan Nevins of Columbia University, himself a historian, author of more than a score of books and twice a Pulitzer prize winner, desired to make this enterprise a reality. He devoted nearly ten years—at first alone, later in co-operation with Professor Howard Ehrmann of the University of Michigan—to the selection and guidance of contributors. The result of his labors and theirs is

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD

a series of books intended to present political, social, and cultural history combined, with the sweep and color of such famous works as John Richard Green's *History of the English People* and Charles and Mary Beard's *Rise of American Civilization*.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD

will consist of some fifteen sturdy volumes, illustrated with maps especially drawn for the series, printed on good paper and bound in buckram. Each volume will contain over 500 large pages.

Publication will begin in the fall of 1958. The first four volumes, to appear before the end of the year, are devoted to the four great power areas outside the United States: Russia, the Near East, the Far East, and Latin America.

To be published this fall

RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET UNION

BY WARREN BARTLETT WALSH

author of *The Development of Western Civilization*, *Russia, a Handbook*, *Communism in the USSR*, *In the Iron Grip of the Kremlin*, and many other works; Professor of Russian History and Chairman of the Board of Russian Studies, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University.

THE NEAR EAST

BY WILLIAM YALE

special agent of the US Department of State to Cairo, Egypt, in 1917 and 1918; expert on Arab Affairs at the 1919 Peace Conference in Paris; adviser to the "King-Crane" Commission in Palestine, Syria, and the Lebanon; vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt from 1919 to 1923. He is Professor at Boston University, Professor *emeritus* of the University of New Hampshire, and the author of numerous articles on the Near East published in the United States and abroad.

THE FAR EAST

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

author of *China—the Collapse of a Civilization*, *Must We Fight in Asia?*, *America's Place in the World*, *The White Man's Dilemma*, and many other works; has been a resident of the Far East and especially China for some ten years. He is Professor of International Relations at Columbia University.

LATIN AMERICA

BY JAMES FRED RIPPY

author of *The United States and Mexico*, *Latin America and the Industrial Age*, *The Caribbean Danger Zone*, *America and the Strife of Europe*, and many other books; has traveled extensively in thirteen of the twenty Latin American republics. He is Professor of History at the University of Chicago.

Now in preparation, for publication in 1959:

CANADA, by the late John Bartlet Brebner, author of *North Atlantic Triangle*, *New England Outpost*, *The Making of Modern Britain*, *Scholarship for Canada*, *Explorers of North America*, etc.; late Gouveneur Morris Professor of History, Columbia University.

FRANCE, by Albert Guérard, author of *French Civilization from Its Origin to the Close of the Middle Ages*, *French Civilization in the 19th Century*, *The France of Tomorrow*, *Napoleon III*, etc.; Lecturer in the Humanities, Stanford University.

ITALY, by D. Mack Smith, author of *Cavour and Garibaldi* and *Giuseppe Garibaldi, a Brief Life*, contributor to *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, etc.; Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge University, England.

and two volumes on the United States

THE UNITED STATES TO 1865, by Michael Kraus, author of *The Writing of American History*, *North Atlantic Civilization*, etc.; Professor of History, City College, New York.

THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1865, by Foster Rhea Dulles, author of *Labor in America*, *The American Red Cross*, *America's Rise to World Power*, *The Imperial Years*, etc.; Professor and Chairman of Department of History, Ohio State University.

In preparation for publication at a later date:

AFRICA, by Ronald E. Robinson, author of the forthcoming *British Imperialism and the Invasion of Africa, 1882-1899;* St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

INDIA, by T. G. Percival Spear, author of *India*, *Pakistan and the West*, *National Harmony*, *Twilight of the Mughuls*, *Delhi: Its Monuments and History*, coauthor of *History of British India* and *The Cultural Heritage of Pakistan;* etc., Fellow of Selwyn College, Cambridge, England.

GREAT BRITAIN, by Maurice Ashley, author of *Marlborough*, *Louis XIV and the Greatness of France*, *Cromwell's Generals*, *England in the Seventeenth Century*, and *The Greatness of Oliver Cromwell*, etc.; staff member B.B.C. and *The Listener,* London.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, by Charles E. Nowell, author of *A History of Portugal*, *The Great Discoveries*, etc.; Professor of History, University of Illinois.

AUSTRALIA AND THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, by C. Hartley Grattan, author of *Australia*, *Introducing Australia*, *In Quest of Knowledge*, coauthor of *News of the Nation* and *News of the World*, etc.

The volumes in THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD are published and distributed throughout the world by
The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

April 10, 1958

Dear Professor Nevins:

Please forgive the delay in answering yours of March 14. I have been much out of the city recently and I have no ability at all to produce the kind of sentences that would be adequate for your purpose, but I am delighted to be asked to try.

"I have never seen an announcement of a series of publications which filled me with a greater anticipation and the desire to read. So much history is written in small compartments which prevent all but the scholar from understanding the flow and impact of events from one area to another. This series is one of the most important ventures in publishing and scholarship I have yet to read about."

It is badly written, but if you or your colleagues with to "beef it up" in any way, that would be agreeable with me.

As ever yours,

Dr. Allan Nevins
HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD
412 Maynard Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

fc

the University of Michigan HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD

ALLAN NEVINS
HOWARD M. EHRMANN
Editors

412 Maynard Street — Ann Arbor, Michigan

March 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a short prospectus of a new series of histories of which I am the senior editor.

I feel certain that you are familiar with most if not all of the authors whose support I have been fortunate enough to enlist - and I hope you will agree with me on the great need for a series of books such as these.

Our publishers, The University of Michigan Press, have asked me to approach you for a statement of your views on this enterprise which they consider one of major educational importance.

If you care to write a sentence or two which may be quoted, The Press and I shall be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Allan Nevins

published by THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS — ANN ARBOR

1

U Nu

June 24, 1959

Dear U Nu:

Thank you very much for the photograph you sent me. I greatly appreciate the inscription and feel that the title you preferred upon me is most appropriate!

Respectfully yours,

U Nu, President
Clean AFBFL Headquarters
Kominkochin Road
Rangoon
Burma

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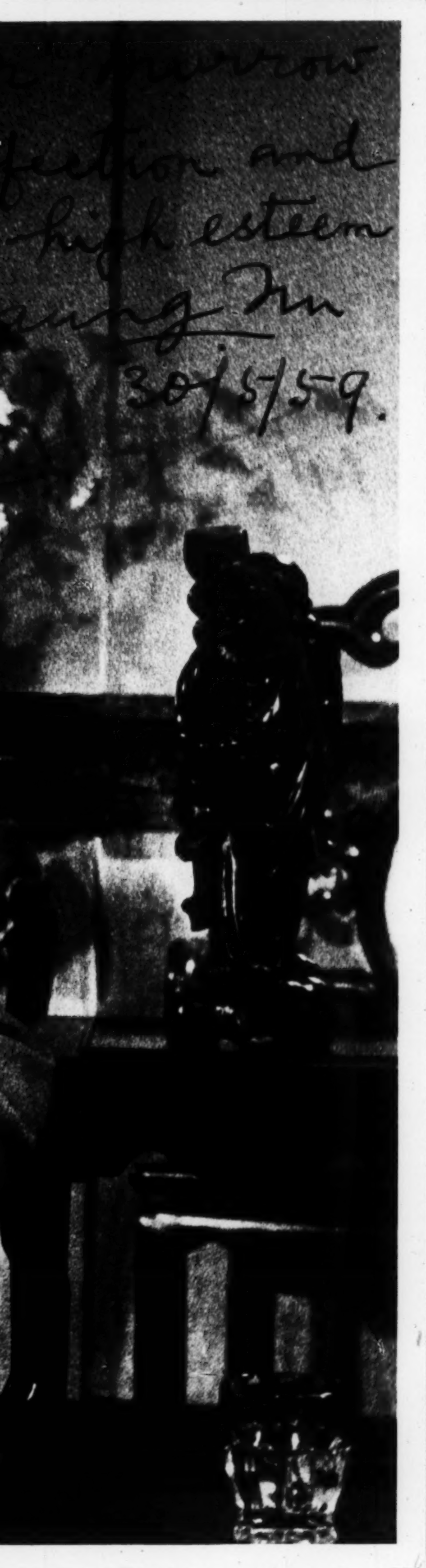

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Text of U Nu's speech on Buddhism,
delivered at ~~Houston~~, Texas, April 1959
DALLAS

With the compliments

of the

Permanent Mission of Burma

to the

United Nations

New York

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

U Nu

U NU'S ADDRESS ON BUDDHISM

Mr. Chairman:

In that famous book of Dale Carnegie's, entitled "How to Win Friends and Influence People", there is an interesting paragraph which I wish to quote with your kind permission. The paragraph is as follows:

' The New York Telephone Company made a detailed study of telephone conversations to find out which word is the most frequently used. You have guessed it: it is the personal pronoun "I". "I". "I". It was used 3,990 times in 500 telephone conversations "I". "I". "I". "I". "I". '

The culprit that is at the bottom of all conflict in the world, from a quarrel between husband and wife to 1 world wars between States resulting in holocausts, is none other than this "I".

Suppose there are a loving couple, or two very dear friends, or two amiable and affectionate neighbours. In this loving and affectionate state, thoughts like these will arise: "I love him so much; yet he does not love me as much as I do. I don't like restrictions; but he imposes too many restrictions on me. I am very good to him; yet, he is not as good to me as he should be." Thus the promptings of the "I" consciousness, uncontrollable and left uncontrolled, cause discord and disaffection. Quarrels occur between husband and wife, leading to bitter fights and separation. Quarrels ensue between friends, leading to bitter fights and parting of the ways. Quarrels crop up between neighbours, leading to bitter fights and hate-filled feuds.

This kind of thing happens not only between married couples, between friends, and between neighbours, not only in homes and neighbourhoods, but also in industrial plants, factories and workshops. The promptings of the "I" consciousness, implied tacitly or expressed openly in such terms as "I must have larger profits", or "I must get more wages", become uncontrollable and lead to conflicts between employers and employees.

Not only in factories and workshops, but also if we look at the sphere of politics, we will find the same sort of thing. Because the promptings of the "I" consciousness, in the form of thoughts or remarks like "I must have the leadership; I cannot accept his leadership; why should I accept his leadership? ..... because such promptings of the "I" cannot be restrained and moderated, there are tensions and conflicts within political parties.

Not only in the political field, but also in racial relations, we find the same kind of thing. The promptings due to "I" lead to such attitudes as "Our race is the superior race; theirs is an inferior race", or "Since we are all human beings, it is insulting to be thought an inferior race and we resent it". These promptings of "I" ... "I", to the extent that they cannot be controlled, lead to racial conflict.

Not only in racial relations, but also in international relations, we have the same kind of thing. "Only I am in the right; he is in the wrong; he is utterly wrong; I am right; my ideology is the best ideology in the world; his ideology is wrong; it is entirely false; his ideology is rotten; mine is the only one for humanity; my ideology and my policy are the only path to happiness and well-being for humanity; his ideology and his policy cannot possibly lead to happiness for humanity, but only to misery; mine is really the best, the only true one". When such promptings of the "I" motif become uncontrollable, then we have international conflicts.

This being so, if we want to turn this world into a better world, we must look for ways and means of rooting out this "I" ... "I"... consciousness, this "I"..."I" motif.

I have no doubt at all that members of this distinguished audience have their own solutions to the problem of rooting out this "I" ... "I" consciousness.

But the solution, the way, that I shall now submit to you is the Buddha's way. I beg of you, ladies and gentlemen, to bear with me and to listen to this presentation with patience, although, at first hearing, parts of it may seem abstruse.

To put it briefly, Buddhism is the way or the philosophy for the annihilation of causes that give rise to the "I" consciousness.

A person, who wishes to get rid of the "I"..."I" consciousness, needs first to exercise effective control over his actions and his speech. He must exercise control so that his actions and deeds shall not be evil, and so that his speech shall not be evil.

Actions and deeds which are evil are none but these:

(1) Taking another's life;
(2) Stealing another's property;
(3) Having carnal relations with any but one's own wife or husband;
(4) Taking intoxicants and drugs.

Speech which is evil is in these forms:

(1) Falsehood;
(2) Back-biting, and setting one person against another;
(3) Frivolous and mean remarks;
(4) Rude and abusive words.

The person who wishes to eradicate the "I"..."I" consciousness, must, as a first stage, resolve, as taught by the Buddha, to avoid action which is evil and speech which is evil.

In the case of some people, because they wish to be able to eradicate Self the more effectively, as taught by the Buddha, they

(1) Control themselves so as to avoid all carnal relations;
(2) Control themselves so as to refrain from taking food after noon-tide;

(3) Control themselves so as to avoid indulging in dancing, singing or playing on musical instruments themselves, or watching others do so, or listening to others doing so, and to avoid adorning themselves with flowers, or using cosmetics or perfume;

(4) Control themselves so as to avoid sleeping on soft and luxurious couches; and

(5) Control themselves so as to avoid accepting gold and silver.

But exercising such control over oneself so as to avoid evil actions or evil speech is not at all sufficient or complete, for the reason that Self or the "I"..."I" consciousness is present not only in action and speech, but also in the mind. Even though one may control one's actions so as to avoid the actual act of taking another's life, it is still possible to have thoughts of killing. And this is not proper. In the same way, it is not proper, in fact it is evil to have thoughts of stealing, or of carnal relations with persons other than one's own wife or husband, or of speaking falsehood, or of back-biting, and setting one person against another or of abusive and violent words, or of uttering mean and frivolous words, or to have thoughts wishing for another person's downfall or failure or destruction.

Thus, it is far from sufficient to exercise control over one's own actions and speech if one is to suppress Self, but one must also exercise control over the mind. And, how is control over the mind to be exercised? The mind is so constituted that at any given monent, only one mental process or thought can arise. Therefore, if the mind can be fixed or concentrated on some particular object, evil thoughts cannot arise.

There are forty methods of making the mind calm and steadfast, by concentrating it on a single object or thought. These methods vary, ranging from concentrating the mind on a ✓

material object, such as earth, water, fire, air and various colours, to concentration on good deeds or parts of the living body, or loving kindness and so on. I would not like to tax your patience now by a detailed explanation of the methods. They can be further studied by you.

Using any one of the above methods of mental concentration as preferred, one must make one's mind calm and steadfast. However this concentration of Mind, acquired by using one of the above mentioned forty methods, is capable of only suppressing the mental depravities that give rise to the "I" consciousness. It is not capable of annihilating the mental depravities that are the cause of the "I" consciousness. If these evil states of Mind are only suppressed and not annihilated, the "I" consciousness will appear in one form or the other, as soon as the mental concentration is relaxed.

An evil thought is like a cobra shut in a covered basket. When the basket is covered, the cobra remains quiet. But the moment the basket is uncovered, the cobra rears up with its hood spread. The mind, too, when it is under control, remains quiet. But, as soon as the control is slackened, the evil in the mind like the hooded snake raises its head. So, a person who wishes to annihilate Self or the "I" consciousness, should not remain contented with simply restraining his actions, speech or thought. Instead, he should proceed to a further stage, where he shall annihilate all the causes of the "I" consciousness.

Actually, the "I" consciousness is nothing but the effect. It is not the cause. There are the causes that make people full of the consciousness of the "I"..."I"..."I".

According to Buddhism, the mental states known as Ditthi and Vissi Kissa are directly the causes of the "I" consciousness. Ditthi, in plain language, roughly means the mental state that makes one to have a wrong conception about oneself. Vissi Kissa, in plain language, roughly means the mental state that makes one doubt the Buddha, and the Dhamma, His teachings.

Doubt springs eternal in the human breast. So we have many doubting Thomases among the Buddhists. Some become Buddhists, not because they believe in Buddhism, but because they happen to be born of Buddhist parents. Unless a person has annihilated those mental states known as Ditthi and Vissi Kissa, even if he is a most learned priest, he will not be entirely free from doubts about the Buddha and the Dhamma.

Ladies and gentlemen,

At this point, let me crave your indulgence to digress a little from my main theme.

That part of the Dhamma which many Buddhists find most difficult to accept readily is nothing but the Anatta doctrine. If one wants to have a rough idea of the Anatta doctrine, one must know the other three doctrines which are fundamentally different from the Buddha's Anatta doctrine.

These three doctrines are called, in Pali,

(1) Pubbekata-hetuvada,
(2) Issaranimmana-hetuvada, and
(3) Ahetu-apaccaya-vada.

1. The Pubbekatahetu-vada is the view that different conditions of life in this world such as some being rich, some being poor, some being powerful while others are not, some being wise while others are ignorant, some being pretty, others being ugly, some having followers and attendants, while others do not have any, are due to the good or evil actions done by them in their former existences. If a person does a good deed in the present life, it is because of what he had done in the previous existence. An evil deed in the present existence is also due to actions in the past existence. Thus, this belief thrusts the entire responsibility for all happenings and for all conditions on the past Kamma.

2. The Issaranimmana-hetuvada is the view that all animate and inanimate things have been created by a mighty personage who never grows old nor gets sick nor even dies. He lasts forever. He can create anything and everything. Thus, according to this belief, all the conditions of life in the world, such as, being rich or poor, powerful or weak, wise or ignorant, pretty or ugly, being long-lived or short lived and having followers or not having them, come into existence because of the wish and will of that mighty personage.

3. According to the Ahetu-apaccaya-vada, all beings are of spontaneous existence. There is no cause whatsoever for their coming into existence. Thus the different conditions of life in the world such as, being rich or poor, powerful or weak, wise or ignorant, pretty or ugly, being long-lived or short-lived, having followers or not having them, happen without a cause. They happen by themselves. There is no further existence after this life according to this belief. There is complete annihilation of all beings after death.

The Buddha rejected all these three views. What the Buddha taught us is the Anatta vada.

According to the Anatta vada, in this entire universe, the inanimate objects such as the sun, the moon, the stars, planets constellations, mountains, forests, oceans and the earth, have not been created by any body. These are just aggregates or conglomerations of Five Inherent Properties or Dhatus.

These five Inherent Properties are:

(1) The Property of Texture,
(2) The Property of Form,
(3) The Property of Temperature,
(4) The Property of Energy, and
(5) The Property of Spatial Relation, or Space.

In the case of animate objects, that is living things also, they are not the creations of anybody or any being, but are just aggregates or conglomerations of six Inherent Properties, which are the above Five Properties with the addition of the

Property of Mind, or Thought.

These Inherent Properties are called Dhatus. The meaning of Dhatu is that it is a property embodied or inherent in itself. Dhatu might almost be rendered as Behaviour, in the specialized scientific sense, but this term might be misunderstood by most people. These Six Inherent Properties are never still and stable, even for a moment, but are continually changing.

Of these Six Inherent Properties, the most wonderful is the Inherent Property of Mind. According to the Buddha's teaching, Mind or Thought has :-

(1) The Attribute of Mental Sensation, (or feeling)
(2) The Attribute of Memory,
(3) The Attribute of Impulse, and
(4) The Attribute of Cognition.

Mind has very remarkable qualities. Mind or Thought cannot exist by itself; It can only exist in relation to an Object of Thought, or Object of Mental Processes, which is called Aramana. Aramana may be defined as a sense-object or a basis for the working of the mind and intellect, or an object of consciousness or thought. What are these objects of Thought? They are nothing but the living and inanimate things, concrete or abstract, in the whole world, which come in contact with Mind. As soon as Mind or Thought comes in contact with Aramana or Object of Thought, the thought itself disappears immediately, and a new thought or Mental Phenomenon arises. This new Mental State comes in contact with the object of thought or Aramana, immediately disappears, and a new mental Phenomenon arises. In this way, there is a never ending succession or series of mental phenomena, or mental processes. The arising or appearance, and the disappearance or destruction, of these mental processes happen so quickly, that even in such a momentary space of time such as the wink of an eye or a flash of lightning, many hundreds and thousands of such mental processes successively take place.

Because of this incredible speed of the rise and disappearance of the mental process, many people are under the impression that there is only a single Mind in a living being from birth to death. To give an example, look at an electric light which is on, let us say, for an hour. This light which is shining for one whole hour is believed by many people to be a single light. In truth, the spark of light which appears when the light is switched on, immediately dies out. The light that is shining within that one hour is nothing but a continual succession of countless sparks. But the appearance and disappearance successively of these sparks are so rapid that most people take the light to be a single, constant light.

Within all living things, in just the same way, there is a rapid successive sequence of mental phenomena or processes, which arise and disappear, arise and disappear endlessly, and which are given the name of Mind.

This successive sequence of mental processes do not stop with the death of a living thing.

Just before a living thing dies, the last mental process or mental phenomenon disappears after coming in contact with an object of Thought or Aramana. Although the living thing dies at that very moment, the new mental process or phenomenon which has arisen as a result of the coming into contact of the previous mental process with an object of Thought carries on the successive sequence of mental processes. If a tiny ant were placed on an anvil and suddenly squashed to death by a huge hammer, the ant will be crushed and destroyed, leaving no remains to speak of. Even in such swift death, the successive sequence of mental processes of the ant will not be broken. Its last mental process which had arisen at the very moment of death will continue the sequence of mental processes.

Thus, so long as this successive sequence of mental processes is unbroken, and continues on and on, there will be endless rebirths in those planes of existence where the successive sequence of mental processes had led. There are according to the teaching of the Buddha, thirty-one planes of existence in which the successive sequence of mental processes can cause re-birth. These thirty-one planes of Existence are:-

(1) Fourth Nether planes called Apaya,

(2) The Human plane of Existence,

(3) Six planes of Devas or Lower Spiritual Beings,

(4) Twenty planes of Brahmas or Higher Spiritual Beings.

So long as they are reborn in one or the other of the above mentioned thirty-one planes of existence, they will not escape from the ills of existence which roughly are old age, disease, death, separation from beloved ones, living with those whom they hate and so on.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The "I" consciousness which is born of those mental states called Ditthi and Vissi Kissa is, according to Buddhism, the root cause of all these endless re-births and their attendant ills. The "I" consciousness, therefore, is not only the villain that has thrown the whole world into confusion and misery but also the villain that has created endless re-births and their attendant ills.

However, ladies and gentlemen, for fear of digressing too much, I will stop here and go back to my main theme.

Ladies and gentlemen,

So long as a person has Ditthi and Vissi Kissa, it will not be possible for him to accept readily this Anatta doctrine, be he a learned priest or a layman. But as soon as Ditthi and Vissi Kissa, which had blinded him, in the past, from seeing the truth of the Anatta doctrine, are annihilated, all his false notions about himself and the Universe around him and all his doubts about the Anatta doctrine will automatically disappear.

Therefore the primary duty of a Buddhist is to annihilate these mental states called Ditthi and Vissi Kissa, which are the causes of the "I" consciousness.

How should this be done?

Ladies and Gentlemen,

You must have heard of a Greek mythology about Anteus. No opponents could defeat him in wrestling so long as his feet touched Earth because being the son of the Goddess of Earth, he derived his strength from Earth. One day Hercules met him and as soon as the wrestling started, Hercules lifted Anteus up so as to deprive him of his source of strength. Having been thus deprived, Anteus became weaker and weaker till no strength was left in him.

According to Buddhism, those mental states called Ditthi and Vissi Kissa owe their existence to the mental impurities. Therefore if the mind can be freed of these impurities for a sufficiently long time, these mental states called Ditthi and Vissi Kissa, like Anteus, will become weaker and weaker till they are finally annihilated.

Before I say anything about the way by which the mind can be freed of these impurities, I should tell you how these mental impurities are formed.

The mind is in constant contact through the sense organs, namely, eyes, ears, nose, tongue, or body, with one or other sense-object, animate or inanimate. The mind cannot be independent of any object of thought. Roughly speaking, when the mind comes in contact with an object of thought, greed arises if the object is a pleasant one, and aversion arises, if the object is unpleasant. As the mind is in constant touch with objects of thought every day, every hour, every minute and every second, it is wrapt up constantly in mental impurities like greed or ill-will or anger.

Such being the case, the problem is how to keep greed or ill-will from arising when the mind comes in contact with an object of thought. The way to do it, however, is not difficult.

It is well-known that only one single thought can arise at a particular moment. So, as soon as the mind comes in contact with the object of thought, one should be aware of the contact. Since there is but one thought at one moment, if awareness can be developed, thoughts of greed or ill-will cannot arise at that very moment. Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to recommend to you to try this experiment. Suppose a person is not on good terms with you. Every time you see him or think of him, you will feel ill-will or anger. But if you are aware of the simple fact that you are seeing him and note mentally the fact of "seeing ... seeing", feeling of ill-will towards him cannot arise at all. When you are angry, try to be aware of the fact that you are angry. If you are aware of your anger, you will find that at that very moment anger disappears. Hence, every time the mind comes in contact with an object of thought, awareness should be developed and as a result, greed or ill-will will find no opportunity to arise.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have now told you the need for purification of the mind as a step to annihilate Ditthi and Vissi Kissa and also the need for the constant application of awareness as a means of attaining purity of the mind. But how is this constant awareness of the mind to be sufficiently maintained?

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to take this opportunity to describe briefly how to strive for the establishment of constant awareness. A person who wishes to engage himself in meditation should seat himself either on the floor or on a chair. As he remains seated thus, his attention should be fixed constantly on the fact that he is seated, that is, he should be fully aware that he is in a sitting position, that he is "sitting....sitting....sitting". Should he only concentrate his mind on the fact that he is seated it might not require too great an effort, and his whole attention would not be engaged fully, and thus his concentration might waver. So he should also have awareness of the fact that certain parts of his body are in touch with the floor or the chair. Thus his awareness will not merely be in the form of "sitting.... sitting....sitting" but will be in the form of "sitting....

touching". This additional attention would make him conscious of the fact that he is not only seated but also that his body is in touch with the floor or the chair. As a result, his concentration will be fixed still more firmly. Thus, during the exercise, his mind will mark repeatedly that he is seated, and that his body is touching the floor or the seat, and mentally he will be noting "sitting....touching....sitting.... touching....sitting....touching", and so on continually. Though this exercise may prove to be easy for some, others, however, may find it difficult. For such people, there is another exercise. When a person breathes in or breathes out, the abdomen will rise or fall. The practitioner of mental awareness should fix his attention on this rise or fall of the abdomen mentally saying to himself "rising", falling", rising", falling".

The beginner may find this exercise comparatively easier than the former one. In this first stage a practitioner in meditation should try to find for himself the exercise which enables him to have mental awareness in the easiest way.

Now, I would like to elaborate upon this method of fixing one's attention on the rise and fall of the abdomen. The practitioner must fix his mind on the abdomen, and he will notice that as he breathes in, his abdomen rises, and as he breathes out, his abdomen falls. When it rises he should be fully aware that the abdomen is rising, and as it falls, he should note that it is falling. If he cannot mentally observe and mark this rise and fall, he can place his hand on the abdomen and feel its rise and fall. At this stage the rhythm of the breathing should by no means be changed. It should be natural. The breathing should not be slowed down or made faster. There should be no hard breathing. Changing natural rhythm of breathing will make one exhausted. If the breathing becomes irregular, effort should be made to bring it back to its natural rhythm. When normal breathing is restored, one should note the rise and fall of the abdomen, being aware of its "rising....falling....rising....

falling". This "rising....falling...." should be noted mentally, but should not be spoken aloud.

In the course of meditation, the vital factor is the establishment of awareness. Thus, while fixing attention on the rise of the abdomen, one must be aware of it from the very outset. He must take note of the gradual rise of the abdomen till it comes to fullness and during that time his awareness must be fully applied. In this matter the whole course of the rise of the abdomen should be fully noted and no step should be missed. The same degree of awareness must be maintained during the course of the falling of the abdomen also. At times the mind may wander away from the object of meditation. Before a person achieves a strong concentration power, the concentration of mind cannot be easily maintained. When the mind wavers and wanders off, effort should be made to note that the mind has wandered off...."has wandered off"....and soon the mind will revert to the original object of thought. Then the application of awareness to the rise and fall of the abdomen should be resumed. If, again, the mind goes astray, note of it should be taken immediately and when concentration is regained, the rise and fall of the abdomen should again be marked in full awareness.

Sometimes in the course of meditation, the thought of meeting someone and speaking to him may come into one's mind. On such an occasion too, one must take note of these facts and must apply his awareness to them. This endeavour on his part would help him win back concentration on the original object of thought, the rise and fall of the abdomen. In this way, during the course of the meditation, whatever object of thought may come up, awareness should be applied to it. For example, if the mind be occupied with the thought of something, awareness should be directed to it; if there is a feeling of happiness, there should be constant awareness of it. If the practitioner of meditation should feel languid, the mind should be fully concentrated on it; even if there is disappointment within, it should be well dwelt upon.

As a result of this awareness of all thoughts and emotions, all misleading ideas will disappear. Worries and disappointments will fade away. After noting the thought that arises in the mind, attention should be reverted to the rise and fall of the abdomen. While engaged in the practice of concentration of the mind, if the practitioner of meditation should happen to raise his head, he should mark carefully that he is raising his head, and should he happen to look here and there, he should be aware that he is "looking....looking.... looking". And then he should revert to applying his awareness to "rising....falling....rising..." of the abdomen.

While meditating in this sitting posture, a feeling of discomfort or tiredness of the limbs will appear after some time. These feelings should be marked in detail and concentrated upon. If he is seized with tiredness and numbness in the legs, mental awareness should be applied to that too. If after sitting for too long, one finds oneself stiff and desires to change one's position, mental awareness should be applied to that desire to change position also. This awareness must be present at every stage of one's thought or action, and under no circumstances should a single detail be missed. Whatever may be the object of thought at a particular moment, at the earliest opportunity the mind should be directed back to the original object, that is to say, on the concentration on the rise and fall of the abdomen.

While meditating, one may experience the sensation of itching, this sensation of itching must also be noted. Concentrating on the place where it itches, one must be aware of "itching....itching....itching". That of course is an uncomfortable sensation. The desire to scratch the itching place will appear. This desire will also have to be noted, and awareness must be applied to it. But don't immediately scratch or rub the itching place. Full attention should first be paid to the desire to rub the itch and then it should be reverted to the sensation of itching again. If these two thoughts are noted with full awareness, the itching will usually disappear. At this moment, the concentration should be directed again to the rise and fall of the abdomen. If, however, the itching should persist, one has but to resort to rubbing or scratching the place. At first one must be fully conscious of one's desire to scratch, mindful all the time of the wish to rub. This will be followed by the movement of the hand. One should be aware of the hand being lifted and of its being moved, and its following actions till the hand reaches the spot. One should be mentally saying "lifting ....lifting....moving....moving". As it reaches there one should note mentally that the hand is there and is touching it. While rubbing the itchy spot, one should note carefully the movements of the hand in scratching and rubbing. Once the itching is allayed and the hand is drawn back, the series of actions should be marked. If in doing so, the hand touches some object, attention should be transferred on it immediately. Afterwards, one's awareness should be pulled back to the rise and fall of the abdomen, as before.

After some time, he might like to get up. While getting up from the sitting position, he should carefully bear in mind that he wants to rise up and as he rises up he is required to be mindful of each and every movement of his, down to the minutest detail, such as the preparation of the limbs and the body, moving of the hands and feet, raising of the body, stretching it and so on.

The practitioner of meditation may be a strong person, but he must move as if he is weak and ill. His movement and actions must be slow and heavy, because all his physical and mental activities are likely to make him lose his mental awareness. He has to act and move deliberately so that he can save himself from missing the links in the chain of concentration of mind.

When he arises and starts to walk, then too, he must take careful note of each step he takes with his right or left foot. In the course of taking a step, every movement such as lifting of the foot, and putting it down on the ground, should be noted in precision and in regular order. Awareness of "left step, right step, left step, right step" should be there. This is when one is walking fairly fast, and can note only the actual steps that are taken.

When, however, he walks slowly, step after step, he should note the three distinctive motions of it; first, the lifting of the foot, then swinging it and finally putting it down on the ground. And of these three, he should begin by taking note of the lifting of the foot and putting it down. At first the swinging of the foot should be left unnoticed. As soon as the foot is raised for a forward step, he should mark that he is lifting his foot and while he puts it down he should take note of it too. He must see that he has not missed any detail of these movements. As he concentrates his attention on the placing of one foot on the ground, the other one is apt to leave the ground. He must see that such a thing does not take place, because his concentration on the movement of the first foot should not merge with that of the second.

In case he happens to shift his thought to the lifting of the second foot, he must fix his attention on the lifting from the very outset. Thus, his concentration becomes centred on the movements of the feet. He should be aware of "lifting up .... putting down....lifting up....putting down." At the beginning this mode of exercise may prove to be difficult but after about two days' practice the practitioner of meditation will find it rather easy. When he finds it so, he should concentrate his mind further on all the three motions consecutively and every moment he should be aware of "lifting up....swinging forward....putting down....lifting up....swinging forward....putting down."

One should concentrate one's thoughts in the way mentioned above, and the exercise referred to should be practised while standing, lying down, walking, eating, bathing, or even at the time of answering the calls of nature. Verily the practitioner of meditation should be fully aware of his physical and mental activities in their minutest details, and that also constantly. He should never stray from applying awareness of the mind to all his activities.

At night when he goes to bed, he should keep a note of the rise and fall of his abdomen. While engaged in this exercise, he may fall asleep. While asleep, he will not be conscious of his activities, and cannot note them. During the time when he is asleep, the practitioner of meditation gets rest. But one who is intently devoted to meditation should not spend more than three or four hours in sleep, because some four hours' sleep is quite ample for a person who is given to meditation. I have seen people, with strongly developed concentration power, who did not take even a wink of sleep for four to seven days. Lack of sleep did not affect their health in any way, and instead they looked fresh and relaxed. From the moment the practitioner of meditation gets up from sleep, he should resume fixing his attention on all his activities, mental as well as physical.

I have already mentioned the reasons why constant awareness should be applied. But as a reminder to my audience, may I repeat the reasons why it needs to be done.

As you will find from personal experience, when you practise meditation, within the momentary wink of an eye, or a flash of lightning, there can be hundreds and thousands of mental processes or mental states which arise and disappear. And at each appearance or arising of a mental process, it comes in contact with an object of thought, thus giving rise to mental states of Desire or Aversion. And, since the mental processes take place incredibly swiftly, while a practitioner of meditation may think that he is applying constant awareness, actually his mental processes may have escaped his watchful awareness, and may have wandered off. This wandering away of the mind may not last more than a second, but during that second, mental states of Desire and Aversion would have occurred and disappeared innumerable times, without the practitioner of meditation being cognizant of such a happening. So long as there is a single mental state or mental process of Desire or Aversion, the Ditthi and Vissi Kissa shall never be annihilated, since, as I had told you, Ditthi and Vissi Kissa owe their existence to mental impurities however tiny they may be. Therefore, it is necessary for the practitioner of meditation to endeavour unremittingly to apply his sense of awareness to all objects of thought that arise from everything that is seen, or heard, or smelled, or tasted, or felt, or conceived. He must not let any sensation or any object of thought with which his mind comes into contact, escape his sense of awareness.

At first, this would seem to be somewhat difficult. But in one week's time, the practitioner of meditation will find that the mind which has been flitting and darting, rushing and dashing, in fact shooting all over the universe from object to object, from idea to idea, during the whole lifetime of the person concerned, without pause or rest, now slowly settles down into a calm and steady state.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Dhamma is as exact as science. In the science of Chemistry, when two parts of hydrogen are mixed with one part of oxygen, water is formed, - no matter who does the mixing -- whether he is an American or a Britisher or an African and no matter where or when the mixing is done. In the same way, when the mind comes in contact with an object of thought, if at that very moment awareness is developed, it is certain that the mind will turn pure. It does not matter whether the person who practises this awareness is an American, or a Britisher or an African. It does not also matter when and where it is done. So long as this awareness can be practised whenever the mind comes in contact with the objects of thought, the mind will turn pure. The purer the mind becomes, the more it develops step by step, and these steps have been explicitly described in Dhamma.

The development of the mind is in no way a theory. One can definitely experience it, not in the life hereafter, but in this very life. The Dhamma is definite and exact to that extent.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I will not describe the eleven preliminary steps one has to pass through as the mind becomes purer, as I am afraid that a description in detail of these preliminary steps will make the lecture too lengthy.

Once these eleven preliminary steps are passed, the First Stage of Spiritual Insight is reached. This First Stage of Spiritual Insight is called in Pali the Sotapatti-magga and Sotapatti-phala. The person who reaches that stage is called a Sotapan. As soon as a person reaches this stage, Ditthi and Vissi Kissa, which are the two causes of the "I" consciousness, become annihilated. Since Ditthi and Vissi Kissa are annihilated, he will certainly see the truth about himself. Doubts about the Buddha and the Dhamma which had assailed him in the past will so completely disappear that he will see its disappearance as surely as I see you now.

Before a person has attained this first stage of Spiritual Insight, it is just probable that he would kill or steal or commit adultery or speak falsehood, or take intoxicants, when he is assailed by greed or anger. But when he has reached the first stage of Spiritual Insight, he will no longer be able to kill, steal, commit adultery, tell falsehood, drink intoxicants, because after the annihilation of Ditthi and Vissi Kissa, even though he still has greed and anger, they become too weak to be able to urge him to commit the above sins. Similarly, the feeling of doubt which the person might have had in him previously, troubles him no more. Just as a person, whose hands have been cut off, is unable to commit murder with his own hands, in the same way, once Ditthi and Vissi Kissa are annihilated, it is impossible for him to commit any of the misdeeds mentioned above.

This topic reminds me of a remarkable incident. In 1949 some of us took the initiative and founded a centre for meditation in Rangoon which is now known as Sasana Yeiktha. As soon as the centre was set up I thought of some people who might be invited to undergo a course of meditation there. The first name that came to my mind was that of one of my schoolmates, a man who was a little older than myself. Now, when we were young, we had a violent quarrel, and I would have been killed by him if my younger brother had not intervened. After leaving school, this man turned into an extremely bad man and there seemed to be no misdeed which he did not perpetrate. I felt an inward urge to invite this particular man to the meditation centre and to ask him to go through the prescribed course. I sent for him. He came to my house and as I spoke to him of my intention, he flatly refused to comply with my request. I urged him again, and told him that if he would not practise meditation, he would go to hell for all the evil and misdeeds he had done. To that he boldly replied that he was not afraid to go to hell. I took pains to argue with him long and patiently, and in the end he agreed to give it a trial. He went to the meditation centre and after staying there for hardly three days, he ran away. I had him searched for, but it was only after some three months that he was found. He was brought back to me. When I asked him why he had run away, he told me that while in the meditation centre he felt an urge to kill another meditator who was in the same room, and if he had not run away, he might have killed that man. Once again I requested him to take up the meditation course, and he went back to the meditation centre. This time I made arrangements so that he could meditate all alone, and I made it a point to see him every day. After about a fortnight a change was noticed in him. The roughness of his speech and the rudeness of his manners were no longer there. The murderous expression on his face had softened. About a couple of months later, he successfully completed the schedule.

He was so impressed by his experience at the meditation centre, that he requested me to arrange for his wife to undergo this meditation course. Incidentally, this woman was well known for being a termagant. Before she married this man she was a widow. In her first marriage she was such a shrew that she thoroughly dominated her husband. So, when she got married again, her neighbours thought that the marriage would not last long. They were not wrong either, as before long, quarrel and quarrel occurred between the two. But the husband being the rougher of the two, the wife went in fear of him, and whenever they quarrelled, she had to run off after being beaten black and blue. Once it so happened that while she was trying to run away from a beating, her husband tore off her clothes, and she ran into the street naked. This was the woman whom I sent to the meditation centre at the request of her husband. She too successfully completed her course of meditation in about a month and a half. After this, both the man and the wife have had changed lives. They gave up their bad habits and their bad associates. They went and lived in another place, and have led a life of peace and quiet up to this day.

This is a true story, illustrating the change that can be brought about in a person by meditation.

If a person continues his meditation, he can reach the second stage of Spiritual Insight known as the Sakadagami-magga and Sakadagami-phala. The person who reaches that second stage is called Sagadagam. The second stage is distinguished from the first in that greed and ill-will become much more weak in this stage than in the Sotapatti stage. The Sagadagam will fully realize this.

Continuing the meditation, a person reaches the third stage of Spiritual Insight known as the Anagami-magga and Anagami-phala. The person who reaches this stage is called Anagam. A spiritual aspirant who attains to this stage definitely finds extraordinary changes in himself. Herein the mind becomes bereft of the causes which lead to the rise of ill-will, fear and sensuous desire -- the factors which become entirely eliminated when a person reaches this stage of spiritual progress. And it is because of the elimination of these factors that the person cannot be made angry or afraid or sensuous. But it should be mentioned here that even when an aspirant reaches this stage of sanctification, he still retains in him a residue of greed which is nothing but the pious desire to be reborn after death in the higher spiritual world known in Pali as the Suddhavasa Brahmaloka.

Continuing his meditation, the aspirant reaches the fourth and the last stage of Spiritual Insight known as the _Arahatta-magga_ and _Arahatta-phala_. The person who reaches this final stage is called _Arahat_. The person who reaches this final stage is called _Arahat_. Now he becomes absolutely free from greed and ill-will.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is, in essence, the Dhamma, the teachings of the Buddha. And the Buddha has explained that the Dhamma has got six qualities. Of these, in my opinion, the two that are the most relevant here are _Sanditthika_ and _Akalika_. The first one implies that if a person practises _Dhamma_ he is sure to realize the truth about it, while the second one means that the result of the practice of the _Dhamma_ is attainable not after death only but in this very existence.

Allow me, please, to confess that until my twentieth year I led a rather loose and reckless life. Till that age, though a Buddhist by birth, I was indifferent to the Three Refuges - the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Sangha. I was in name a Buddhist because my parents were so. However, since the time I heard of the above-mentioned two virtues of the Dhamma, my life has been changed.

I believe that if half of the people of the world, even if not the entire world, attain the first stage of Spiritual Insight, the world would be a much better place to live in. If only such a thing were to come to pass, there would be very few evil deeds in the world like murder, theft, adultery, cheating and addiction to intoxicants. Pride due to the "I" "I" consciousness too would disappear. People of the East or the West, the North or the South, then would love one another and would harbour a kinder and more sympathetic feeling for one another.

In such a world as this, there would be no exploitation of man by man. There would be no oppression of the hapless people by an armed minority in power. Suppression and curbing of human rights and infringement of human dignity would not occur. There would be no wars reducing the world to ashes. With no great wars, people need not have fear or nervousness or worry with respect to war.

If this world is to be made better, I am firmly convinced that it can only be done through the medium of religion. I am certain that the great religious leaders who have gathered here today will share this conviction with me.

Therefore, to make this world a better world and to make it a happier place to live in, I very earnestly urge the Buddhists to strive for it and do it in the Buddhist way, the Christians in the Christian way, and similarly the Muslims, the Hebrews, and the Hindus in their respective religious ways.

Unesco

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
RALPH HILTON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, Washington, D.C., Saturday, February 28, 1959, Mr. Robert H. Thayer, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations, addressed the Executive Committee on the topic of "Plans for coordination of United States International Educational and Cultural Programs". The members of the Executive Committee present expressed marked satisfaction at the tenor of Mr. Thayer's remarks. They evidenced their belief that Mr. Thayer's appointment was an effective long step toward implementation of the Commission's desire for better coordination, at a higher governmental level, of international cultural relations, including those in which the National Commission is especially interested.

The discussion revealed that several bills are pending in the Congress providing for the appointment of an assistant to the Secretary of State to assume the responsibility for all "joint programs and administrative cooperation between staffs engaged in carrying out such programs". The bills also provide that the Assistant would "...perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Secretary of State or prescribed by law". If such a bill becomes law, one result should be a distinct improvement in the effectiveness of the programs covered. For your information copies of the pending measures are enclosed.

During the meeting of the Executive Committee the enclosed resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was the consensus of the meeting that the members of the Commission be advised of the resolution and of the pendency of

such bills.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

such bills. At this writing the bills are resting in Committee. It is expected there will be hearings, and it is hoped that a satisfactory bill will thereafter emerge. You will be kept informed of significant developments.

Sincerely yours,

Ray Murphy

Ray Murphy

P. S. Additional bills aimed at coordinating international cultural relations under a high level officer in the Department of State have been introduced. They will be supplied to you at a later date.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE 39th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Observing with great satisfaction the appointment by the Department of State of a high level official to coordinate the international educational and cultural relations between the agencies of the United States Government and direct these relations within the Department of State:

And noting that legislation has been introduced in the House and Senate providing for the appointment by the President of an assistant to the Secretary of State with like functions:

And noting that the need for this has long been recognized by the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO and that the legislation is in accord with a resolution passed by the Commission at its September 1958 meeting:

The Executive Committee of the National Commission resolves to place on record its strong approval of the appointment of this official by the Department of State and its gratification over the introduction of this legislation in the Congress.

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Four Hundred Million Dollars To Be Spent—But Where and for What?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 21, 1959

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 236, at the request of the Department of State, which provides for the appointment of an assistant to the Secretary of State to assure joint policy and planning and equitable budgeting of exchange-of-persons program and administrative cooperation between staffs engaged in carrying out such programs.

Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate, has introduced the companion bill, S. 455, for himself and Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, in the other House.

I include here the text of two letters I have received from the Department of State, together with information on progress made to date in the coordination of the international educational and cultural relations of the United States.

I include here the text of my bill, H.R. 286, which the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT] has cosponsored with me as H.R. 1987.

Finally, I include here the text of a splendid background article from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Raymond P. Brandt, chief Washington correspondent of that great newspaper. This article shows conclusively, I think, that this legislation is long overdue and, further, why it must be enacted without further delay.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 8, 1958.

The Honorable FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: Last year the Department endeavored to obtain, through legislation which you sponsored, the establishment of the position of a Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Cultural Relations. As you know, the Department has for some time recognized the need for the creation of such a high level position, to be filled by Presidential appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in order to achieve the important objective of having a coordinated, governmentwide effort in the field of our exchange-of-persons and other cultural programs with foreign countries.

In the last session of Congress S. 3112 (companion bill to H.R. 10031), providing for the establishment of such a position, passed the Senate but was not acted upon by the House. The urgent need for having a Special Assistant to the Secretary, however, remained.

In order to deal with the problem on an interim basis, and until legislation can be obtained which will give this position the status which the Department believes it should be accorded, there has been created within the Department by Executive order the position of Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Education and Cultural Relations at the GS-18 level. The Honorable Robert H. Thayer, former Minister to Rumania, who has more recently served as special assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research in the Department, has been selected to fill this position.

It is our hope that legislation similar to S. 3112 can be obtained in the next Congress. Knowing of your deep interest in this matter, I hope that we may continue to look to you for assistance in this regard.

If you should wish to discuss this matter at further length, I shall be happy to meet with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, February 2, 1959.

The Honorable FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: I enjoyed very much listening to your speech at the panel on the performing arts during the IIE Conference last week and only regret that a meeting with the Under Secretary at 4 o'clock made it impossible for me to stay until the end of the meeting and take the opportunity of meeting you. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of a progress report which I sent the Secretary recently and hope for an early chance to meet with you and discuss the increasing number of problems with which I am necessarily confronted in this job.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. THAYER.

To: The Secretary of State.
Through: S/S.
From S/IC—Robert H. Thayer, Special Assistant to Secretary of State for Coordination of International Cultural Affairs.
Subject: Progress Report on Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations.

Since I have assumed the position of Special Assistant for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations the following actions have been initiated:

1. A meeting has been held, called and chaired by Under Secretary Herter, of representatives at the Under Secretary level of 15 Government agencies engaged in the field of exchange of persons, technical assistance, etc., to explain the basis for the creation of the position of Special Assistant. The minutes of this meeting are attached (tab A) together with a copy of the charts used by Under Secretary Herter at the meeting (tab B).

2. At Under Secretary Herter's request, these agencies have designated individuals at the Assistant Secretary level upon whom I have personally called to discuss preparations for the issuance of questionnaires in the conduct of a survey of what those agencies are doing in this field. A list of these agencies with the name of the individuals designated is attached (tab C).

3. Questionnaires have already been forwarded to IES, ICA, USIA, and the Department of Defense with the request that this information be provided by the end of this month, if possible.

4. A task force has been organized at the working level to set up and staff a clearinghouse of information which will be kept current and maintained as a basis for planning the coordinated U.S. effort, country by country; a brief prospectus of this clearinghouse is attached (tab D).

5. I am making personal calls on the Presidents of the principal foundations to try to persuade them to conduct their own survey on what all non-Government agencies are doing in this field and to set up a celaringhouse for this information. I have had encouraging reactions from Dr. Heald of the Ford Foundation and particularly from Dr. Gardner of Carnegie Corp.

6. In cooperation with ICA, I hope to organize a 2-day seminar of seven or eight leading university presidents at some such place as Arden House for the purpose of discussing with appropriate representatives of State, ICA, USIA, and Defense the problem of whether the type of education being given to foreigners visiting the United States annually is appropriate to the objectives of our overall foreign policy.

7. In cooperation with ICA, I am discussing the assignment of a research officer to make a study of whether, in carrying out our programs of exchange of persons and technical assistance, we are making appropriate use of the available facilities of the universities of the United States.

8. I am preparing a cabinet presentation of plans for the coordination of the work of all U.S. Government agencies in this field, including a draft of an Executive order to be signed by the President directing that such coordination be the responsibility of the Secretary of State.

9. I am under continuous pressure from various parts of the Department to name a specific date on which I shall be prepared to take over the operating functions of the sections of the public affairs area now engaged in the exchange of persons and international, educational, and cultural field. These sections include the International Educational Exchange Service, East-West contacts staff, UNESCO relations staff, cultural presentation staff, arts and monuments adviser, cultural planning and coordination staff, and the Executive Secretariat of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. However, until my functions as coordinator have been more fully developed, and the above described coordinating plans further advanced, I believe that I should devote all of my time to this larger and more important effort and postpone the transfer of operating functions. In any event, I would expect the actual operation of the various sections of the public affairs area to be carried out by a deputy under by general supervision, and I believe it most important that this deputy should be selected with particular care.

REPRESENTATIVES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS PROGRAMS

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Robert A. Kevan, Assistant to the Secretary of HEW for International Affairs.

U.S. Information Agency: Saxton Bradford, Deputy Director, Policy and Planning.

Department of Labor: George Lodge, Assistant Secretary.

National Archives and Records Service: Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, Deputy Archivist.

Department of the Interior: Royce A. Hardy, Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources.

National Science Foundation: James M. Mitchell, Associate Director (Management and Public Affairs).

Library of Congress: Rutherford D. Rogers, Chief Assistant Librarian.

Department of Agriculture: Clarence L. Miller, Assistant Secretary.

Department of Defense: Charles H. Shuff, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Assistance Programs (Office of Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs).

Smithsonian Institution: Mrs. John A. Pope, Chief, Traveling Exhibition Service.

Department of Commerce: Ralph Homan, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.

Department of the Treasury: T. Graydon Upton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission: John A. Hall, Assistant General Manager for International Activities.

International Cooperation Administration: James H. Smith, Jr., Director, ICA.

PROPOSED CLEARINGHOUSE OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT—A PROSPECTUS

THE OBJECTIVE

To make it possible for those planning a program of educational and/or cultural activity in any foreign country to be accurately informed concerning existing U.S. programs in that field in order that such planning can take its appropirate place in an effective, coordinated U.S. effort.

THE PROBLEM

To set up an organization with modern, mechanical facilities adapted to maintain information on activities of U.S. Government agencies in the international educational and cultural field; to keep such information current in the various categories appropriate for use in coordinated planning; and to maintain evaluated information on the tools necessary for the conduct of such programs.

DISCUSSION

This clearinghouse should be charged with maintaining current information on all U.S. activities, country by country, in a form usable at any time for general information purposes. The clearinghouse should be appropriately staffed, not only to catalog existing activities of Government agencies, but also to keep information on the tools useful to the conduct of these activities by the agencies concerned, such as an evaluated list of area specialists, teachers of English and individual foreign languages, up-to-date methods of language teaching, current educational and cultural needs of individual countries, etc.

The clearinghouse should be charged with the responsibility of disseminating to various Government agencies detailed information regarding related activities of other agencies and should be prepared to issue upon request special reports covering information in its files or from other sources. All interested agencies should be represented directly or indirectly in the clearinghouse to keep their agency currently and appropriately informed of its resources.

The clearing house should be charged with the responsibility of maintaining a public bureau of information which would answer requests for information from private, nongovernment individuals and institutions with legitimate interests.

It should be emphasized that this information clearinghouse is not intended to be a place which would contain only an inventory of activities, but is to be a center where readily available information can be collected, processed, and disseminated as an aid to the general coordinating problem. Its existence is based on the theory that complete knowledge of all programs in the educational and cultural field being conducted by U.S. agencies in any one country will enable agencies to fill existing gaps, prevent duplication, and generally facilitate effective, coordinated action in that country.

It is understood, of course, that the maintenance of such a clearinghouse will require a substantial staff and the annual expenditure of considerable sums of money for maintenance and servicing. This staff should consist of an adequate number of technicians to operate the most modern machinery for making the information contained therein available in its most usable form, as well as individuals qualified to process the information and do such evaluation as may be possible. Research and reports personnel should also be attached to the clearinghouse.

It is hoped that nongovernmental institutions can be induced either to set up a similar clearinghouse of activities in the educational and cultural field in which they are engaged, in which event a close liaison would be maintained between the two clearinghouses, or else to participate in the U.S. agency clearinghouse in whatever manner may be appropriate.

H.R. 286

A bill to provide for the appointment of an assistant to the Secretary of State to assure joint policy and planning and equitable budgeting of exchange of persons programs and administrative cooperation between staffs engaged in carrying out such programs

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) there shall be in the Department of State an assistant to the Secretary of State to be known as the Assistant for International Cultural Relations (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "assistant"), who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) The annual rate of basic compensation for the position of assistant created by subsection (a) of this section shall be established by the Secretary of State in an amount not to exceed the annual rate of basic compensation established by section 106(a) of the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 for Assistant Secretaries of State.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the assistant, under the general direction of the Secretary of State, (1) to coordinate the international exchange programs of the Department of State under section 32(b)(2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, the Mutual Security Act of 1954, the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956, or other provisions of law relating to the exchange of persons, with a view to assuring joint policy and planning and equitable budgeting of such programs, and administrative cooperation between staffs engaged in carrying out such programs, and (2) to perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Secretary of State or prescribed by law.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Feb. 1, 1959]

FOUR HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS TO BE SPENT—BUT WHERE AND FOR WHAT?

(By Raymond P. Brandt)

WASHINGTON, January 31.—This year the American Government and American private institutions will spend more than $400 million on educational, cultural, and technical exchanges of persons with free and neutral nations, yet no one knows exactly where the money goes or can estimate the value of these programs to this and the other countries.

An attempt to correct this situation has been made in the appointment of Robert H. Thayer, former minister to Rumania, as Special Assistant to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations.

His selection last month followed Senate passage last session of a bill jointly sponsored by Democratic Senators J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, of Arkansas, and HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, calling for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State to do this needed job. A similar bill died in the House but legislation to make Thayer an Assistant Secretary of State is expected to be approved this session.

The need for a high-level official to study, coordinate, and subsequently perhaps to supervise more than a score of major exchange projects, was emphasized in a recent report by the International Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee. The report said in a forward:

"Government programs in international education are both extensive and varied. In view of their cost, their worth is a matter of concern to the U.S. Government and the American taxpayer.

"A major obstacle to appraising their value has been the fact that nowhere has it been possible to find an ordered body of information of how many programs and of what kind are currently in operation."

The 251-page report was the work of five experts on the subcommittee staff and in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. The report itself said in part:

"Although some informal and irregular intra-agency relationship exists, no single executive or legislative agency or committee has an overall responsibility for coordination of these programs. * * *

"An accurate calculation of total expenditures by the U.S. Government for international educational activities cannot be made from data presently available. Not even estimates of some of the costs are available."

The report, both a survey and a handbook, is the most definitive study yet made of these programs, yet it lacks timely information about the system the Soviet Union uses to get greater returns for the money it spends on similar exchanges.

Thayer doubts that his or any other Government agency can get adequate information about the Soviet system of educational, technical, and cultural exchanges. Both the Communist government and the Communist Party have had for 30 years a worldwide system of recruitment for young people and technicians to come to the Soviet Union, later to its satellites, for education and indoctrination. This enables the Kremlin to use the services of Russian-trained nationals in local revolutionary and subversive activities.

It is known that last year at least 654 young people from the free world went to Russian schools, whereas only 19 Russian students enrolled in free world educational institutions. It is not known how many students the Soviet bloc nations exchanged among themselves.

It is not known how much the Kremlin spends annually on its entire international educational, cultural, and technical exchange program. It may be more or less than the amount spent by Americans.

Thayer, who has been on his new job for about 6 weeks, estimates roughly that the Government and American private organizations will spend a total of $429 million this year on about 250 exchange programs. The general breakdown follows:

	Million
Nongovernmental—$215 million International Cooperation Administration	$129
State Department	20
Defense Department	35
U.S. Information Agency	10
U.S. share of multinations agencies	20

The nongovernmental institutions include such famous and respected names as the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Ford, and Guggenheim Foundations, which consider improvement of public-health conditions as part of the educational and technical programs. Their lesser operations extend down to the internal programs of American universities and religious organizations.

Far more information is available about nongovernmental projects, individually, by countries, and even continents, than about the Federal programs. There is considerable cooperation among the larger foundations to avoid duplication and competition.

The International Cooperation Administration's part in the Government's share is mostly for technical assistance. It was not until this week that the ICA made public its outlays by countries for its overall economic and military aid. For much of its technical and educational activities the ICA uses the equivalent of millions of dollars in local currencies it receives from the sale of surplus agricultural products abroad. The House report estimated these technical assistance programs provided training and teaching opportunities in the United States and abroad for about 11,800 persons in fiscal year 1958.

The State Department's operations are mostly for the Fulbright scholarships which the Arkansas Senator initiated in 1946. They are financed chiefly by local currencies and credits obtained from the sale of American wartime materials. Later laws provided additional funds in local currencies running into the equivalent of unestimated millions of dollars. The $20 million listed for the State Department is an annual appropriation in American money for supplemental payments to Americans abroad and, in exceptional cases, to foreigners studying in this country. There were more than 6,000 participants in these programs in 1957. About a third were Americans studying or teaching abroad.

The Defense Department expenditures, roughly estimated, range from the cost of American military advisory missions in allied and neutral countries down to the training of foreign noncommissioned officers in this country.

Similar but far smaller unlisted expenditures are made by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Public Health Service, and others.

The U.S. Information Agency's $10 million quota covers libraries abroad, its educational broadcasts and distribution of books, magazines, and motion pictures.

The multinational agencies' outlays go mostly to the United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organization and the Organization of American States, formerly the Pan-American Union.

The House committee report hit only the high spots of the problems faced by Thayer. Although the five experts had unusual access to all Government departments and agencies and worked for more than a year, they made no positive recommendations. Their criticisms were by implication.

Thayer told the Post-Dispatch he thought it would take more than a year for him and his small staff to assemble the basic information essential for policy recommendations to Federal agencies. He emphasized that the Federal Government could not dictate to the private groups, only suggest informally the benefits of cooperation and coordination.

"The first step," he said, "is to establish a clearinghouse of all pertinent information, governmental and private. * * * Once we have the basic information, the next step will be to keep it current and available. We shall start with about 15 agencies and 10 countries. We hope to have the latest IBM machines to keep track of every exchange activity, including the nongovernmental, in every country.

"Such complete information about the major programs in all countries would enable the American agencies to coordinate their programs and avoid duplication. It might be found that we were doing enough in one country and that new efforts could be more advantageously put in some other country."

Thayer said he thought such information should be available both in this country and the other participating countries. One unanswered question is whether lists should be kept of individuals benefiting from the exchanges. The theory advanced by opponents of lists is that if a participating country came under control of the Communists, the participants would be among the first to be liquidated.

Persons advocating the individualists idea argue that the local Communists would have such information anyway and that it is desirable to follow up the careers of the participants to determine whether the programs are worthwhile. The follow-up process is just getting started in some Government agencies.

Once the information clearinghouse is established, Thayer said, there could be a coordination of Government expenditures and policies and closer cooperation with the private agencies.

Eventually, it is believed, it would be more efficient if a single section of the State Department had overall policy control over the governmental exchange programs, comparable to the direction given American foreign aid by C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Thayer's experience has been chiefly as a lawyer and foreign service officer. He is 57 years old, a son of the headmaster of St. Mark's preparatory school in Massachusetts. He attended Amherst College and Harvard University, where he was a member of the exclusive Porcellian Club. He was in the New York law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft.

In 1926 he married Virginia Pratt, whose family fortune stemmed from the Rockefeller oil interests. He was an assistant district attorney for New York County from 1937 to 1941, when he entered the Navy as a lieutenant commander and emerged in 1945 as a commander. He was an assistant to John Foster Dulles at the San Francisco U.N. conference in 1945. He lost his contest for a seat in the House from Brooklyn in 1946.

From 1951 to 1954 he was assistant to the American Ambassador to France, in charge of SHAPE relations. In 1955, he was appointed American Minister to Romania. He returned to this country to serve in the intelligence and research division of the State Department.

Utt, Ken

F

June 19, 1959

Dear Kenny:

I miss you, and we all miss you. This is merely a note, one, to say thanks and, two, to say that if I do anything in this curious medium next year, I shall demand and insist that you be present to hold my hand. Again, all my gratitude and good wishes.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Kenneth Utt
310 West 106th Street
New York, N.Y.

Vainrib, Stan

April 11, 1958

Dear Stan Vainrib:

I am sorry to say that I was out of town when you sent the wire offering the interview you had taped with Mike Todd three days before he died.

It was nice of you to offer it to me, and I am sorry that I was not able to make use of it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stan Vainrib
KGGM Radio and Television
Albuquerque, New Mexico

msc

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EDWARD R MURROW

CBS TELEVISION

HAVE INTERVIEW AVAILABLE MADE WITH MIKE TODD THREE DAYS PRIOR TO HIS DEATH IN WHICH THE SUBJECT OF LIFE AND DEATH IS DISCUSSED WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN THIS TAPE.

REGARDS

STAN VAINRIB KGGM RADIO TV

416P..

Vanderbilt, Wm H.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT
ENGLEWOOD
FLORIDA

7

99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts

March 6, 1958

FROM: The Committee on Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

TO: City Editors

Attached is a news release announcing the appointment of an Executive Committee of the national bi-partisan citizen's group--The Committee on Campaign Contributions and Expenditures.

Enclosed also are brief biographies of the Executive Committee members, and a list of the full membership of the parent committee.

My thanks in advance for your consideration.

W.H. Vanderbilt.
William H. Vanderbilt
Chairman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

ARCHIBALD S. (Stevens) ALEXANDER - Attorney
Home - Bernardsville, New Jersey

Mr. Alexander served as Assistant Secretary of the Army in 1949 and Under Secretary of the Army in 1950. In 1954 he became state treasurer of New Jersey. In 1947 he served with a group that made a special report on security and personnel problems of the AEC. The same year he was public member of the Foreign Service Selection Board of the State Department.

A Democrat, he was chairman of his party's delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1948. He has been active in YMCA work, serving on the Central Atlantic area board. He holds an A.B. from Princeton, 1928; and an L.L.B. from Harvard Law School, 1931. He was born October 28, 1906 in New York City.

GEORGE W. BALL - Attorney
Home - 3100 35th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Office - Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Mr. Ball is a member of a law firm that maintains offices in Washington, New York and Paris. He has been active in legal association activities.

He was educated at Northwestern University, receiving an A.B. in 1930 and a J.D. in 1933. A Democrat. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa on December 21, 1909.

CHARLES R. BLYTH - Banker
Home - Burlingame, California
Office - 2100 Russ Building, San Francisco, California

Mr. Blyth is a prominent West Coast financier. He is a trustee of the Stanford Research Institute and the De Young Museum. He has served as head of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross.

He is a Republican. Mr. Blyth was graduated from Amherst College in 1905. He was born in Ashtabula, Ohio on July 31, 1883.

THOMAS K. FINLETTER - Attorney
Home - 151 East 79th Street, New York, New York
Office - 488 Madison Avenue, New York, New York

Mr. Finletter served as Secretary of the Air Force, 1950-1953. He was chairman of the President's Air Policy Commission, 1947-48; minister in charge of the ECA Mission to the United Kingdom in 1948-49; a consultant to the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations Conference of International Organization at San Francisco in 1945; and was a special assistant to the Secretary of State, 1941-44.

He is the author of several legal papers and for ten years was a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He received from the University of Pennsylvania an A.B. in 1915 and a LL.B. in 1920. He was born in Philadelphia on November 11, 1893.

A. CRAWFORD GREENE - Attorney
Home - Ross, California
Office - 1500 Balfour Building, San Francisco, California

Mr. Greene has been active in the work of the Public Administration Clearing House, the National Planning Association. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations Inc. He is a Republican.

Mr. Greene served as President of the San Francisco Community Chest, 1942-48. He was educated at Yale University and Harvard Law School. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island on August 17, 1895.

MILTON L. KATZ - Law Professor
Home - Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Office - Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Katz in 1950-51 was U.S. special representative in Europe with the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and during those years served as chief of the U.S. delegation to the Economic Commission for Europe; and as chairman of the Defense Financial and Economic Committee under the North Atlantic Treaty. He is a former solicitor of the W.P.B.

Professor of Law at Harvard since 1940, he is the author of several articles printed in legal and other publications, and wrote "Cases and Materials in Administrative Law," published in 1947. He is a former associate director of the Ford Foundation, a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation International Peace, and a fellow of the American Academy Arts and Sciences. He holds from Harvard an A.B., 1927 and an LL.B., 1931. He was born in New York, New York on November 29, 1907.

CHARLES S. MUNSON - Manufacturer
Home - Sasco Hill, Southport, Connecticut
Office - 150 East 42nd Street, New York, New York

Chairman of the Board of the Air Reduction Company, Mr. Munson is a member of the advisory board of Chemical Warfare Services. He has been active in many national organizations concerned with the manufacture of chemicals.

Mr. Munson is a trustee and member of the executive committee of Presbyterian Hospital, New York City. He has served as a director of the National Industrial Conference Board. He received an A.B. from Yale in 1912. He was born in Woodbury, Connecticut on September 14, 1888.

PAUL H. NITZE - Executive
Home - 3120 Woodley Road, Washington, D.C.
Office - 1906 Florida Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Nitze was director of policy planning staff in the Department of State in 1950, and served as a deputy to the assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs in 1948-49. He was vice-chairman of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, 1944-46, and deputy director of the Office of International Trade Policy in the Department of State in 1946. He also has served as financial director to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and a member of the Gaither Committee.

He became president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation in Washington. He received an A.B. from Harvard in 1928. He was born in Amherst, Massachusetts on January 16, 1907.

LEMOINE SKINNER, JR. - Public Relations Counsel
Home - 29 Portland Street, St. Louis, Missouri
Office - 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri

A former newspaper man, Mr. Skinner was with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch from 1939-42, and in 1946 after his return from service as a naval officer in World War II. He is a Rhodes Scholar and is on the Rhodes Scholarship Committee.

He has given service to groups interested in better government operation. He is in the public relations field. He is active in civic affairs in St. Louis. He is a Trustee of the Public Library of St. Louis and is a Director of the Heart Association. He is a graduate of Princeton, 1936. He is 43 years old.

R. E. SMITH - Oil Producer
Home - 3208 Chevy Chase, Houston, Texas
Office - 2316 Gulf Building, Houston 2, Texas

Mr. Smith has been an investor in several newspapers. Engaged in the oil producing field for many years, his oil operations include land areas of Texas and Louisiana. He is the owner of a considerable amount of land and properties in the Houston area.

He has been active in the civic affairs of Houston for some time, and has been an interested member of groups seeking better government operation. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Houston. He was born in 1896.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD - Attorney
Home - 1088 Park Avenue, New York, New York
Office - 15 Broad Street, New York, New York

Mr. Spofford held ambassadorial rank while serving as U.S. Deputy Representative on the North Atlantic Council. During 1950-52, he served as chairman of the North Atlantic Council of Deputies. He sat on the council as the deputy of the Secretary of State, and participated in conclaves on the North Atlantic Treaty defense problems.

He has served as a trustee of the Carnegie Corporation and has been active in many national, civic and charitable organizations. He received an A.B. from Yale in 1924, and an LL.B. from Harvard in 1928. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri on November 17, 1902.

WILLIAM W. WOLBACH - Banker
Home - 51 Upland Road, Brookline, Massachusetts
Office - 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. Wolbach is executive vice-president of a large New England financial institution, the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and is chairman of the board of the West Point Manufacturing Company. He holds directorships on the boards of several mills in the South.

He is a director of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, a trustee, member of the corporation and President of Children's Hospital, and is a director of the Family Society of Greater Boston. He has served as president of the Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Boston. He is a Republican. He was educated at Harvard University. He was born in Boston on May 9, 1915.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT - Former Governor, Executive
Home - Englewood, Florida
99 Warren Street, Brookline, Massachusetts

Mr. Vanderbilt was Governor of Rhode Island, 1939 and 1940, and in 1940 he served as chairman of the National Conference of State Governors. Born in New York City November 24, 1901.

PRESENT MEMBERS - COMMITTEE ON CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

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New York, New York

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Bernardsville, New Jersey

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Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company
Boston, Massachusetts

Henry M. Wriston, Exec. Director
The American Assembly
Graduate School of Business
Columbia University
New York, New York

NEWS RELEASE-----From

THE COMMITTEE ON CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES
ADDRESS---99 WARREN STREET, BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS
PHONE-----ASPINWALL 7-2190

FOR RELEASE-----TUESDAY A.M., MARCH 11, 1958

Boston-----Appointment of an 11-member Executive Committee of the newly organized bi-partisan citizens' group dedicated to work for the revision and improvement of federal election laws was announced here today.

The sub-committee, comprising persons prominent in civic, legal, educational and business circles across the country, will recommend programs and operational methods designed to achieve the objectives of the parent group--The Committee on Campaign Contributions and Expenditures--William H. Vanderbilt, committee chairman, said.

Named to the Executive Committee are: Archibald S. Alexander, Bernardsville, N.J., attorney and former under secretary of the Army; George W. Ball, Washington, D.C., attorney; Charles R. Blyth, San Francisco, California, banker; Thomas K. Finletter, New York City, attorney and former secretary of the Air Force; A. Crawford Greene, attorney, member of the Council on Foreign Relations and active in civic affairs in San Francisco; Milton L. Katz, Cambridge, Mass., law professor at Harvard and former chief of the U.S. Delegation to the Economic Commission for Europe; Charles S. Munson of New York, chairman of the board of the Air Reduction Co. and a member of the advisory board of the Chemical Warfare Services; Paul H. Nitze of Washington, D.C., former director of the policy planning staff in the U.S. Department of State; Lemoine Skinner, Jr. of St. Louis, Mo., a public relations counsel and a civic leader; R. E. Smith, Houston, Texas, an oil producer,and civic leader in

Texas; and Charles M. Spofford, of New York, an attorney and a former U.S. Deputy Representative on the North Atlantic Council.

Mr. Vanderbilt and William W. Wolbach, Boston banker, who is committee treasurer, will serve on the sub-committee as officers of the parent group.

Formed last month, the national citizens' group has a membership of 74 leaders in various fields of endeavor from all sections of the country.

At a recent meeting in New York the Committee urged that S-2150 (the Hennings Bill) be called up for debate and acted on at this session of Congress. It emphasized the particular importance of provisions in this bill requiring full, prompt public disclosure of all campaign contributions and expenditures and a tax credit or deduction to broaden the base of public participation in election financing.

In a recent letter to all members of Congress announcing the formation of the group, the committee emphasized that "full publicity is a key factor for there may well be no better test of the propriety of a contribution or expenditure than the willingness to expose it to general public knowledge."

Mr. Vanderbilt said that he felt the people not only should know but had every right to know where the money comes from and how it is spent in a political campaign.

Vanderbilt, Wm. H.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT
ENGLEWOOD
FLORIDA

99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts

February 10, 1958

Edward R. Murrow, Esquire
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Form

I enclose a list of members of the Committee on Campaign Contributions and Expenditures along with a copy of the letter which will be sent by our Committee to all Senators and Representatives in Congress.

While defense measures are of paramount importance to us all, we believe the elective system, which is the cornerstone of our form of government, must also be strengthened and modernized. Most Americans have known for years that the Federal Corrupt Practices Act is antiquated, unrealistic and ineffective, yet no decisive action for revision has been taken.

As progress in election reforms may be possible during this session of Congress, the support of the press, radio and T.V., which have already done so much to open up the problem, is more urgently needed than ever.

I have talked with members of Congress, friends in the press and others on this subject. While the prospects are by no means clear, particularly as to primaries, there does seem a fair chance that sound provisions requiring full, prompt public disclosure of all campaign contributions and expenditures might be passed during this session.

As you know, S-2150 is the only election bill which has been reported out by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and is, therefore, probably the only one which can reach the floor at this session. I believe every effort should be made to see that this bill is called up for debate by the Senate.

While S-2150 is not ideal, it has some provisions which would be a distinct improvement over existing law. Notable among these are those giving the Comptroller General administrative responsibility and requiring that all reports on campaign contributions and expenditures be filed with him, and also with the U.S. District Court for the district in which the candidate or reporting committee resides. This, I am sure you will agree, would be a big step forward, shed real light on the problem and be of great value in working for further improvements.

We are holding a meeting of our Committee on February 14. Our letter to members of Congress will be mailed at about that time and released for publication on Monday morning, February 17. Until the 17th all this is, of course, off the record.

I am sending you under separate cover a memorandum prepared by Professor Sacks of the Harvard Law School entitled, "Election Campaign Contributions and Expenditures: Present Federal Law and Proposals for Change", and also a brief biographical sketch of each Committee member.

I would greatly appreciate any advice or suggestions you might have.

With all best wishes,

Very sincerely,

William H. Vanderbilt.

Enclosures

(This Committee, formerly called The Committee for Fair Elections, has been changed to The Committee on Campaign Contributions and Expenditures to avoid any misunderstanding or confusion with The Fair Campaign Practices Committee, Inc., of which Mayor Charles P. Taft is Chairman. The two committees have no connection.)

PRESENT MEMBERS - COMMITTEE ON CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

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Bernardsville, New Jersey

Frank Altschul, Chairman
General American Investors Company
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Walter Jodok Kohler
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William W. Wolbach, Exec. Vice President
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company
Boston, Massachusetts

Henry M. Wriston, Exec. Director
The American Assembly
Graduate School of Business
Columbia University
New York, New York

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT
ENGLEWOOD
FLORIDA

99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts

February 12, 1958

The undersigned, a bipartisan citizens' Committee on Campaign Contributions and Expenditures, believe that present laws governing campaign contributions and expenditures are unrealistic and ineffective. Their ineffectiveness leads to widespread cynicism, which tends to impair public confidence in the elective system. Their lack of realism makes it almost impossible for a conscientious candidate and his supporters to comply with them, for they do not take adequate account of the high cost of legitimate campaigning under modern conditions, including our increased population and mass media of communications.

We believe that substantial improvement is possible, and necessary to foster not only the integrity of our elective system, but also the independence of public officials by freeing them from undue pressure in raising campaign funds.

We are encouraged to note that members of Congress are already giving this subject careful consideration. A number of bills within the past two years--including the Hennings bill, the Johnson bill and the Gore bill--and the hearings on them give ample evidence of the need for change and widespread recognition of the need.

The extensive study already made by legislative leaders in opening up the problem gives an opportunity to work it out in a balanced, sensible and effective way. We believe that a bipartisan citizens' group such as ours, representing a broad range of political views but agreeing on basic principles of fair elections, can help to do this, and to spread public understanding.

We believe that national legislation should be enacted to give effect to the following general principles:

First: Comprehensive and effective public disclosure, including complete reports by all candidates for federal office, (including candidates for President and Vice-President), listing all campaign contributions and expenditures received or spent by them or by organizations and committees supporting them.

Second: Overall limits on campaign expenditures by all of such candidates, including expenditures by all organizations and committees supporting them.

Third: Overall limits on campaign contributions by individuals.

Fourth: Extension of the above requirements to primary and nominating campaigns.

The limits set should be high enough to take account of legitimate, modern campaign costs; but comprehensive and tight enough to be effective. Full publicity is a key factor for there may well be no better test of the propriety of a contribution or expenditure than the willingness to expose it to general public knowledge. It would also enable our citizens to know what the facts really are and to base plans for improvement on these facts, rather than guess and rumor.

Sound new legislation in accordance with these four principles could pave the way for a sustained effort, at the community level and the national level, to develop general citizen financial support for election campaigns.

We earnestly hope that you will be willing to help enact such legislation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

For the Committee
(List of Members Attached)

(This Committee, formerly called The Committee for Fair Elections, has been changed to The Committee on Campaign Contributions and Expenditures to avoid any misunderstanding or confusion with The Fair Campaign Practices Committee, Inc., of which Mayor Charles P. Taft is Chairman. The two committees have no connection.)

Nov. 29

van der Woude, M.

HERONDEN
EASTRY SANDWICH
KENT
EASTRY 228

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am an aged American who has lived here for 35 years — I have wanted to do anything & everything to bring England & America closer together.

When I see and hear what you have done – & are doing – it makes me so ashamed – You really are magnificent – You & Lord Boothby keep up one's faith in men –

HERONDEN
EASTRY SANDWICH
KENT
EASTRY 228

Do go on — and no matter how tired & exhausted you are — realise that you are doing a great & valiant work —

I wonder if by any chance, you came over here — with so many

Correspondents - in the Battle of Britain - a little old Queen Anne house -

Any way - don't bother to answer - but just let this take real admiration to you -

(Mrs) Mary van der Woude

Vardon, Bruce

February 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Vardon:

Thank you for your nice letter of January 20th and your kind comments on THE BUSINESS OF SEX.

The program brought forth a considerable volume of mail, most of it favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bruce Vardon
139 N. Foster Boulevard
Babylon, Long Island
New York

mcc

January 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I regret very much not having heard your program on sex and big business. I am sure that you brought to your treatment of the subject the same mature and constructive approach I have seen in your treatment of other subjects and other men...or women.

I hope you will stick to your guns and not reveal the sources of your information to the police of any city. In most cases, I dare say, the police forces of the big cities know very well the general organization and the principal organizers of prostitution in their territories. Your program was like a breath of fresh air, blowing away---if even only for a few weeks---the miasma of hypocrisy, cruelty, and double-dealing with which prostitution is surrounded. (The so-called 'Vice' squad of the police force merits its name, indeed, for the moral qualities of its members. There's another subject for you for another program!) Naturally, the police as police feel highly uncomfortable. As men, too, the shoe probably pinches too tightly. Are they not married? Do they not also enjoy the company of pretty and amusing women? Etc.,etc.

Let us have more programs of this level of seriousness and on just such ticklish topics. One of the worst things about Americans is their God-offending hypocrisy on this very matter of sex, all its aspects and all its problems. It takes more than a Kinsey or a Polly Adler to penetrate their heads or their hearts.

With sincere good wishes for your continuing success,

Bruce Vardon

Bruce Vardon
139 N. Foster Blvd.
Babylon, L.I., N.Y.

Variety Clubs Int'l.

ANNUAL

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AWARD

BY THE

Variety Clubs International

♥ THE HEART OF SHOW BUSINESS

ADDRESS REPLY TO
EDWARD SHAFTON, CHAIRMAN
736 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

21st November 1958

Ignore it

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Each year, the Variety Clubs International presents The Humanitarian Award to some person who has distinguished himself as a humanitarian. (See back page of this letter.) The selection of the recipient is made exclusively by the Award Committee listed on the next page.

Our Variety Co-Ordinating Committee looks to you and other men who have world-wide knowledge of such personalities, and we respectfully request that you submit a 'nomination', which in turn will be submitted to The Award Committee for consideration.

Your attention is invited to the Recipients listed on the back page. The first recipient was the late Father Flanagan, whose noble work was in keeping with the charitable activities of the several Variety Clubs -- namely, health, welfare and education for the unfortunate child.

Without placing any restrictions upon your recommendation, it is suggested that the foregoing thought be given due consideration.

Thanks in advance for giving this request your characteristic considered attention. Please address your communications to this office; we are most desirous of having your recommendations before December 20th.

Sincerely,

Edward Shafton,
Chairman.

ES:gh

Membership of Award Committee listed on next page l.

THE AWARD COMMITTEE

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FRANK AHLGREN, Memphis Commercial Appeal
WILLIAM J. ASH, Indianapolis Commercial
DR. MILO BAIL, President, Omaha University, Omaha, Nebr.
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HELEN A. KELLER, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM E. KERSTETTER, President, Simpson College, Des Moines, Iowa
WALTER LECKRONE, Indianapolis Times
DR. EDWARD LITCHFIELD, Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh
C. WALTER McCARTY, Indianapolis News
RALPH McGILL, Atlanta Constitution
B. M. McKELWAY, Washington Evening Star
C. A. McKNIGHT, Charlotte Observer
WALTER MAHON-SMITH, The Standard, Dublin
JOHN C. MANNING, Detroit Times
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EDWARD J. MEEMAN, Memphis Press-Scimitar
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WILLIS TATE, President, Southern Methodist University
JOHN E. TIRRELL, President, Grand Rapids Junior College
GEORGE TOBI, Jacksonville Journal
CHARLES J. TURCK, MacAlester College, St. Paul, Minn.
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HOKE WELCH, Miami Daily News, Miami
HERMAN B. WELLS, President, Indiana University
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DWIGHT E. YOUNG, Dayton Journal-Herald

* * *

VARIETY CLUBS INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AWARD CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

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JOHN H. ROWLEY, Dallas, Texas

(See Next Page)

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ANNUAL
HUMANITARIAN AWARD

•

1939 – 1957

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Boys Town, Nebraska

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Mt. Berry Schools, Ga.

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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

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Lambarene,
French Equitorial Africa

DR. KONRAD ADENAUER
Chancellor
Federal Republic of Germany

Vaurs, Roger

November 21, 1958

Mr. Roger Vaurs
Service de Presse et d'Information
French Embassy
972 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Roger:

Thank you so much for the booklet on French economic assistance in West and Equatorial Africa. It is interesting and informative in a most graphic way.

Sincerely yours,

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

SERVICE DE PRESSE
ET D'INFORMATION

972 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 7-9700

No. 2109
RV: GT

Say thanks

November 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed

The birth of a new Franco-African Community, resulting from the referendum of September 28, 1958, marks a decisive turning-point in the political evolution of an Africa on the march toward emancipation, and in the relations of that continent with Europe and the United States. Therefore I felt it necessary, at this time, to draw up a balance sheet of the last ten years of economic assistance that France has granted to the Territories associated with her in French West and Equatorial Africa.

A 40-page booklet, containing a number of maps, charts and diagrams, and entitled "French Economic Assistance in West and Equatorial Africa - A Decade of Progress: 1948-1958" has just been published by the Press and Information Division of the French Embassy in New York.

I am enclosing an advance copy of this booklet, which I hope you will find of interest.

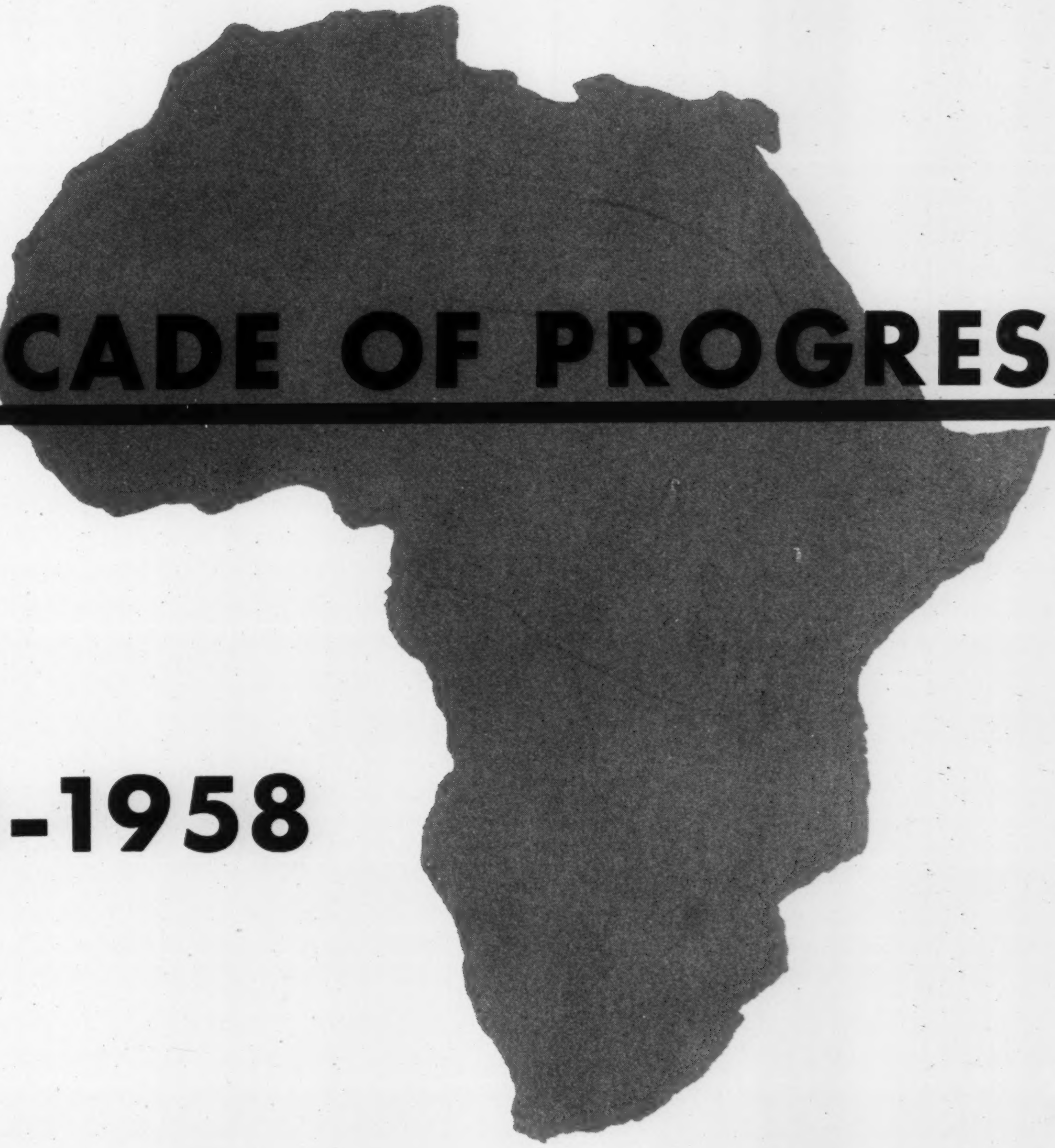
Sincerely yours,

Roger Vaurs

Roger Vaurs
Director

ADVANCE COPY

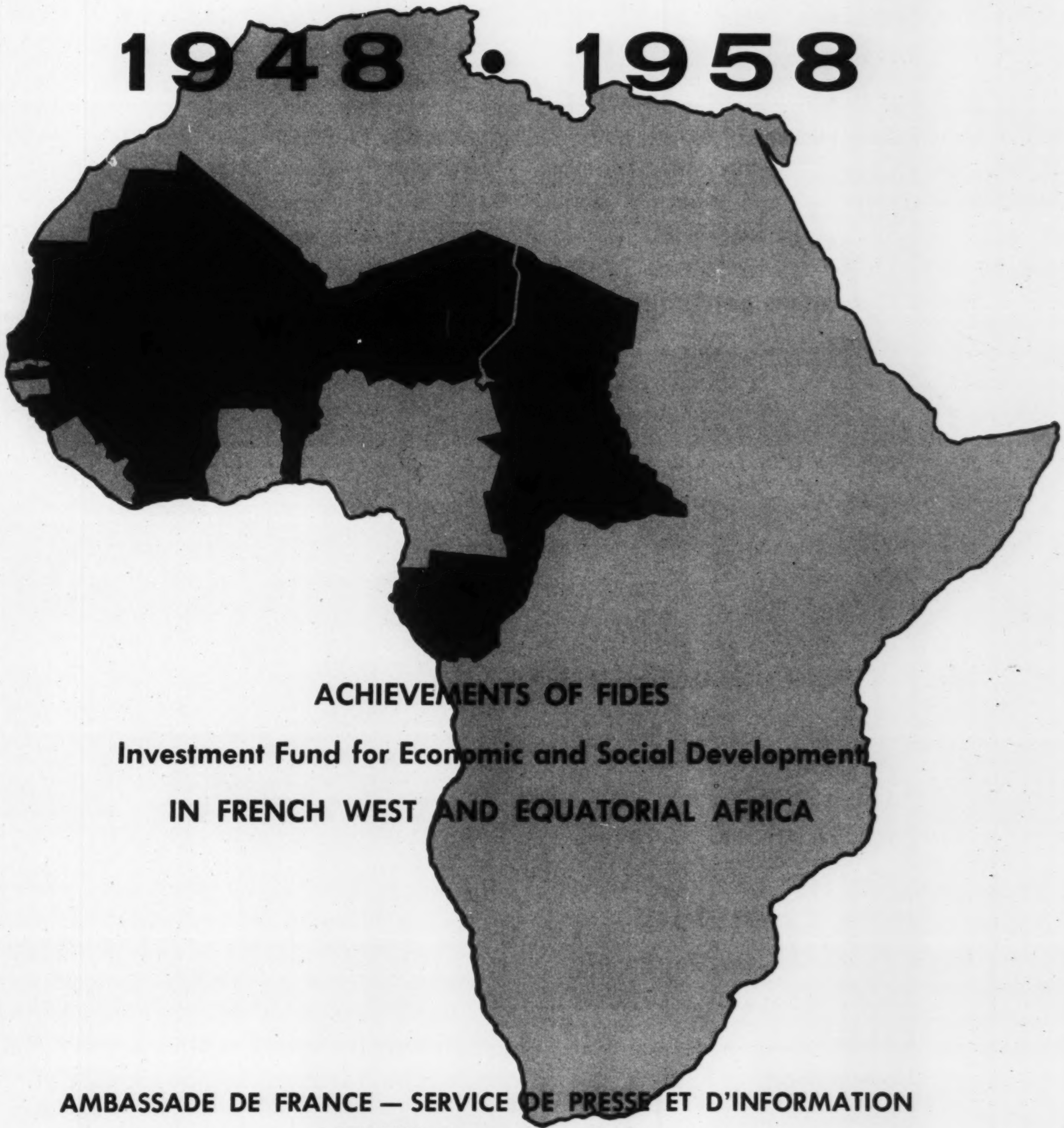
FRENCH ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN WEST and EQUATORIAL AFRICA



A DECADE OF PROGRESS

1948-1958

FRENCH AFRICA
A DECADE OF PROGRESS
1948 · 1958



ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIDES

Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development

IN FRENCH WEST AND EQUATORIAL AFRICA

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE — SERVICE DE PRESSE ET D'INFORMATION
972 Fifth Avenue, New York

NOVEMBER, 1958

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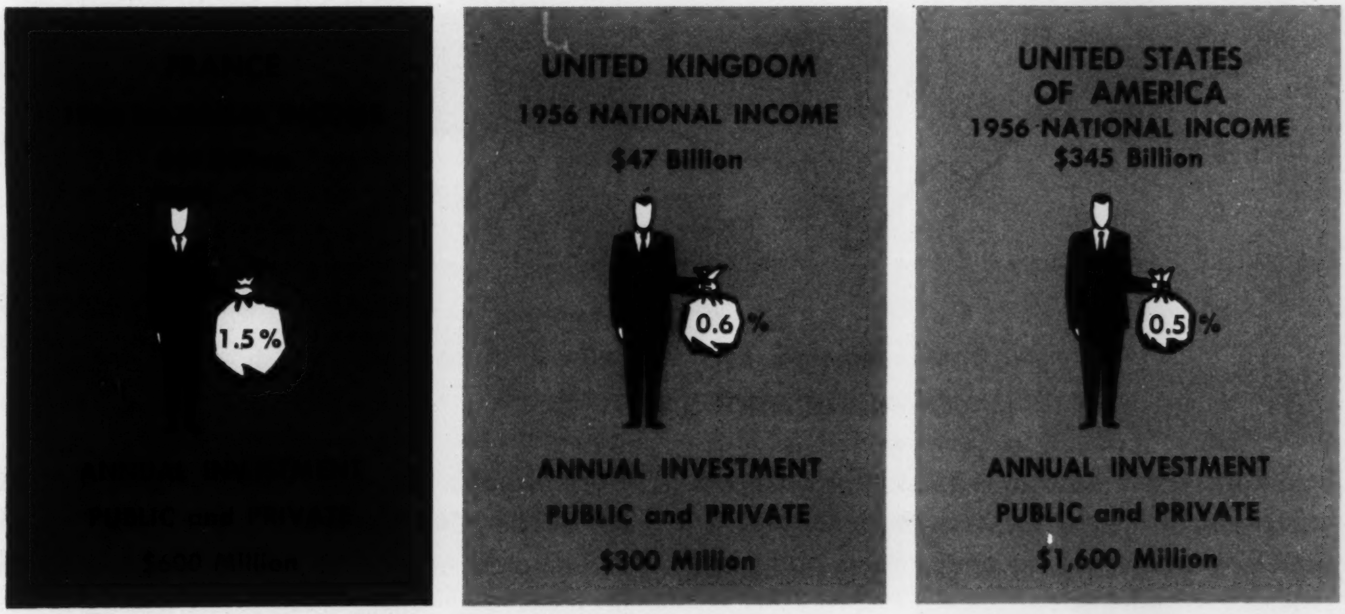
FRENCH INVESTMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS

International bodies and the national governments of major countries today all acknowledge their responsibilities toward the less developed areas. Yet the total investment, public and private, in those areas still represents only about one fourth of the amount required to maintain a satisfactory rate of economic growth. The overseas countries associated with France appear, in this respect, to be privileged in comparison with other under-developed countries.

While experts estimate that the new investment, from external sources, in all under-developed areas put together, should average $10 to 12 billion annually, the actual figure does not exceed $3 billion. Of this, $200 million represents the multilateral efforts of the International Bank and United Nations agencies. Regional organizations have, heretofore, contributed even lesser amounts, although the members of the European Economic Community are planning a joint investment of some $600 million over the next five years, chiefly in the overseas territories of Africa, with France and West Germany as principal contributors.

Bilateral aid and private investment remain the essential source of capital for under-developed countries. The United States, France and the United Kingdom are the largest contributors, with the USSR now contributing a share, the exact amount of which is difficult to estimate.

INVESTMENT OF THE THREE MAJOR WESTERN POWERS IN UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL INCOME



France is setting aside, for investment in under-developed countries, a larger percentage of her national income than any other country in the world.

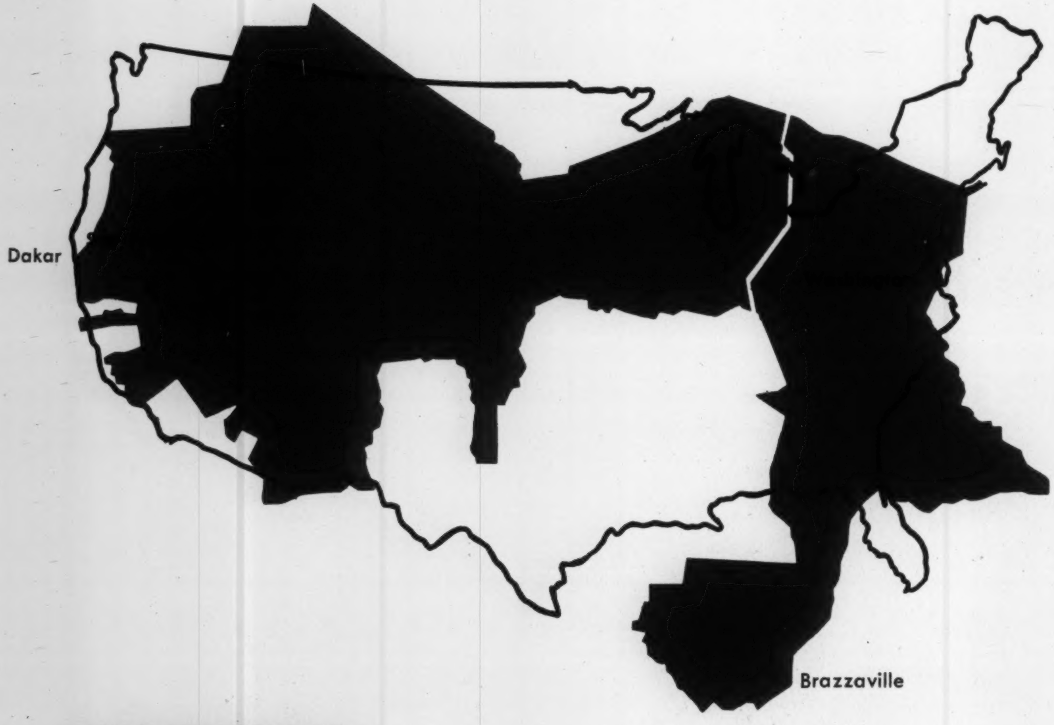
On the same basis of comparison, the United Kingdom spends less than one half, and the United States just one third as much.

[illegible] WEST AND [illegible]

In planning the development of all overseas countries associated with her, no matter what the formal juridical nature of their association, France has everywhere been guided by these basic principles:

- **That the progress of the economy must keep pace with political progress if stable conditions are to be maintained.**
- **That public investments must serve as a primer if private capital is to invest in a manner beneficial to those countries.**

This policy, and the results achieved, are illustrated here by taking the example of French West and Equatorial Africa, a huge bloc of overseas countries which, together, cover an area of some 2.8 million square miles (1.8 million for FWA, nearly 1 million for FEA) or slightly less than the continental U.S.A.



FRENCH WEST AND EQUATORIAL AFRICA COMPARE IN SIZE WITH THE U.S.A.

THE FIRST TASK A COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Seldom, in these tropical regions of Africa, has nature made it easy for man to penetrate, to search for resources, to open broad paths for civilization and trade.

The coast offered but a few poor natural harbors. The flow of rivers like the Niger (1,736 miles) and Senegal (1,054 miles) in French West Africa, the Congo, the Ubangi and the Ogowe in French Equatorial Africa was impeded by rapids, thus hindering navigation.

Only through long-range planning, supported by public funds, for the development of a coordinated network of communications could progress, economic and social as well as political, extend even beyond a few coastal areas. For private development needs an incentive and it was not until after a partial network existed — until a few years ago, in fact — that the mineral wealth of French Africa, for instance, began to be discovered.

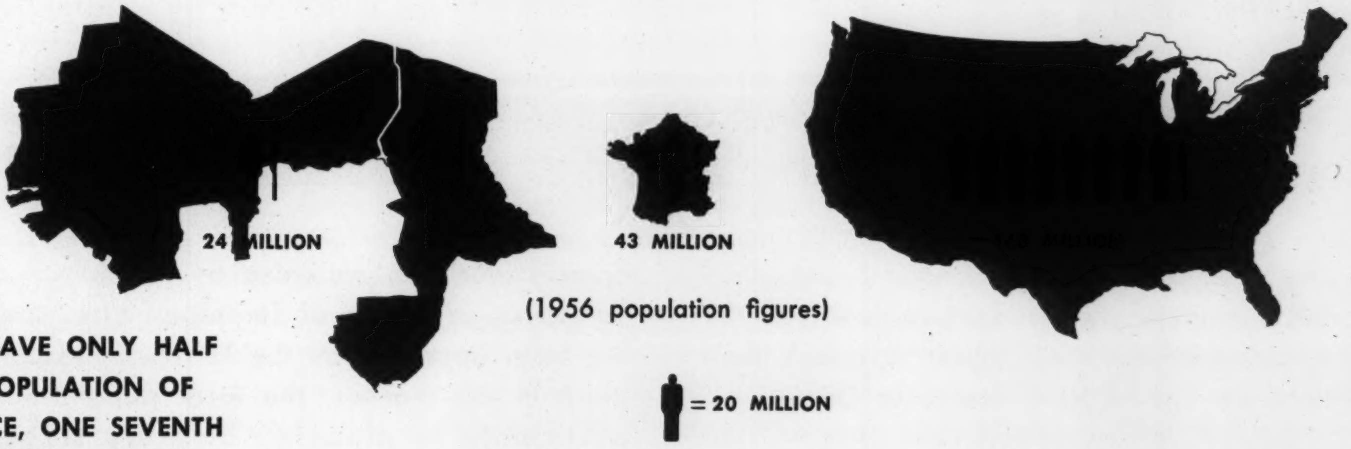
THE MISSING ASSET: A LARGE, UNIFIED POPULATION

The whole area of French West and Equatorial Africa has less than 24 million inhabitants, about half as many as Metropolitan France, and only one seventh of the population of the United States.

In addition, this population is very unequally divided between the different climatic zones: the desert-like steppe, the savannah and the tropical forest, the coastal areas being, as is normal, more densely populated.

Although there exists a degree of racial uniformity — about 85% of the inhabitants are Negroes — the population is actually highly diversified, both ethnically and linguistically.

Some 30 different ethnic groups are represented in French West Africa, including one million nomads in the North, and 20 in French Equatorial Africa, the population structure of which is even more complex. Language constitutes a particularly challenging problem as, for instance, French West Africans speak 120 different languages or dialects.



(1956 population figures)

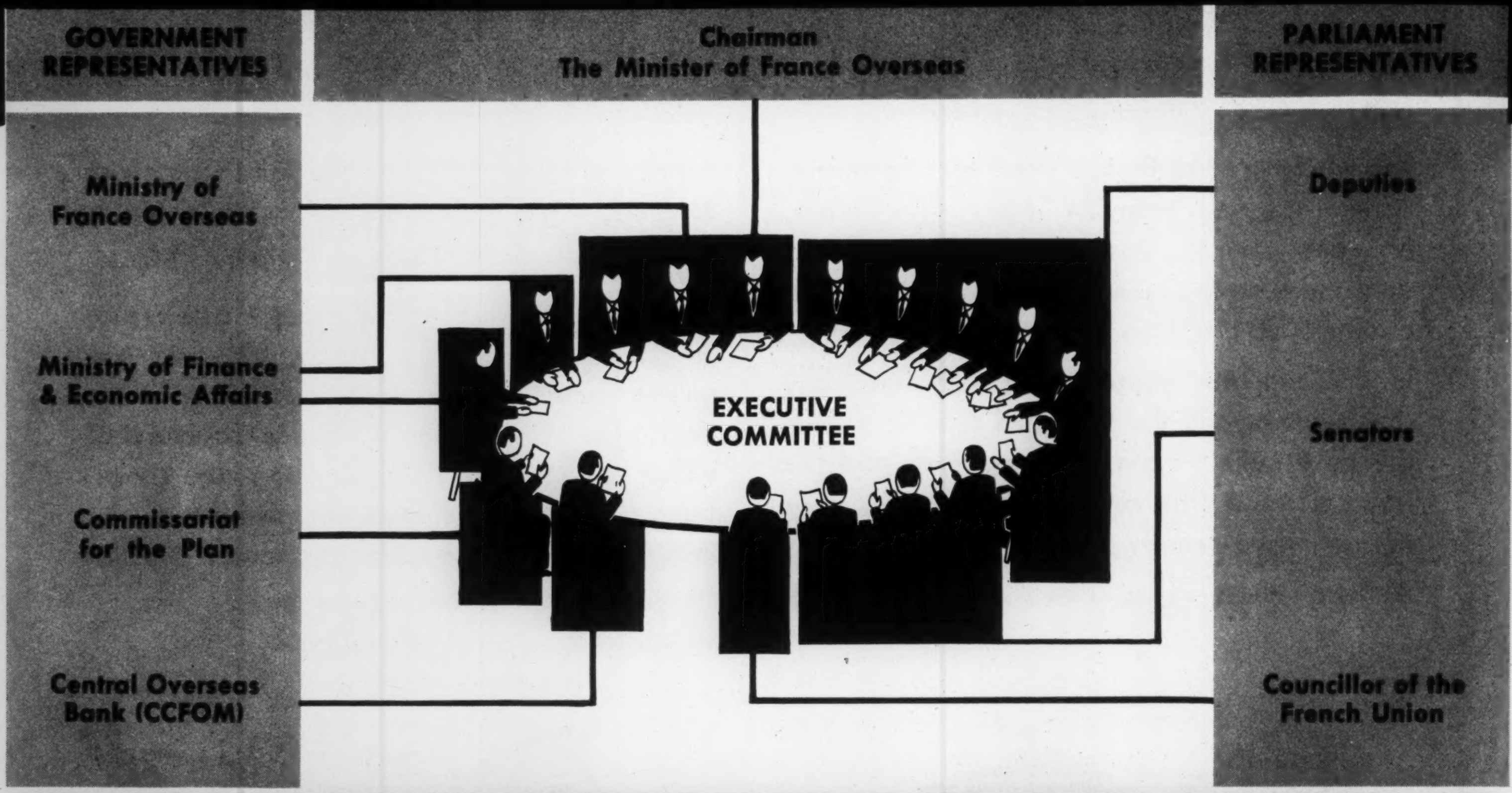
BUT HAVE ONLY HALF THE POPULATION OF FRANCE, ONE SEVENTH THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

THE ANSWER: FIDES

The name FIDES, a symbol of the faith which France puts in the future of less developed countries, no matter how great the challenge, stands for the initials in French of the Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development of the Overseas Territories.

While FIDES was created specifically to answer the needs of the Overseas Territories — FWA and FEA are groups of such Territories — other countries associated with France have also benefited from similar plans. FIDOM has been concerned with the development of Overseas Departments (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Réunion). North Africa (Algeria and the newly independent countries of Morocco and Tunisia) has received a sizeable share of the Modernization and Equipment Fund (FME, now FDES) set up after World War II for the reconstruction of Metropolitan France to carry out what is commonly known as the "Monnet Plan."

From communications to education and public health, FIDES has made it possible to tackle the most difficult problems of these vital areas of Africa on so large a scale that planning alone could do it.


GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES
Chairman
The Minister of France Overseas
PARLIAMENT REPRESENTATIVES
Ministry of France Overseas
Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs
Commissariat for the Plan
Central Overseas Bank (CCFOM)
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Deputies
Senators
Councillor of the French Union

INVESTMENT FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development in the Overseas Territories (FIDES) is managed by the Central Overseas Bank known by its initials in French as CCFOM.

The CCFOM is a multi-functional body with such responsibilities as the issuing of currency in the Overseas Territories and the control of foreign exchange operations, but it also has funds of its own, besides FIDES, available for low-cost loans to help finance overseas enterprises.

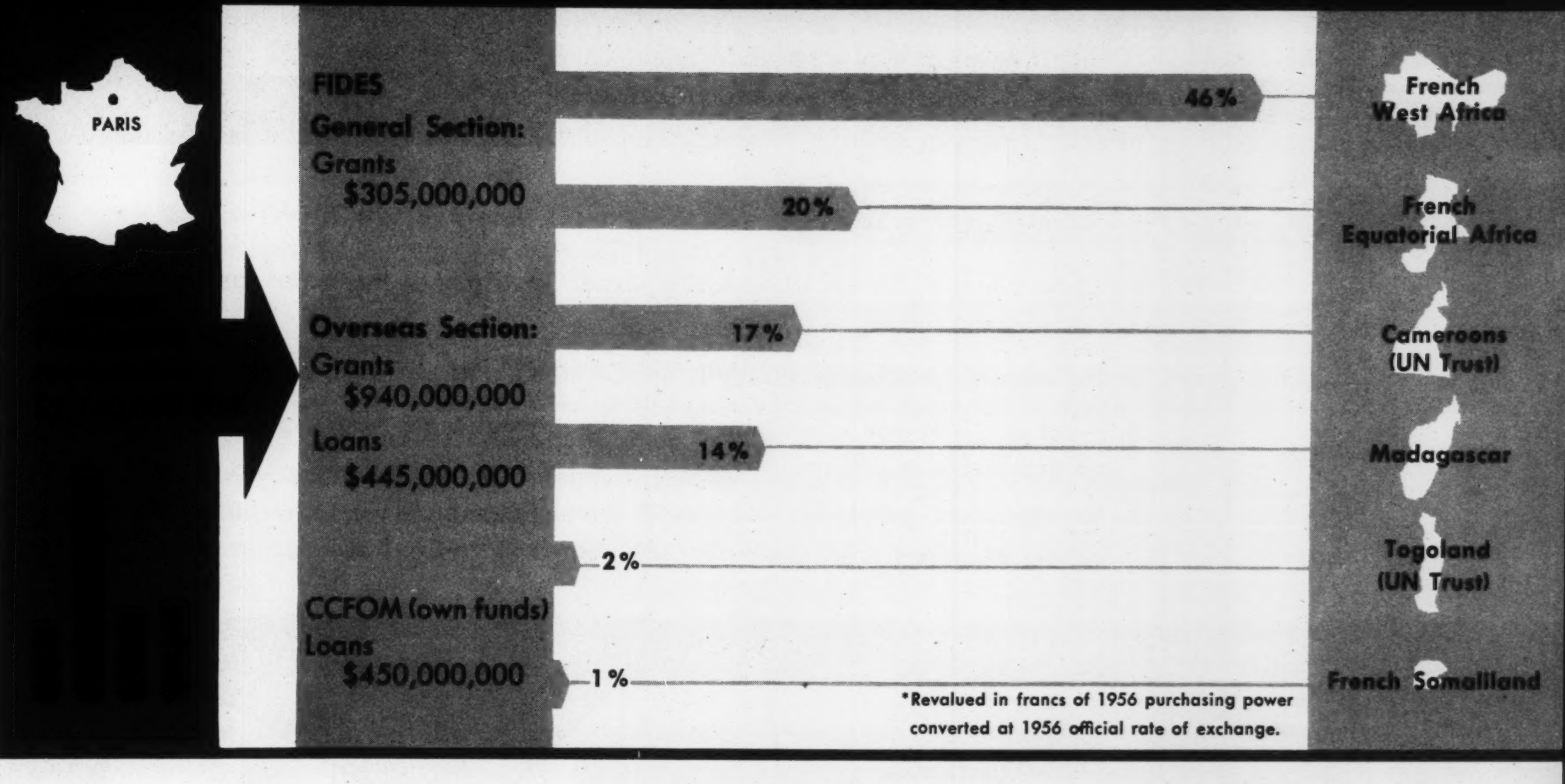
FIDES is financed essentially by the budget of Metropolitan France, although the Territories themselves bring a token contribution which, practically, is paid with funds advanced to them by the CCFOM. The French Parliament appropriates the funds required by FIDES to carry out, year after year, the long-range plans which it has previously approved. Some appropriations may actually apply to several years where major public works, for instance, are involved.

The Executive Committee of FIDES (pictured above) apportions the funds according to the needs of each Territory on the basis of development programs presented by the individual Territories, or groups of Territories, after having been approved by the Territorial Assemblies. In this manner, **the local populations participate in planning at every stage:** through their local elected representatives, through their deputies and senators in Parliament, through the members of the Executive Committee of FIDES which represent Overseas Committees of Parliament.

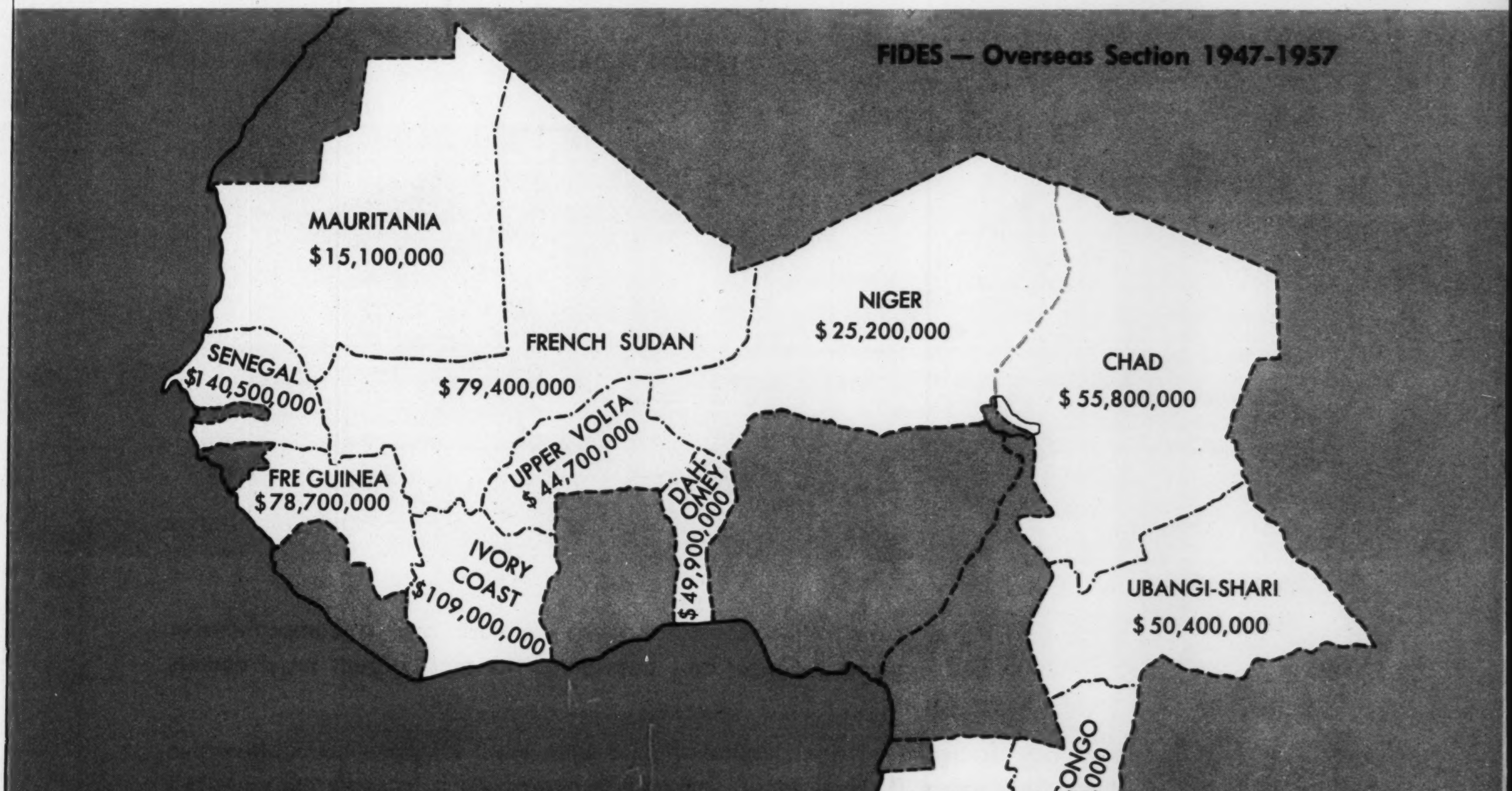
The operations of FIDES fall into two categories:

The General Section which finances, on a straight grant basis, undertakings which benefit all or more than one Territory. This includes, for instance, scientific research, public development corporations, major public works studies.

The Overseas Section which finances, through grants from FIDES or loans (1.5% repayable in 25 years) from FIDES or the CCFOM, basic local equipment expenditures: roads, railroads, ports, airports, power, schools, hospitals, housing, etc.



*Revalued in francs of 1956 purchasing power converted at 1956 official rate of exchange.



FIDES — Overseas Section 1947-1957

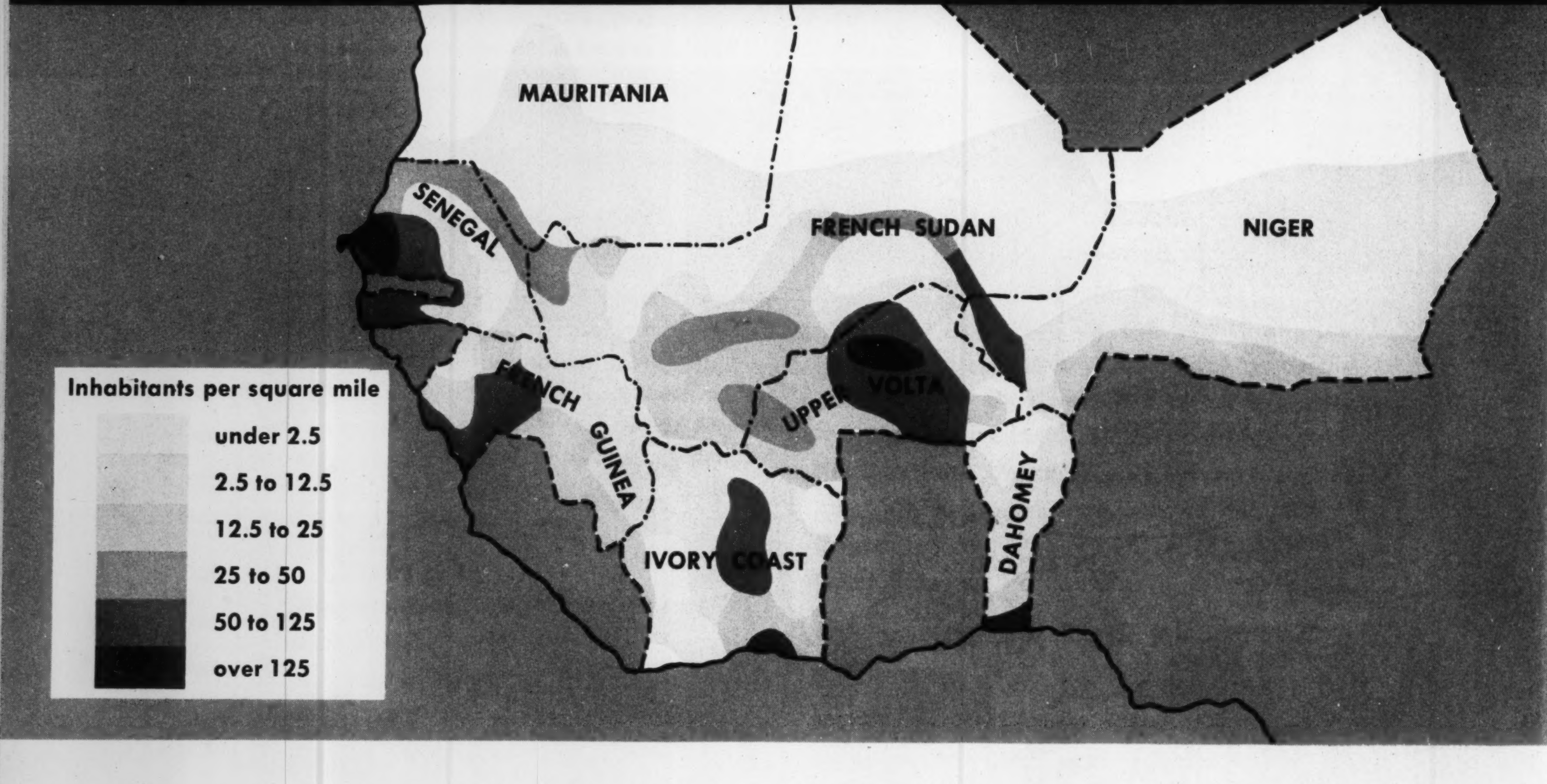
MAURITANIA
$15,100,000
SENEGAL
$140,500,000
FRENCH SUDAN
$79,400,000
FRE GUINEA
$78,700,000
UPPER VOLTA
$44,700,000
IVORY COAST
$109,000,000
DAHOMEY
$49,900,000
NIGER
$25,200,000
CHAD
$55,800,000
UBANGI-SHARI
$50,400,000
GABON
$49,600,000
MIDDLE CONGO
$91,000,000

[illegible] TASK AND THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The population map of French West Africa reveals at a glance the major task of a sound development plan.

- The over-all population density is only 4 inhabitants per square mile.
- 7 out of 18 million inhabitants live in the coastal areas where practically all exportable goods are produced.
- The rest of the population is isolated in the hinterland and retains a primitive system of closed economy.

DENSITY OF POPULATION


MAURITANIA
SENEGAL
FRENCH SUDAN
NIGER
FRENCH GUINEA
UPPER VOLTA
IVORY COAST
DAHOMEY
Inhabitants per square mile
under 2.5
2.5 to 12.5
12.5 to 25
25 to 50
50 to 125
over 125

The rational development of a communications network and a comprehensive public health and hygiene program thus appear as the most urgent requirements of French West Africa.

Experts now forecast that the population of French West Africa will double within the next forty years. If this potential increase in manpower is to serve the country's economy efficiently, educational facilities must also be greatly expanded.

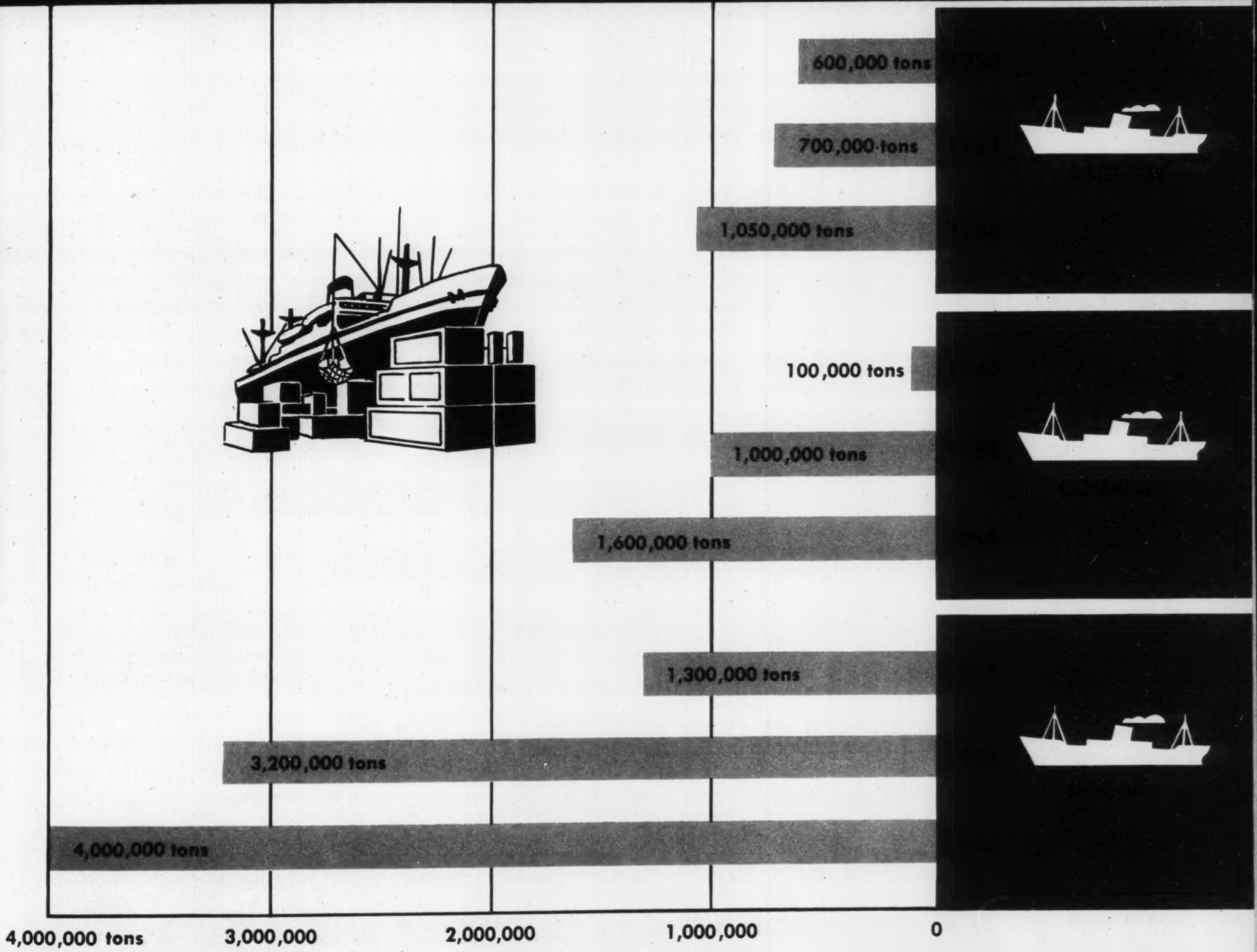
Accomplishments in these vital areas of development: communications, public health and education, together with production, are briefly reviewed in the following pages.

SEAPORTS

Before World War II, French West Africa already had one large seaport: Dakar, in Senegal. Today, the port of Dakar handles over 4 million tons of cargo, twice as much as in 1938, and has some of the most modern equipment in any African ports.

Since 1947, however, two more important harbors have been developed: Conakry, in French Guinea, where the new facilities are vital to the exploitation of the Territory's iron and bauxite deposits; Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast, a man-made harbor formerly separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a strip of land and a shallow lagoon. Thanks to its new seaport, the Ivory Coast now "breathes" and has become the most prosperous Territory of French West Africa.

CARGO TRAFFIC OF MAJOR PORTS OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA

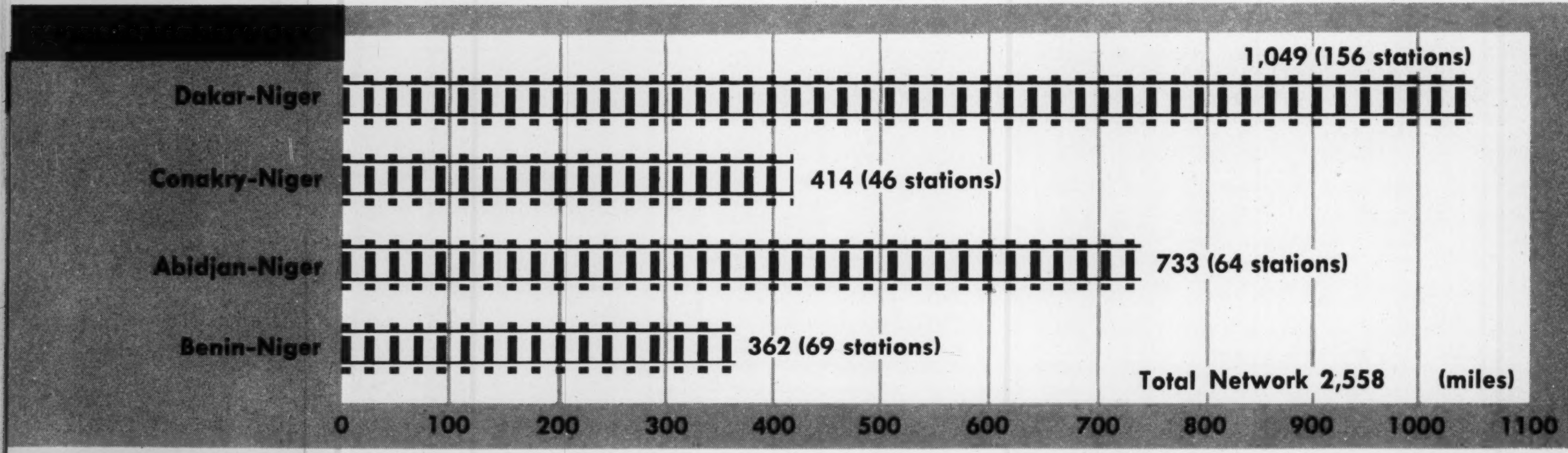


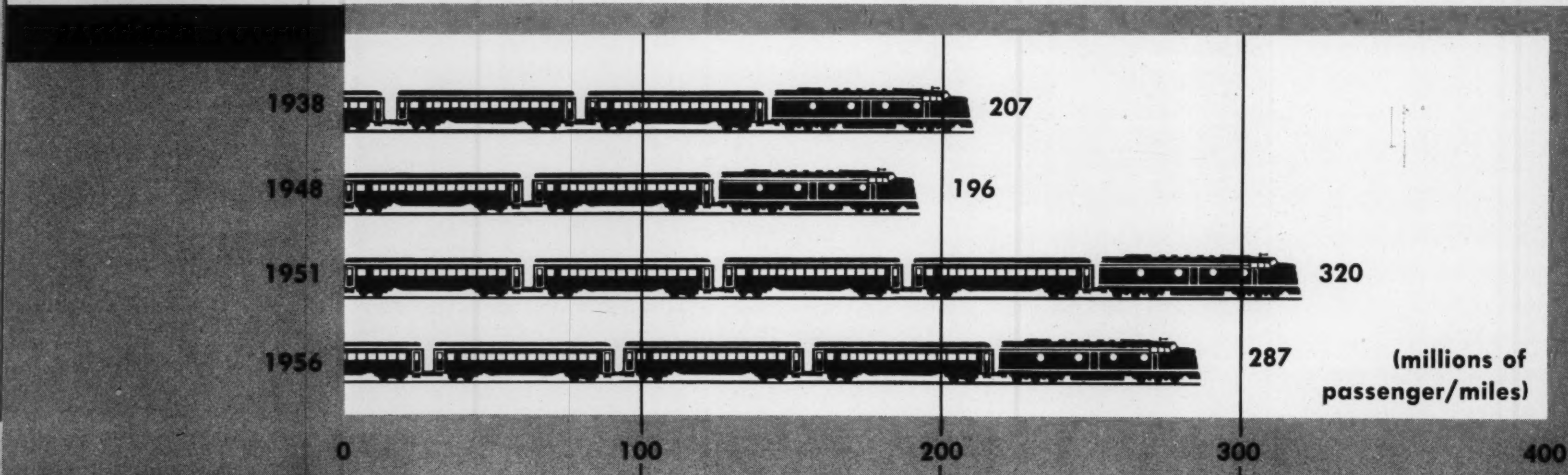
[illegible]

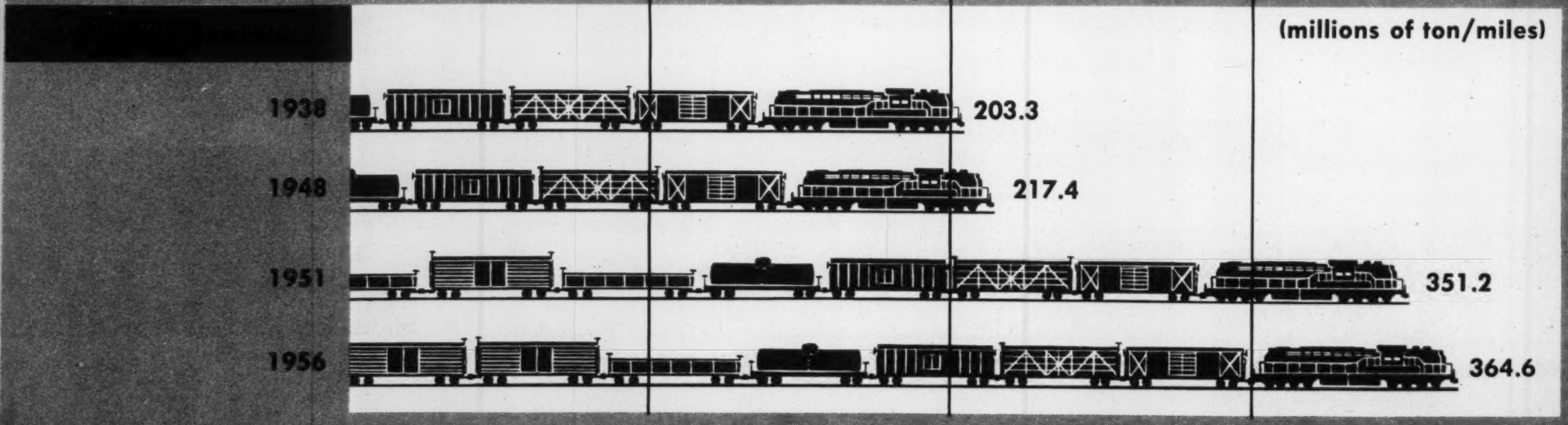
Most of the present network of railroads in French West Africa was built before the last World War. The major contribution of FIDES, as far as the network is concerned, is the construction of the Mossi Railroad line, between Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou (225 miles) in the Territory of Upper Volta. (See map on p. 22.)

With the completion of the Mossi Railroad in 1954, a land-locked region, relatively well populated and with a good agricultural potential, was given, for the first time, direct access to the coast: 733 miles of continuous tracks ending at the new seaport of Abidjan.

Since 1947, FIDES funds have been employed to improve the existing railroad system and rolling stock. In particular, Diesel engines are being substituted for the old steam engines with a view to greater efficiency.



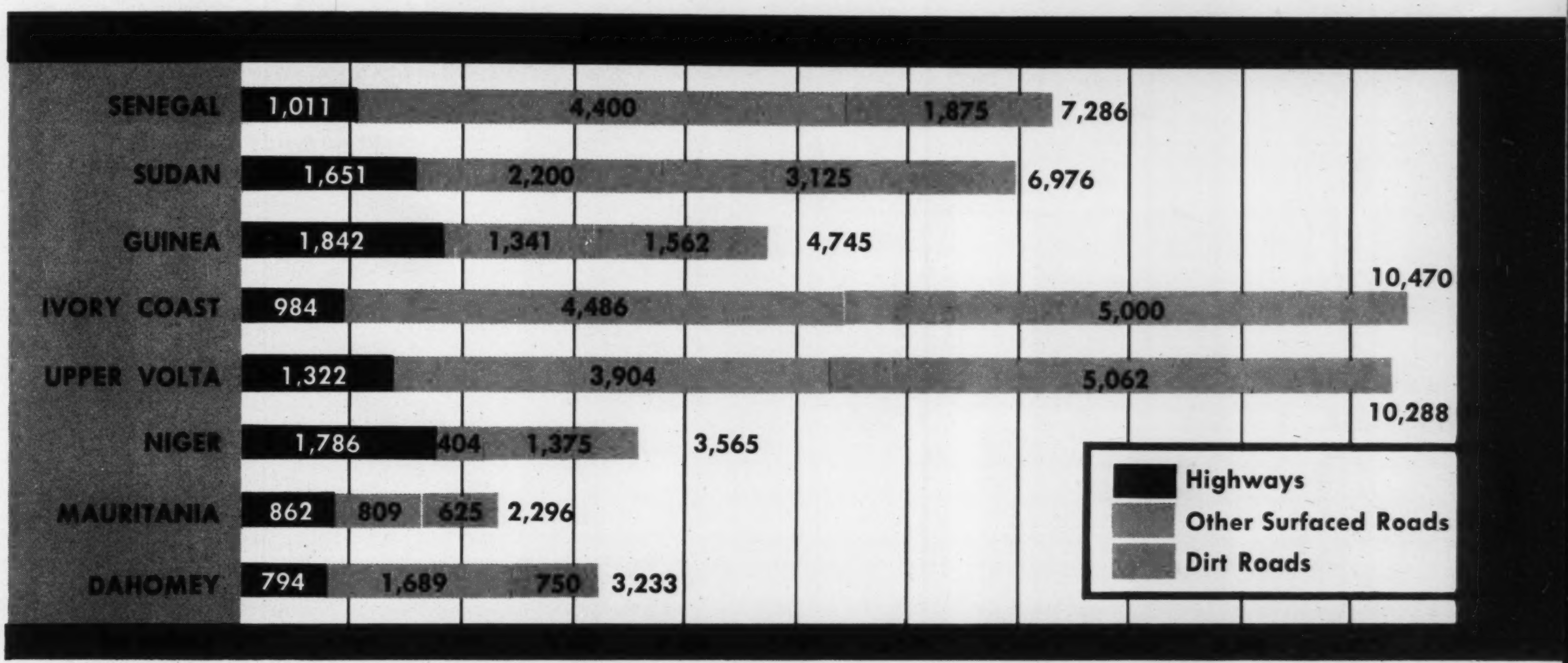




ROADS AND AIRPORTS

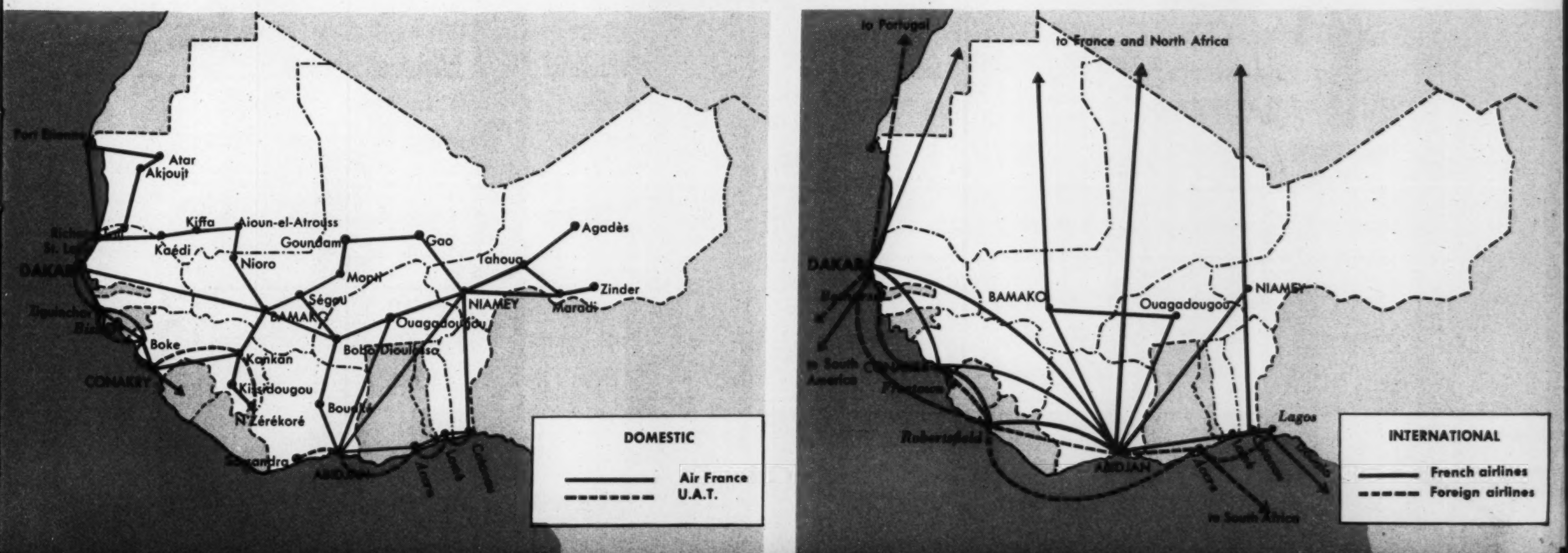
In French West Africa, roadbuilding is both the most important and the most challenging undertaking. Against tremendous odds, and consequently at great cost, hundreds of miles of highways, surfaced roads and dirt roads are constantly being built or improved.

Thanks to the new highways, isolated towns are mushrooming into modern cities. But the development of other roads, whether surfaced or not, is at least equally important. It has boosted the trade in local products and permitted the extension of cultivated areas to regions which were formerly cut off from the marketing centers.



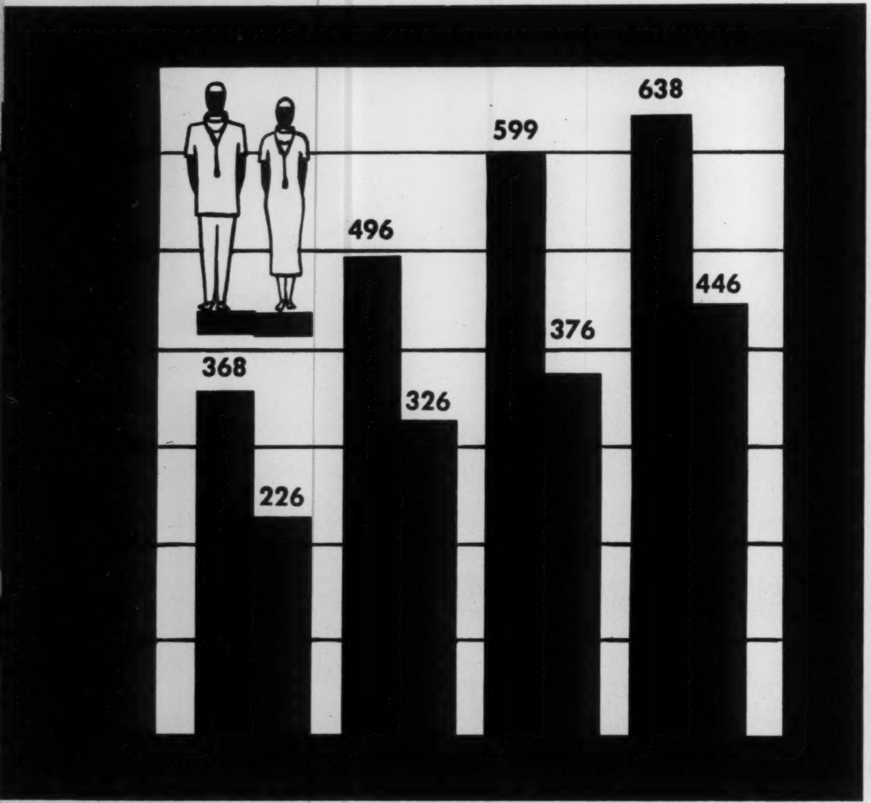
French West Africa is already equipped with a number of international airports such as those of Dakar, Abidjan, Bamako, Conakry and Niamey. In addition, FIDES funds are employed to increase the number and the facilities of secondary airfields which play an increasingly important role in the transportation of passengers, emergency supplies such as pharmaceuticals, and perishable goods, to and from towns and villages of the hinterland.

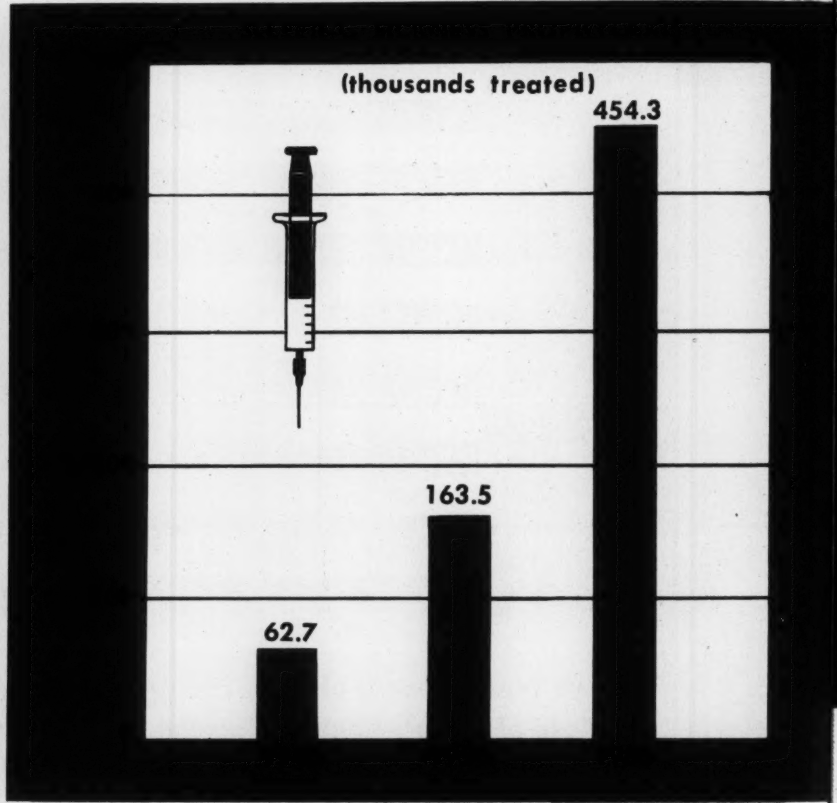
AIR NETWORK IN 1956

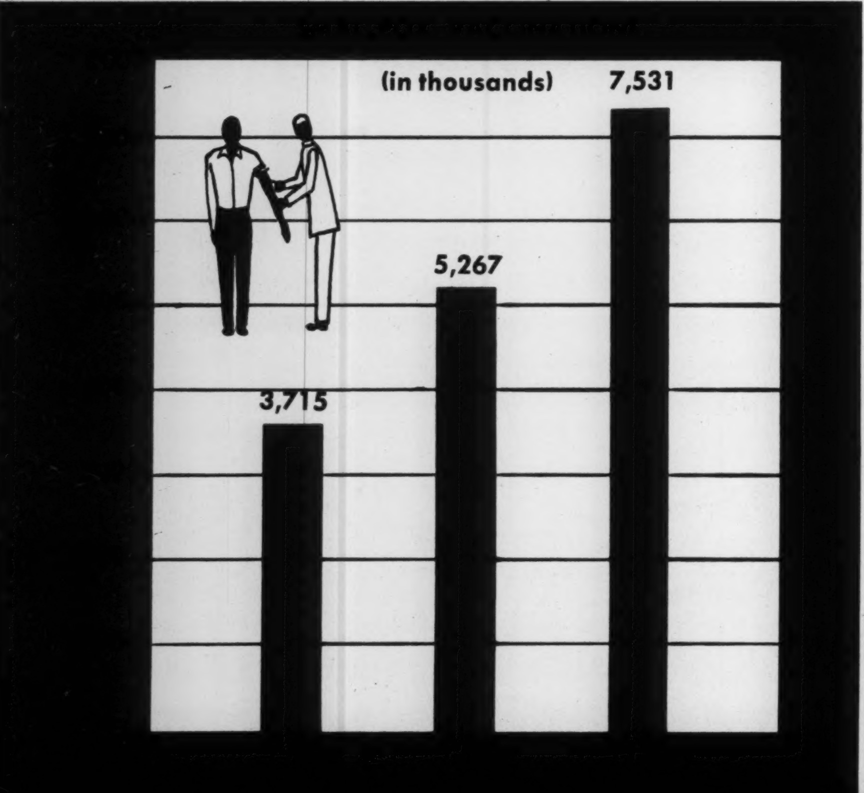

Port Etienne
Atar
Akjoujt
Kiffa
Aioun-el-Atrouss
Kaédi
Nioro
Goundam
Gao
Agadès
Tahoua
Zinder
Maradi
Mopti
Ségou
BAMAKO
NIAMEY
Ouagadougou
Bobo-Dioulasso
DAKAR
Boke
CONAKRY
Kankan
Kissidougou
N'Zérékoré
Bouaké
Sassandra
ABIDJAN
DOMESTIC
Air France
U.A.T.
to Portugal
to France and North Africa
to South America
Robertsfield
BAMAKO
Ouagadougou
NIAMEY
Lagos
ABIDJAN
to South Africa
INTERNATIONAL
French airlines
Foreign airlines

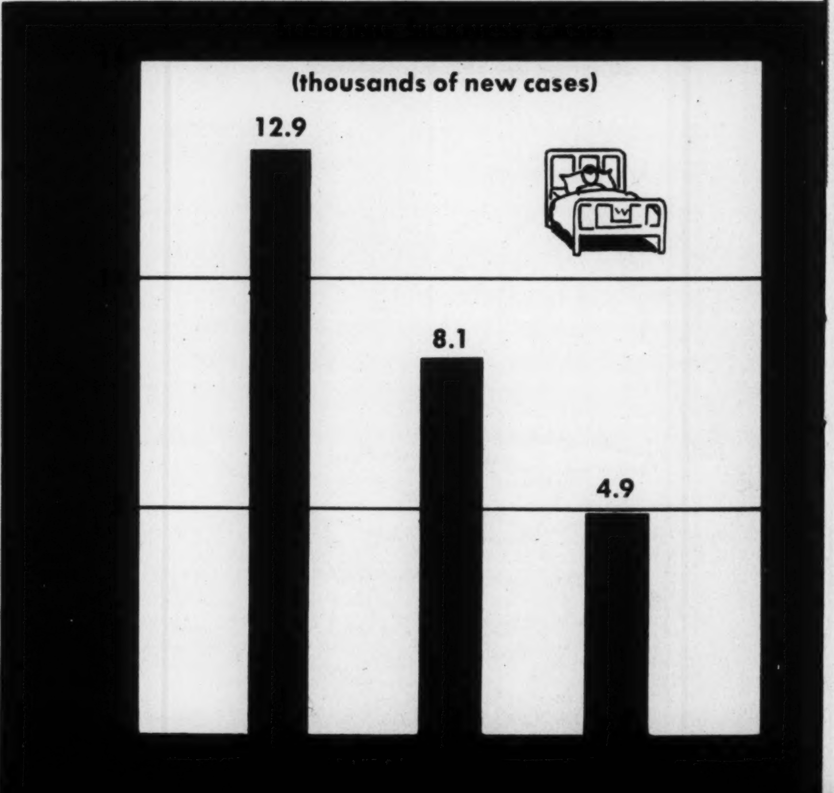
In fifty years of relentless efforts, the public health services of French West Africa have succeeded in controlling the most dreaded diseases of tropical areas: yellow fever, smallpox, plague, etc. Thanks to extensive vaccination campaigns, some contagious diseases have even almost entirely disappeared.

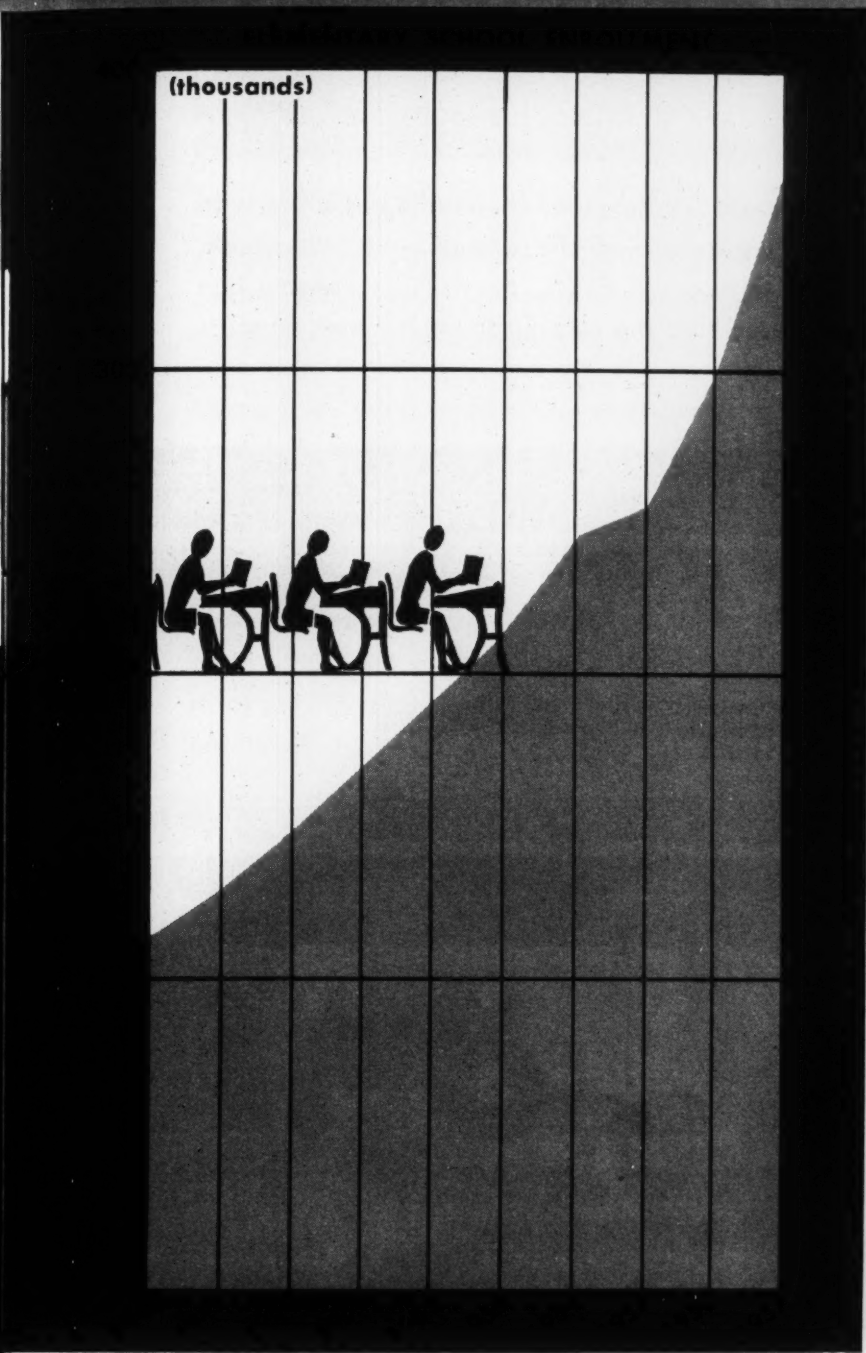
FIDES has financed the creation of institutes specialized in medical research as for instance the Leprosy Institute of Bamako and the Trypanosome Institute of Bobo-Dioulasso. General hospitals have been erected in the major cities; smaller hospitals, including an obstetrics department, have been opened in other towns; medical centers, with facilities for in-patients and maternity cases, are available in agricultural areas; dispensaries and mobile medical units reach the most remote regions.

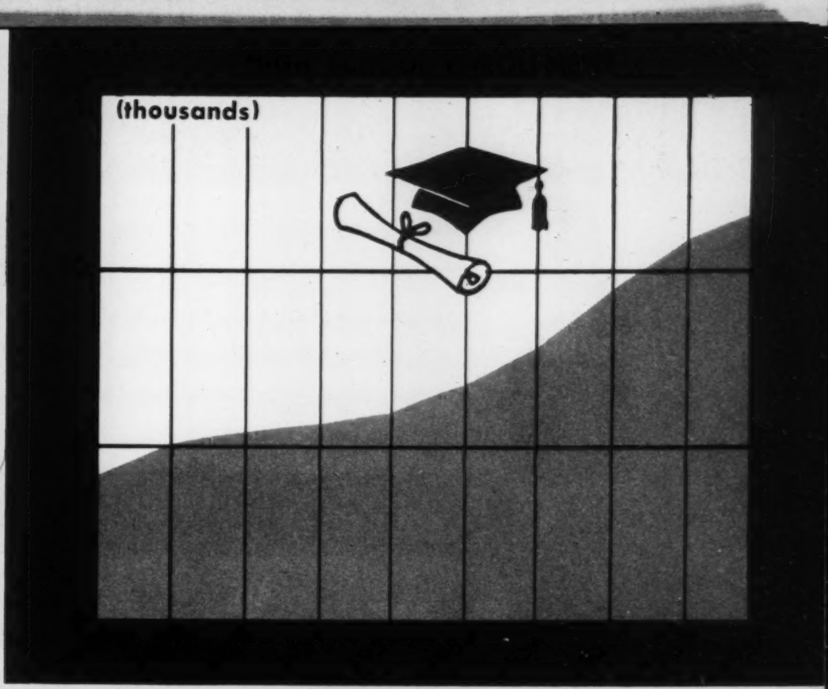


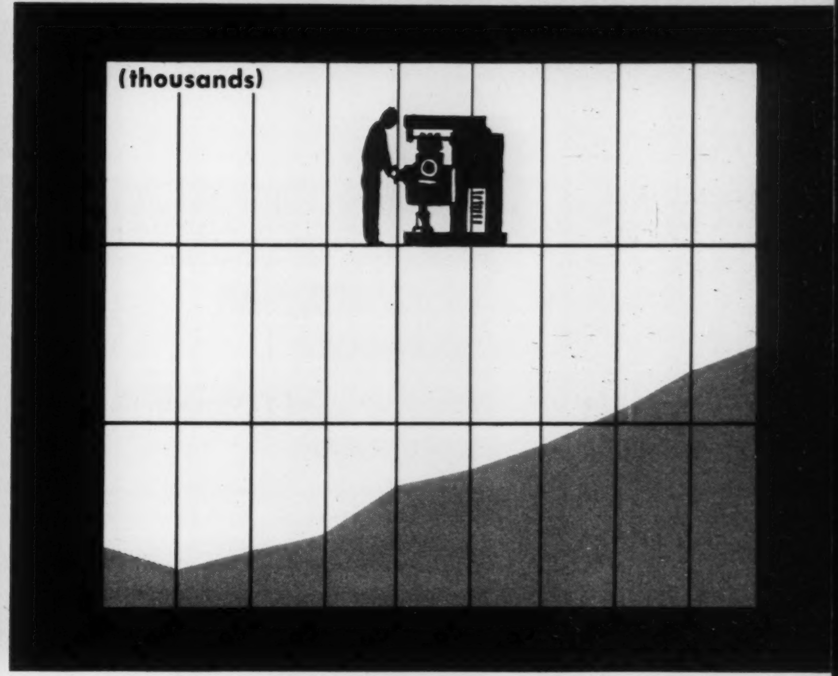










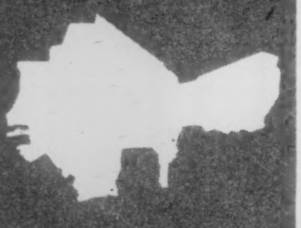


EDUCATION

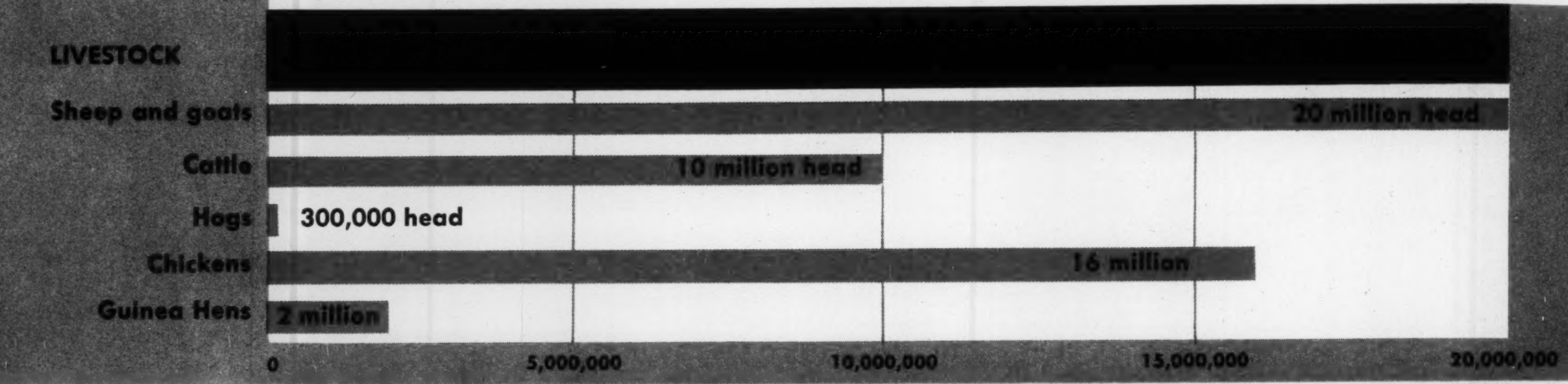
The principle that schools should provide an elementary education of high caliber guided the early development of educational facilities well before World War II. The first problem, therefore, was to establish standards. Next it was necessary to build more and more schools in order to combat illiteracy effectively. Although much still remains to be done, FIDES funds and local public and private efforts have made it possible to quadruple elementary school enrollment in the last ten years.

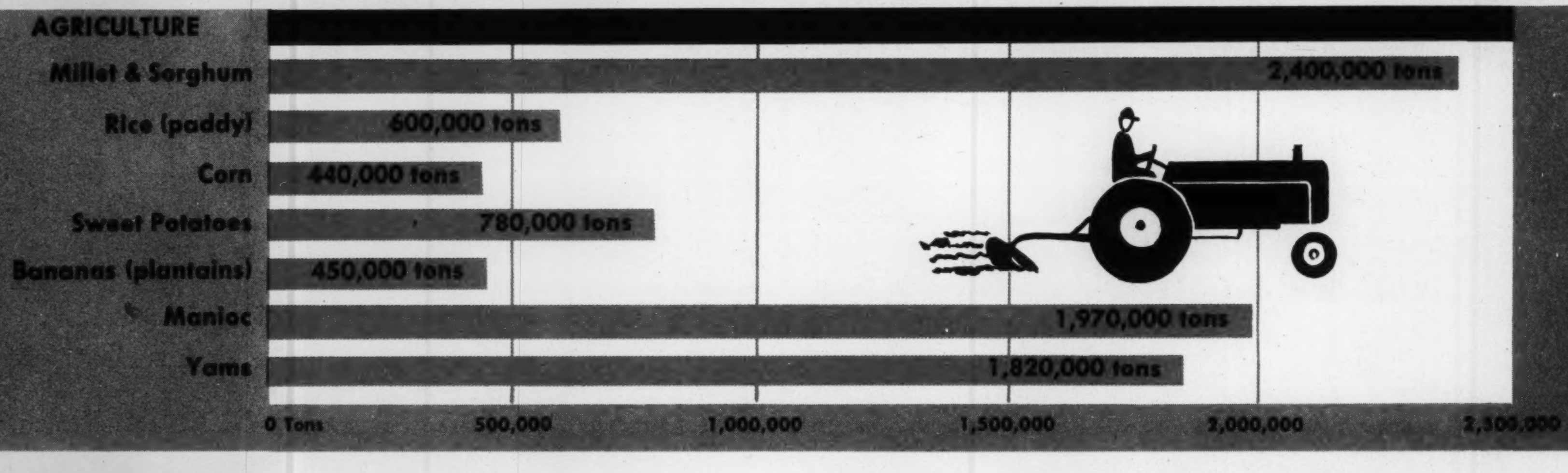
With more and more pupils completing their elementary education each year, local schools must also be opened to receive those who desire to pursue their studies further. Formerly, scholarships were awarded for study abroad, mostly in Metropolitan France, but although such scholarships are still available and more students from French West Africa attend French universities, education above the elementary grades is given locally to increasing numbers of young men and women. High schools, vocational schools, teachers colleges, apprenticeship centers are being opened everywhere. The new Dakar University is the symbol of the efforts made to ensure French West Africa of having the capable leadership without which self-government is but an empty word.

AGRICULTURE

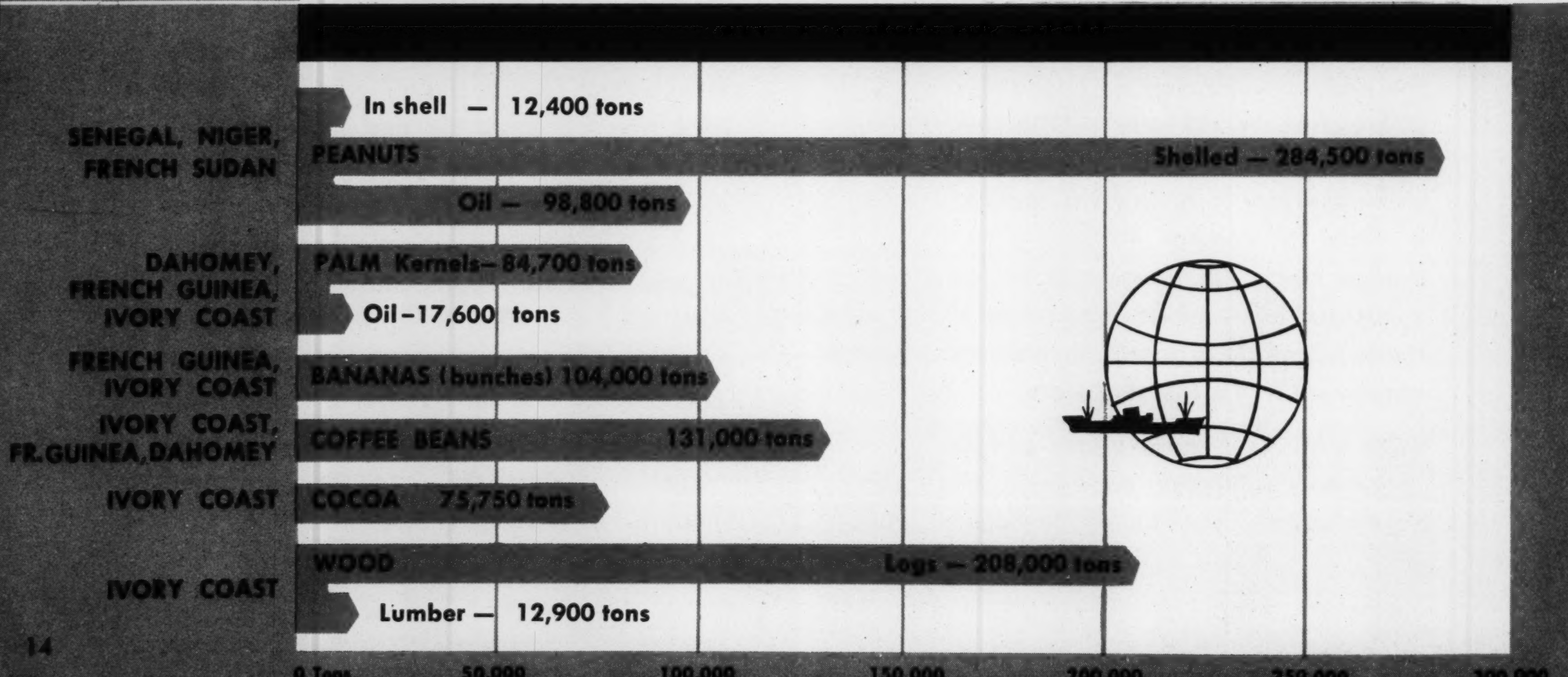


The intensification of the production of livestock and other foodstuffs, which was to contribute to a general rise in the living standard of the populations, was made possible by soil conservation measures throughout FWA, as well as construction of silos, the widespread use of selected seed and the establishment of immunization and selective breeding centers.





The development of cash crops, too, which plays an important role in improving the balance of trade of French West Africa, contributes to a great extent to increasing the purchasing power of the producers, who are almost exclusively Africans.



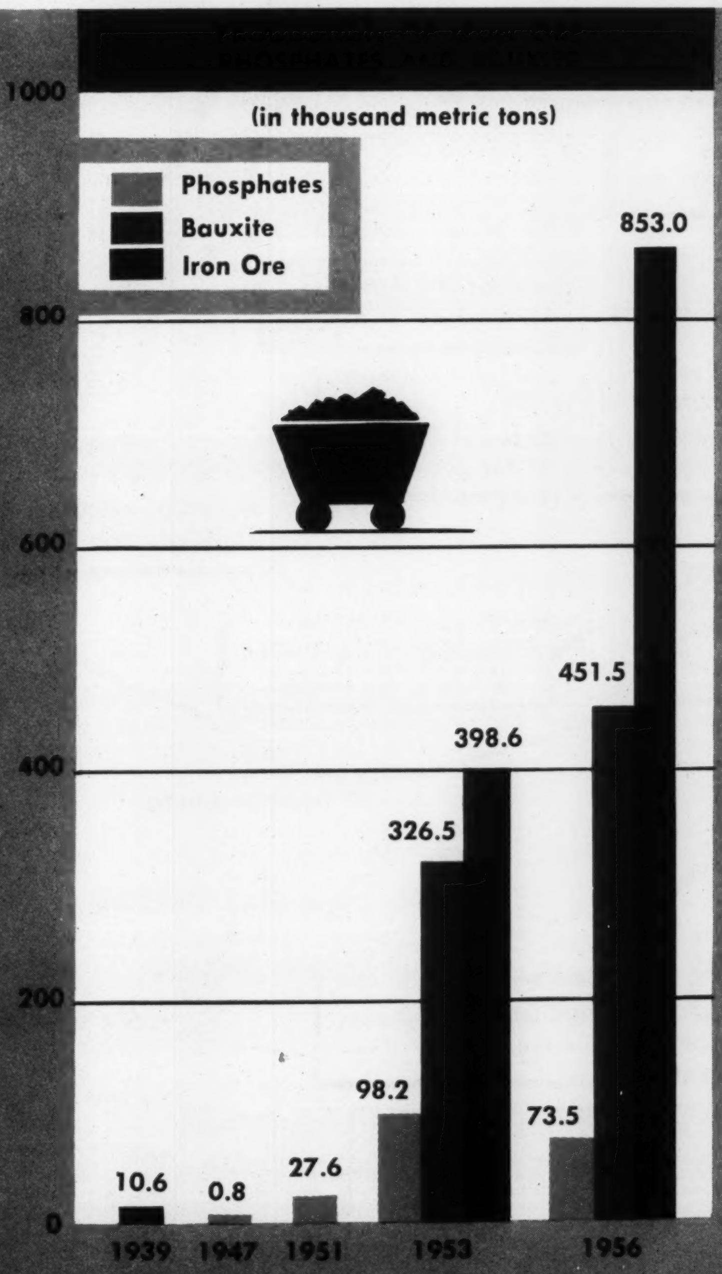
MINING

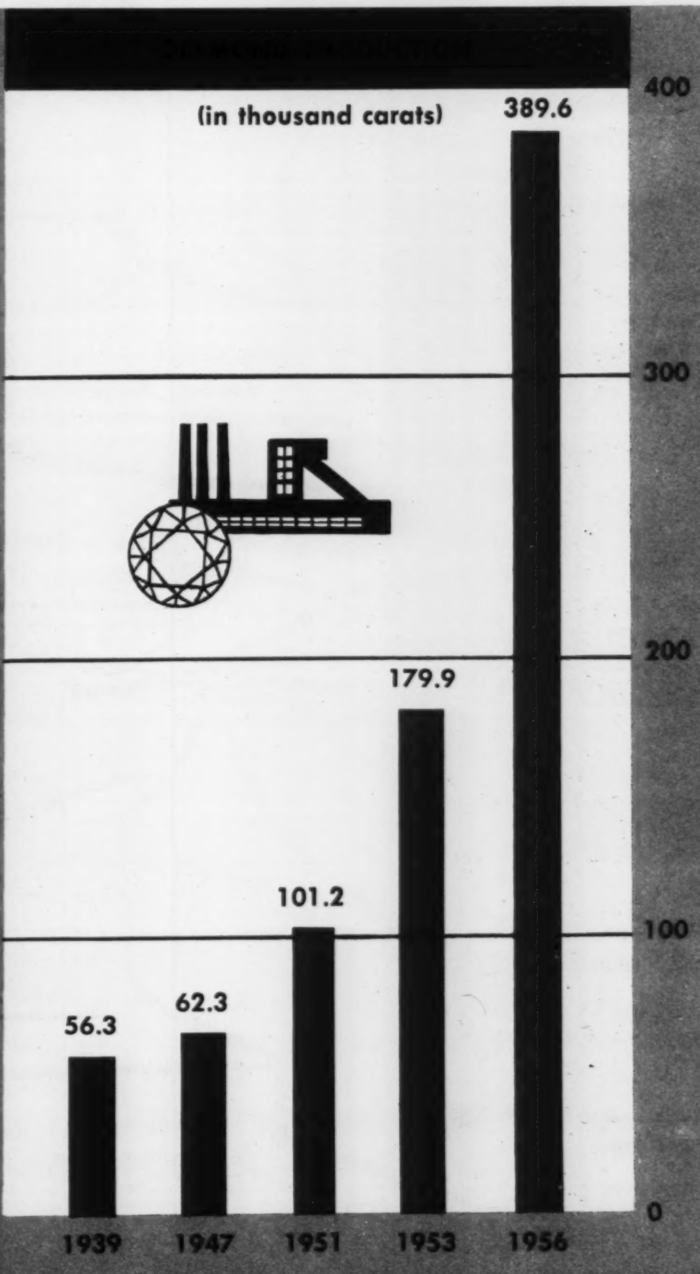
Although the economy of French West Africa is still basically agricultural, the mineral discoveries made in recent years have radically altered the outlook for the future.

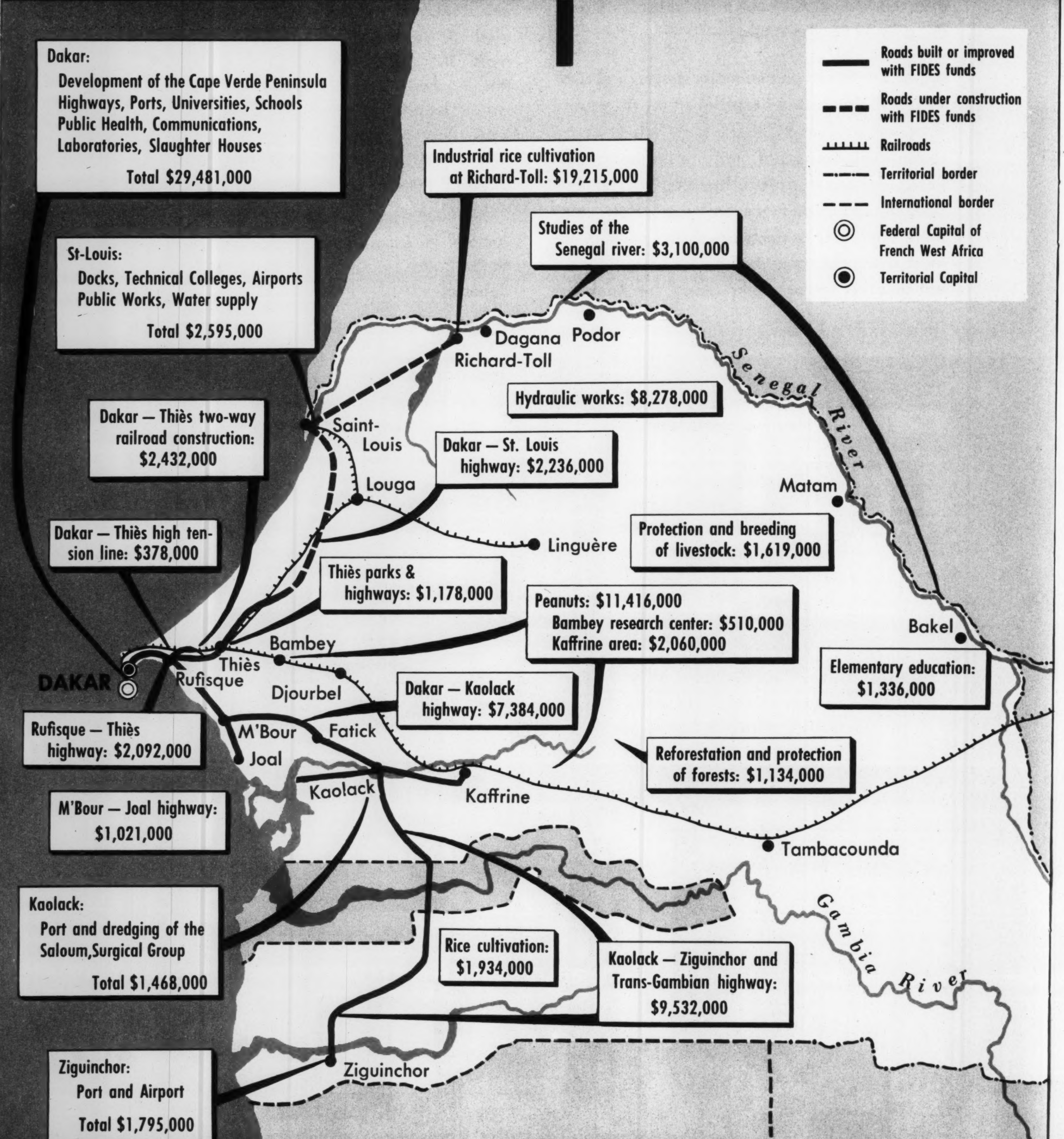
Hopes are based on two major assets: a considerable hydroelectric potential and rich mineral deposits. In Guinea, the Great Falls have already been harnessed, iron ore (in the Kaloum Peninsula) and bauxite (in the Loos Islands) have been in production for several years. Now, much more important projects are in the making; the most spectacular one being carried on at present involves major works along the Konkouré River, also in Guinea, with a potential capacity of 5 billion Kwh.

The Konkouré project was drawn up with the idea of developing the bauxite deposits of more than 500 million tons, situated near the Konkouré River. Financing this project would entail investments of $250 million for hydroelectric works as well as for the extraction of bauxite and the manufacture of alumina, and later of aluminum.

Other important deposits include iron and copper in Mauritania, manganese in French Sudan and Upper Volta and phosphates in Senegal.






Dakar:
Development of the Cape Verde Peninsula
Highways, Ports, Universities, Schools
Public Health, Communications,
Laboratories, Slaughter Houses
Total $29,481,000
Industrial rice cultivation at Richard-Toll: $19,215,000
Studies of the Senegal river: $3,100,000
St-Louis:
Docks, Technical Colleges, Airports
Public Works, Water supply
Total $2,595,000
Dakar — Thiès two-way railroad construction: $2,432,000
Hydraulic works: $8,278,000
Dakar — St. Louis highway: $2,236,000
Dakar — Thiès high tension line: $378,000
Protection and breeding of livestock: $1,619,000
Thiès parks & highways: $1,178,000
Peanuts: $11,416,000
Bambey research center: $510,000
Kaffrine area: $2,060,000
Elementary education: $1,336,000
Dakar — Kaolack highway: $7,384,000
Rufisque — Thiès highway: $2,092,000
Reforestation and protection of forests: $1,134,000
M'Bour — Joal highway: $1,021,000
Kaolack:
Port and dredging of the Saloum, Surgical Group
Total $1,468,000
Rice cultivation: $1,934,000
Kaolack — Ziguinchor and Trans-Gambian highway: $9,532,000
Ziguinchor:
Port and Airport
Total $1,795,000
Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Roads under construction with FIDES funds
Railroads
Territorial border
International border
Federal Capital of French West Africa
Territorial Capital
Dagana
Podor
Richard-Toll
Senegal River
Saint-Louis
Louga
Matam
Linguère
Bakel
Bambey
Thiès
DAKAR
Rufisque
Djourbel
M'Bour
Fatick
Joal
Kaolack
Kaffrine
Tambacounda
Gambia River
Ziguinchor

1956

BUDGET

	in thousand $
Current Expenditures	39,500
Capital Expenditures	5,160
F.W.A. Budget 4,046 Local Budget 1,114	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	18,300

FOREIGN TRADE (Senegal, Sudan, Mauritania)

Exports	120,600
Imports including Capital Goods 34,800	198,900
Trade Balance	—78,300
Franc Zone —35,200 Dollar Zone —16,000 Sterling Zone — 5,700 Others —21,400	

AGRICULTURE (major crops)

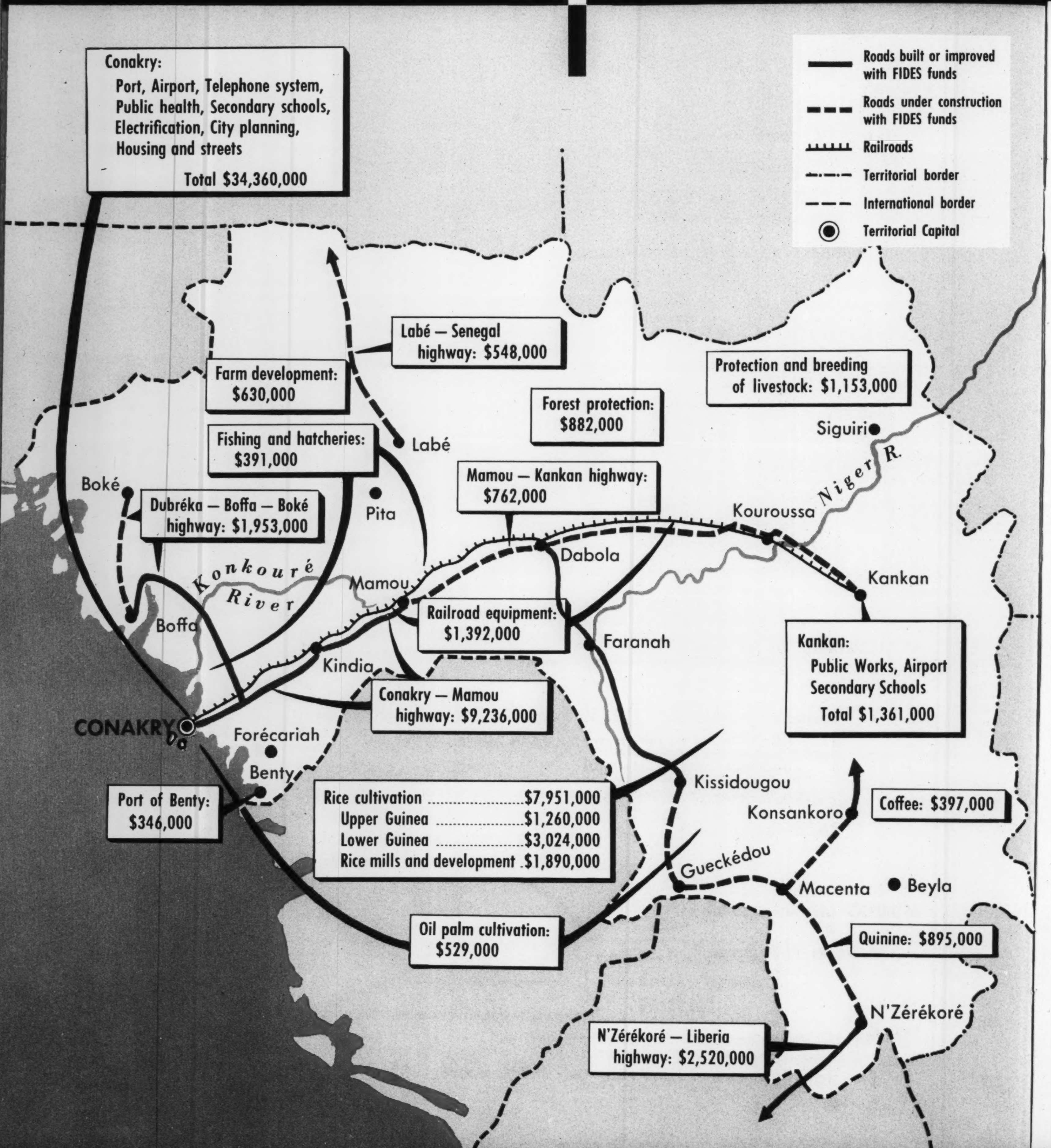
	in metric tons
Peanuts	
Marketed production (1955/56 crop) 86,000 tons of which produced in Sudan, processed and marketed in Senegal	625,000
Exports (calendar year 1956)	564,000
Local Consumption	51,000

MINING (major exports)

Alumina Phosphates	64,500

POWER

Electricity Production 88,217,000 Kwh. (15% above 1955)


Conakry:
Port, Airport, Telephone system, Public health, Secondary schools, Electrification, City planning, Housing and streets
Total $34,360,000
Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Roads under construction with FIDES funds
Railroads
Territorial border
International border
Territorial Capital
Labé — Senegal highway: $548,000
Farm development: $630,000
Protection and breeding of livestock: $1,153,000
Forest protection: $882,000
Fishing and hatcheries: $391,000
Labé
Siguiri
Niger R.
Boké
Pita
Mamou — Kankan highway: $762,000
Dubréka — Boffa — Boké highway: $1,953,000
Kouroussa
Dabola
Konkouré River
Mamou
Kankan
Railroad equipment: $1,392,000
Boffa
Faranah
Kindia
Kankan:
Public Works, Airport Secondary Schools
Total $1,361,000
Conakry — Mamou highway: $9,236,000
CONAKRY
Forécariah
Benty
Kissidougou
Port of Benty: $346,000
Rice cultivation $7,951,000
Upper Guinea $1,260,000
Lower Guinea $3,024,000
Rice mills and development $1,890,000
Konsankoro
Coffee: $397,000
Guéckédou
Macenta
Beyla
Oil palm cultivation: $529,000
Quinine: $895,000
N'Zérékoré
N'Zérékoré — Liberia highway: $2,520,000

1956

BUDGET

		in thousand $
Current Expenditures		22,100
Capital Expenditure		1,611
F.W.A. Budget	1,091	
Local Budget	520	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)		10,500

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports		29,100
Imports		37,700
including Capital Goods	7,700	
Trade Balance		—8,600
Franc Zone	—8,360	
Dollar Zone	+ 245	
Sterling Zone	+2,177	
Others	—2,662	

AGRICULTURE (major crops)

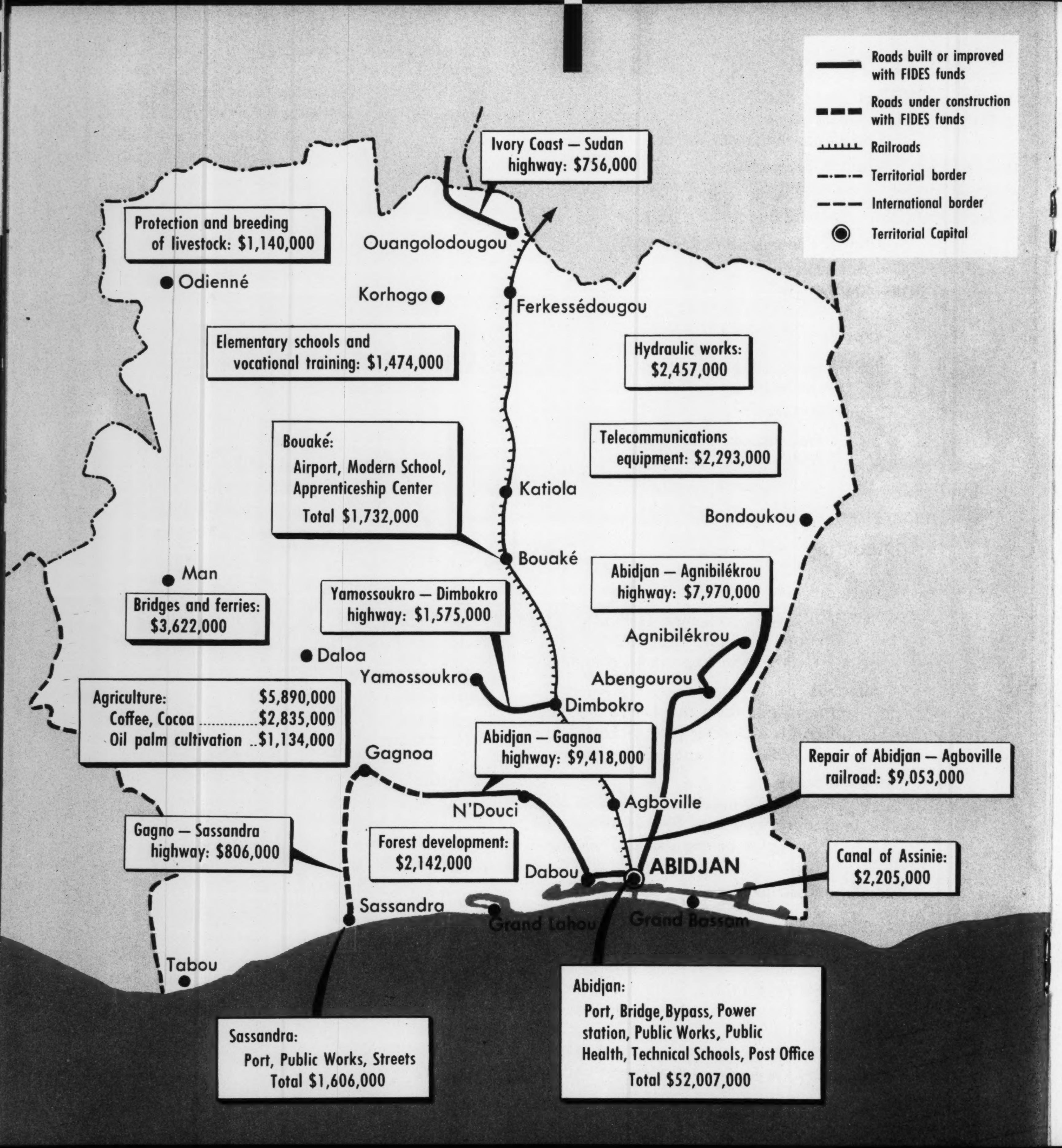
	in metric tons
Coffee	
Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	10,540
Exports (calendar year 1956)	11,103
Value of exports $8.6 million	
Bananas	
Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	82,235
Exports (calendar year 1956)	91,061
Value of exports $7.4 million	
Palm Kernels	
Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	20,310
Exports (calendar year 1956)	21,878
Value of exports $2.7 million	

MINING (major exports)

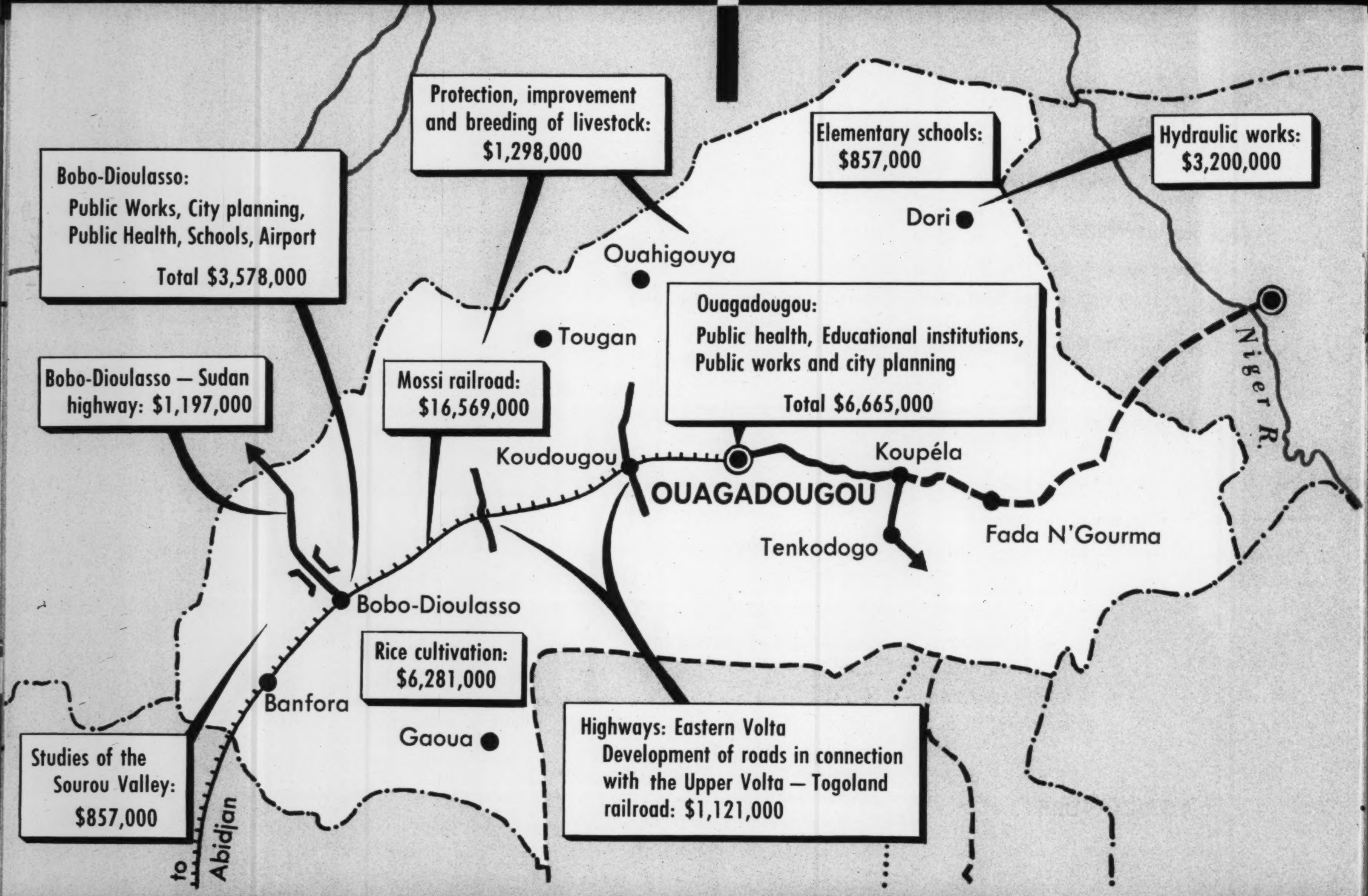
	in thousand $	in metric tons
Bauxite	2,900	457,000
Iron Ore	4,200	833,000
Diamonds	308	

POWER

Electricity Production 12,970,000 Kwh. (30% above 1955)


Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Roads under construction with FIDES funds
Railroads
Territorial border
International border
Territorial Capital
Ivory Coast — Sudan highway: $756,000
Protection and breeding of livestock: $1,140,000
Ouangolodougou
Odienné
Korhogo
Ferkessédougou
Elementary schools and vocational training: $1,474,000
Hydraulic works: $2,457,000
Bouaké: Airport, Modern School, Apprenticeship Center Total $1,732,000
Telecommunications equipment: $2,293,000
Katiola
Bondoukou
Bouaké
Abidjan — Agnibilékrou highway: $7,970,000
Man
Bridges and ferries: $3,622,000
Yamossoukro — Dimbokro highway: $1,575,000
Agnibilékrou
Daloa
Yamossoukro
Abengourou
Dimbokro
Agriculture: $5,890,000
Coffee, Cocoa $2,835,000
Oil palm cultivation $1,134,000
Abidjan — Gagnoa highway: $9,418,000
Gagnoa
Repair of Abidjan — Agboville railroad: $9,053,000
N'Douci
Agboville
Gagno — Sassandra highway: $806,000
Forest development: $2,142,000
Canal of Assinie: $2,205,000
Dabou
ABIDJAN
Sassandra
Grand Lahou
Grand Bassam
Tabou
Abidjan: Port, Bridge, Bypass, Power station, Public Works, Public Health, Technical Schools, Post Office Total $52,007,000
Sassandra: Port, Public Works, Streets Total $1,606,000

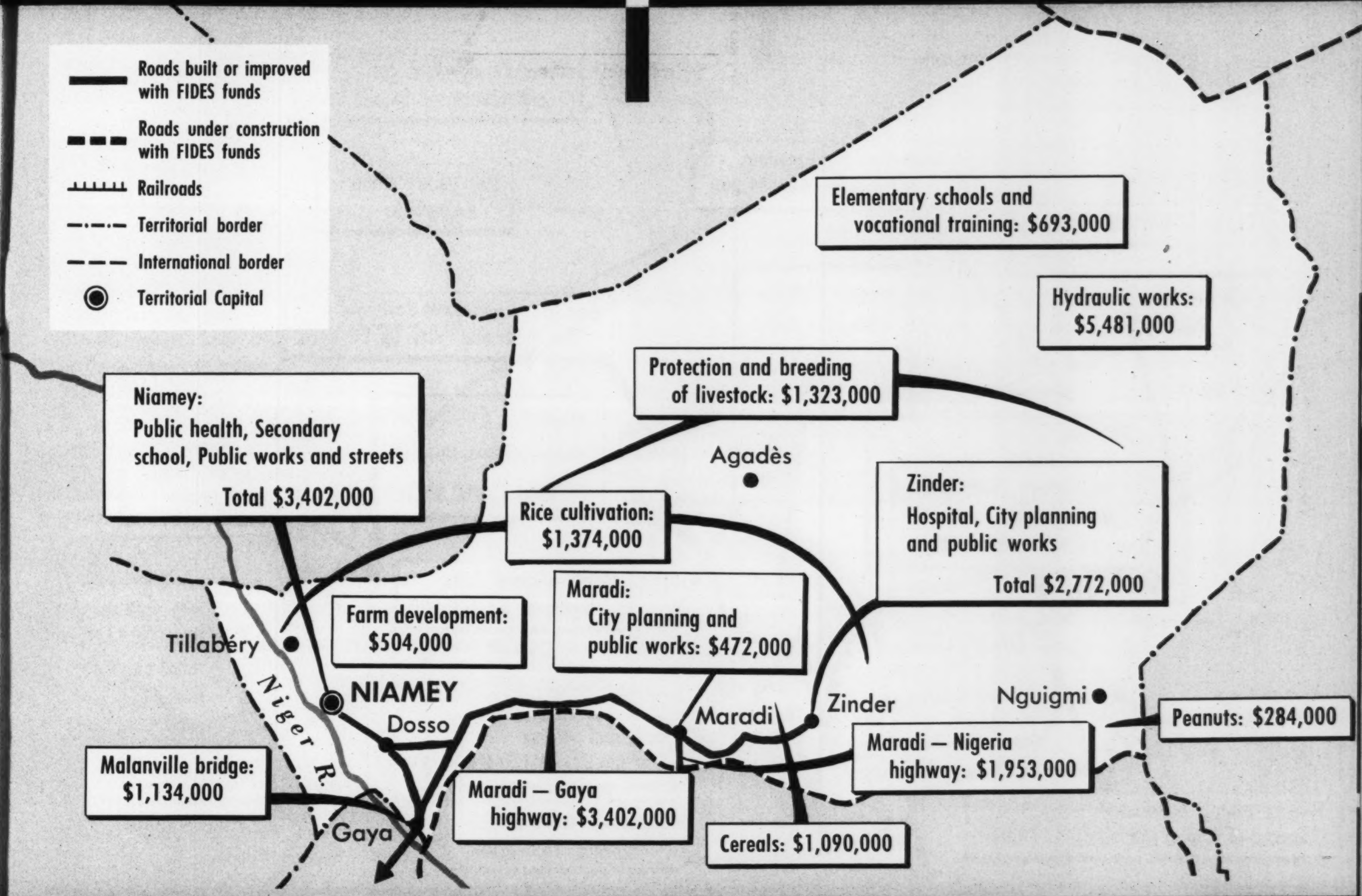
	1956
BUDGET	*in thousand $*
Current Expenditures	39,300
Capital Expenditures	4,137
F.W.A. Budget 1,697	
Local Budget 2,440	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	15,300
FOREIGN TRADE	
Exports	150,300
Imports	105,100
including Capital Goods 25, 700	
Trade Balance	+45,200
Franc Zone +20,700	
Dollar Zone +22,300	
Sterling Zone — 4,700	
Others + 6,900	
AGRICULTURE (major crops)	*in metric tons*
Coffee	
Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	113,400
Exports (calendar year 1956)	118,794
Value of exports $90.3 million	
Cocoa	
Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	65,400
Exports (calendar year 1956)	75,745
Value of exports $48 million	
Lumber	
Exports	211,900
Value of exports $6.9 million	
POWER	
Electricity Production 21,565,000 Kwh. (38% above 1955)	


Protection, improvement and breeding of livestock: $1,298,000
Elementary schools: $857,000
Hydraulic works: $3,200,000
Bobo-Dioulasso: Public Works, City planning, Public Health, Schools, Airport Total $3,578,000
Dori
Ouahigouya
Tougan
Ouagadougou: Public health, Educational institutions, Public works and city planning Total $6,665,000
Niger R.
Bobo-Dioulasso — Sudan highway: $1,197,000
Mossi railroad: $16,569,000
Koudougou
Koupéla
OUAGADOUGOU
Tenkodogo
Fada N'Gourma
Bobo-Dioulasso
Rice cultivation: $6,281,000
Banfora
Gaoua
Highways: Eastern Volta Development of roads in connection with the Upper Volta — Togoland railroad: $1,121,000
Studies of the Sourou Valley: $857,000
to Abidjan

1956

BUDGET	*in thousand $*
Current Expenditures	14,800
Capital Expenditures	2,222
F.W.A. Budget 811	
Local Budget 1,411	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	7,900
FOREIGN TRADE	
Exports	5,700
Imports	9,100
Trade Balance	— 3,400
AGRICULTURE (major crops)	*in metric tons*
Shea Nuts (Marketed Production)	6,172
POWER	
Electricity Production 2,532,000 Kwh. (58% above 1955)	

NIGER

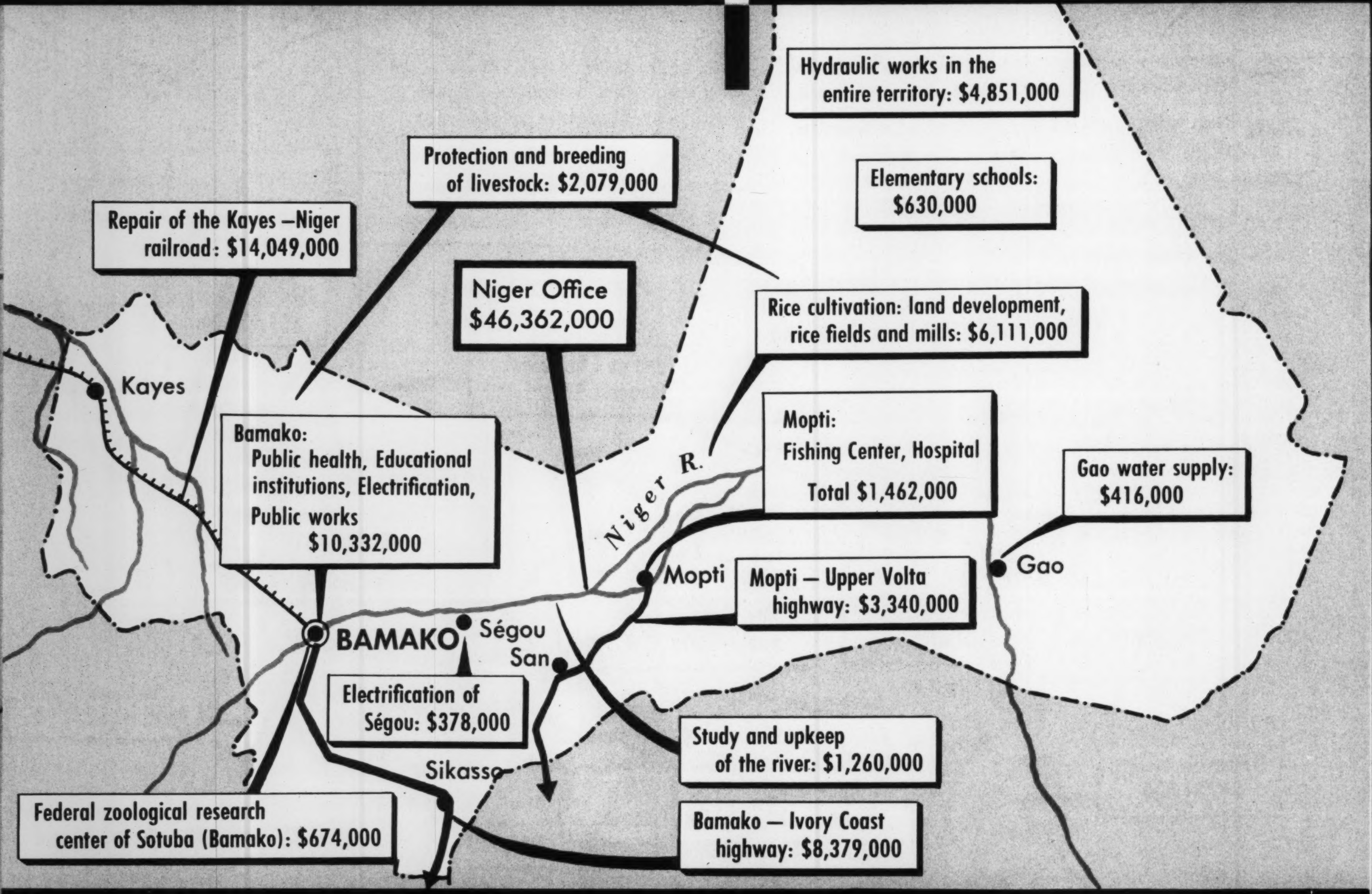

Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Roads under construction with FIDES funds
Railroads
Territorial border
International border
Territorial Capital
Elementary schools and vocational training: $693,000
Hydraulic works: $5,481,000
Protection and breeding of livestock: $1,323,000
Niamey: Public health, Secondary school, Public works and streets Total $3,402,000
Agadès
Zinder: Hospital, City planning and public works Total $2,772,000
Rice cultivation: $1,374,000
Farm development: $504,000
Maradi: City planning and public works: $472,000
Tillabéry
NIAMEY
Niger R.
Dosso
Maradi
Zinder
Nguigmi
Peanuts: $284,000
Maradi — Nigeria highway: $1,953,000
Malanville bridge: $1,134,000
Gaya
Maradi — Gaya highway: $3,402,000
Cereals: $1,090,000

NIGER ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR 1956

BUDGET	*in thousand $*
Current Expenditures	13,594
Capital Expenditures	1,674
{ F.W.A. Budget 594	
{ Local Budget 1,080	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	6,491
FOREIGN TRADE	
Exports	22,000
Imports	9,100
Trade Balance	+13,100
AGRICULTURE (major crops)	*in metric tons*
Peanuts: Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	98,000
Exports (calendar year 1956)	92,000

POWER

Electricity Production 2,462,000 Kwh. (52% above 1955)


Hydraulic works in the entire territory: $4,851,000
Protection and breeding of livestock: $2,079,000
Elementary schools: $630,000
Repair of the Kayes – Niger railroad: $14,049,000
Niger Office $46,362,000
Rice cultivation: land development, rice fields and mills: $6,111,000
Kayes
Bamako: Public health, Educational institutions, Electrification, Public works $10,332,000
Mopti: Fishing Center, Hospital Total $1,462,000
Niger R.
Gao water supply: $416,000
Gao
Mopti
Mopti – Upper Volta highway: $3,340,000
BAMAKO
Ségou
San
Electrification of Ségou: $378,000
Study and upkeep of the river: $1,260,000
Sikasso
Federal zoological research center of Sotuba (Bamako): $674,000
Bamako – Ivory Coast highway: $8,379,000

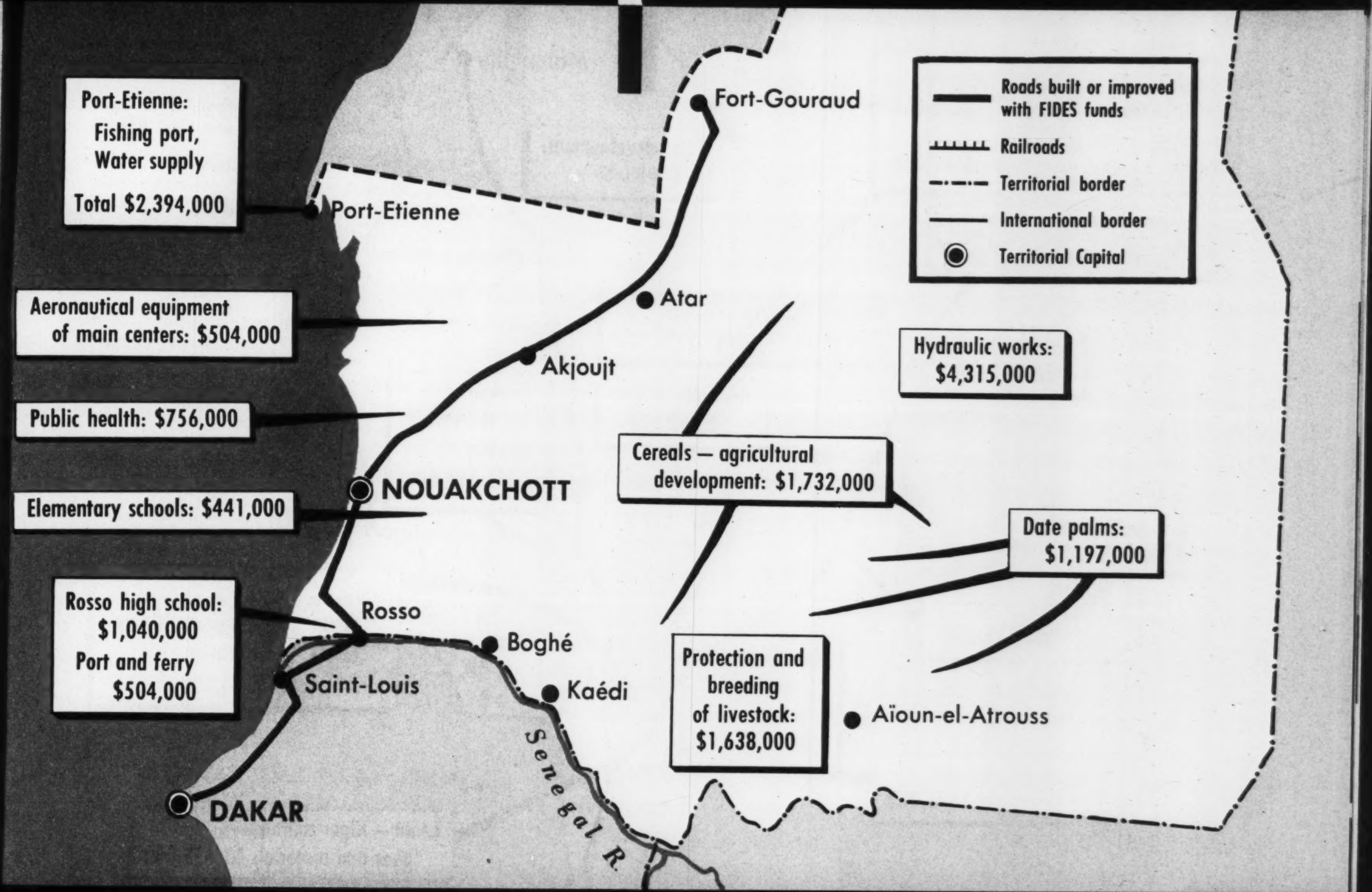
FRENCH SUDAN

1956

BUDGET	*in thousand $*
Current Expenditures	21,400
Capital Expenditures	1,691
{ F.W.A. Budget 434 { Local Budget 1,257	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	11,400
FOREIGN TRADE (1)	
AGRICULTURE (major crops)	*in metric tons*
Peanuts (Marketed production — 1955/56 crop)	86,000
Shea Nuts (Marketed production — 1955/56 crop)	2,400
Cotton (Marketed production — 1955/56 crop)	1,200
Raw Kapok (Marketed production — 1955/56 crop)	1,500
POWER	
Electricity Production 8,233,300 Kwh. (11% above 1955)	

(1) See: *SENEGAL, FOREIGN TRADE*, p. 17

MAURITANIA


Port-Etienne:
Fishing port,
Water supply
Total $2,394,000
Aeronautical equipment of main centers: $504,000
Public health: $756,000
Elementary schools: $441,000
Rosso high school: $1,040,000
Port and ferry $504,000
Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Railroads
Territorial border
International border
Territorial Capital
Fort-Gouraud
Port-Etienne
Atar
Akjoujt
NOUAKCHOTT
Rosso
Boghé
Saint-Louis
Kaédi
DAKAR
Senegal R.
Aïoun-el-Atrouss
Hydraulic works: $4,315,000
Cereals — agricultural development: $1,732,000
Date palms: $1,197,000
Protection and breeding of livestock: $1,638,000

MAURITANIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR 1956

	1956
BUDGET	*in thousand $*
Current Expenditures	6,541
Capital Expenditures	268
F.W.A. Budget 200	
Local Budget 68	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	1,142
FOREIGN TRADE (1)	
AGRICULTURE	*in metric tons*
Gum arabic (production)	1,800
POWER	
Electricity Production 161,000 Kwh. (544% above 1955)	

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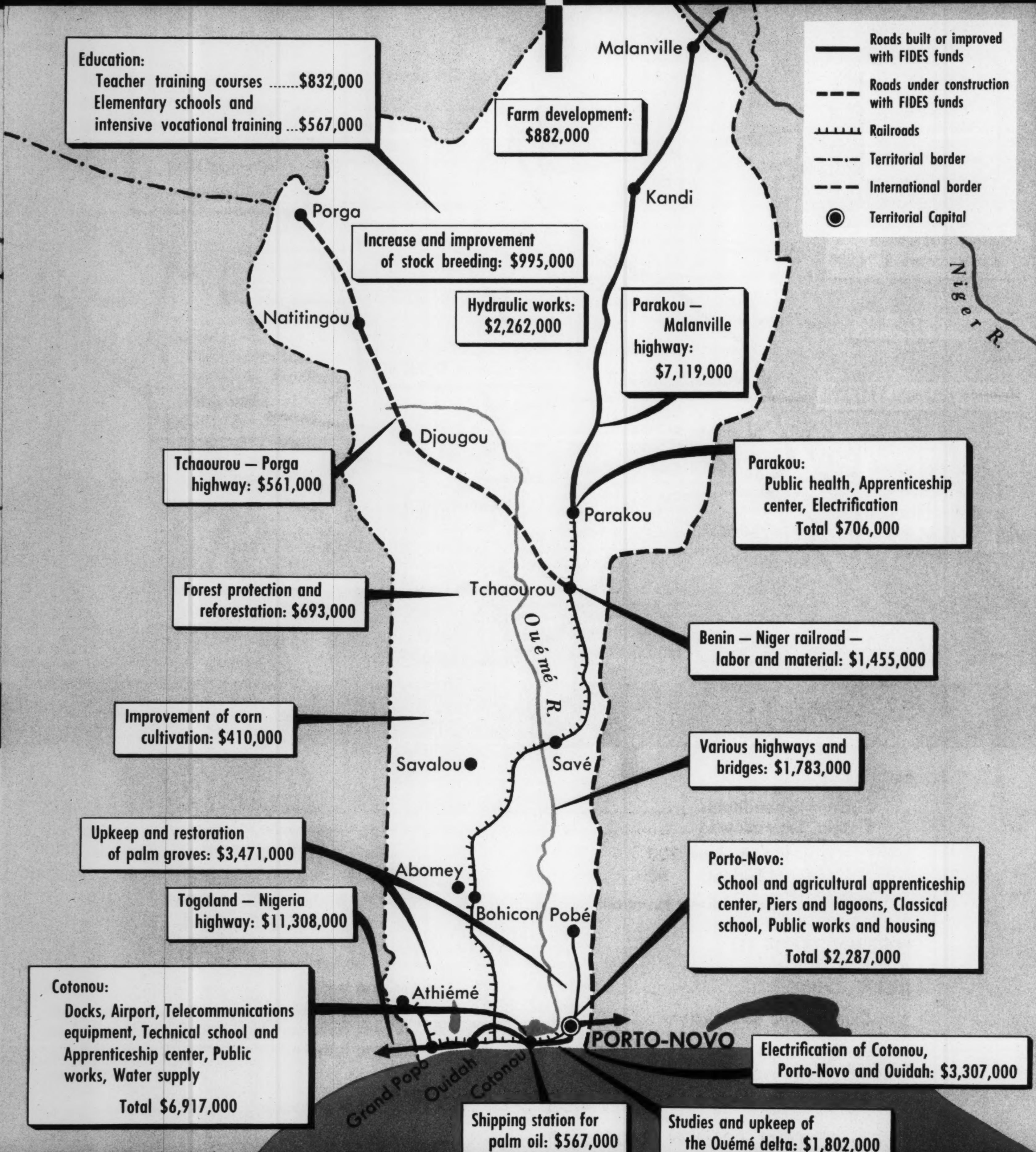
(1) See: *SENEGAL, FOREIGN TRADE, p. 17*


Education:
Teacher training courses $832,000
Elementary schools and intensive vocational training ...$567,000
Farm development: $882,000
Malanville
Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Roads under construction with FIDES funds
Railroads
Territorial border
International border
Territorial Capital
Kandi
Porga
Increase and improvement of stock breeding: $995,000
Hydraulic works: $2,262,000
Parakou — Malanville highway: $7,119,000
Niger R.
Natitingou
Djougou
Tchaourou — Porga highway: $561,000
Parakou: Public health, Apprenticeship center, Electrification Total $706,000
Parakou
Forest protection and reforestation: $693,000
Tchaourou
Ouémé R.
Benin — Niger railroad — labor and material: $1,455,000
Improvement of corn cultivation: $410,000
Savalou
Savé
Various highways and bridges: $1,783,000
Upkeep and restoration of palm groves: $3,471,000
Abomey
Togoland — Nigeria highway: $11,308,000
Bohicon
Pobé
Porto-Novo: School and agricultural apprenticeship center, Piers and lagoons, Classical school, Public works and housing Total $2,287,000
Cotonou: Docks, Airport, Telecommunications equipment, Technical school and Apprenticeship center, Public works, Water supply Total $6,917,000
Athiémé
PORTO-NOVO
Electrification of Cotonou, Porto-Novo and Ouidah: $3,307,000
Grand Popo
Ouidah
Cotonou
Shipping station for palm oil: $567,000
Studies and upkeep of the Ouémé delta: $1,802,000

	1956
BUDGET	
	in thousand $
Current Expenditures	14,291
Capital Expenditures	1,674
F.W.A. Budget 646	
Local Budget 1,028	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	6,514
FOREIGN TRADE	
Exports	14,857
Imports	21,142
including Capital Goods 4,571	
Trade Balance	— 6,285
Franc Zone — 806	
Dollar Zone — 474	
Sterling Zone —1,851	
Others —3,154	
AGRICULTURE (major crops)	
Coffee	*in metric tons*
Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	1,230
Exports (calendar year 1956)	1,291
Value of exports $571 thousand	
Palm Kernels	
Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	47,760
Exports (calendar year 1956)	49,909
Value of exports $6.3 million	
Palm Oil	
Marketed production (1955/56 crop)	18,200
Exports (calendar year 1956)	16,185
Value of exports $4 million	

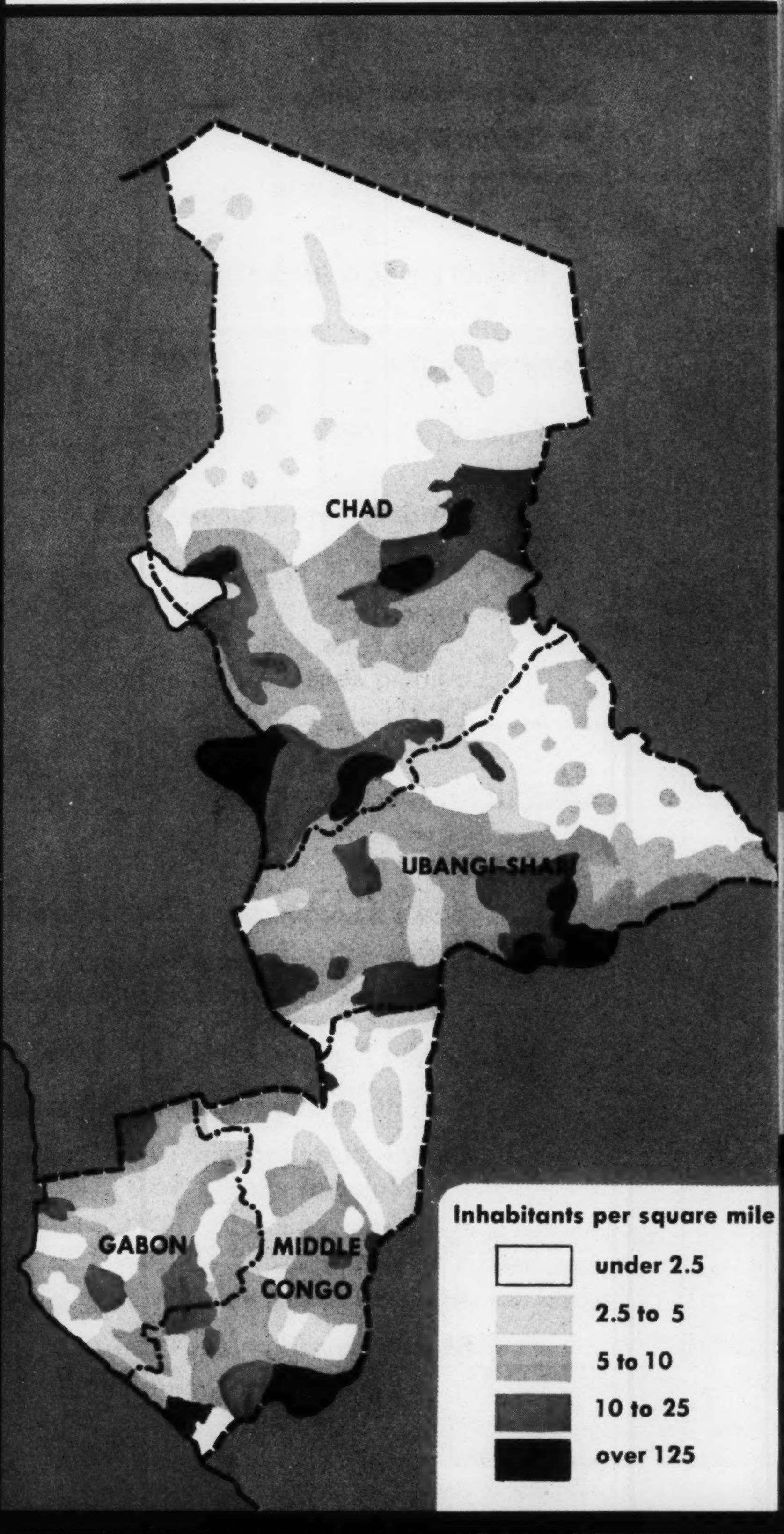
POWER

Electricity Production 3,800,000 Kwh. (24% above 1955)

In the case of FEA, even more than of FWA, the distribution of the population coupled with geographic factors present difficulties of such a scope that only a rational plan of development could solve them.

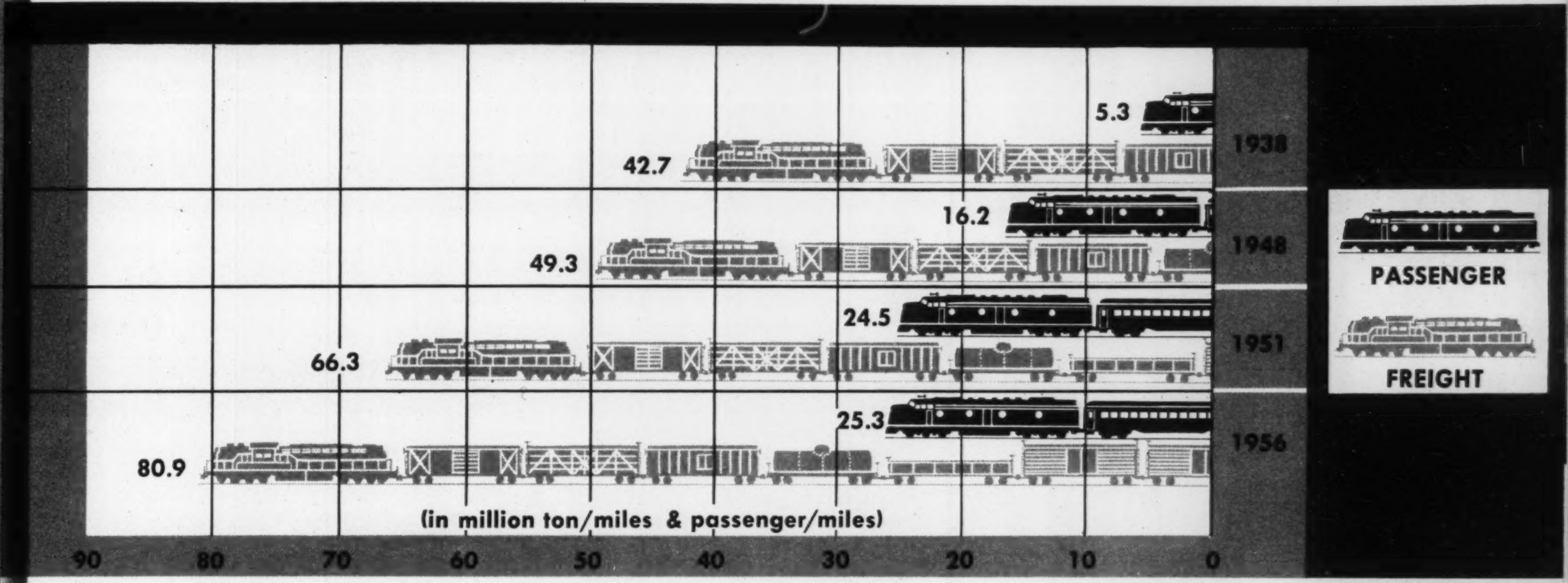
- The over-all population density is less than 5 inhabitants per square mile.
- Almost three quarters of this population live more than 600 miles from the coast.
- The tropical forest which lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the hinterland formerly constituted an impenetrable barrier.
- The navigable sections of the main waterways — Congo, Ubangi, Shari and Ogowe Rivers — are not connected with each other.

That is why the improvement of the north-south line of communications between the Territories — from Fort-Lamy to Bangui by road, from Bangui to Brazzaville by waterway and from Brazzaville to the coast by railroad — as well as the development of airlines were prerequisites for the economic and social development of FEA.



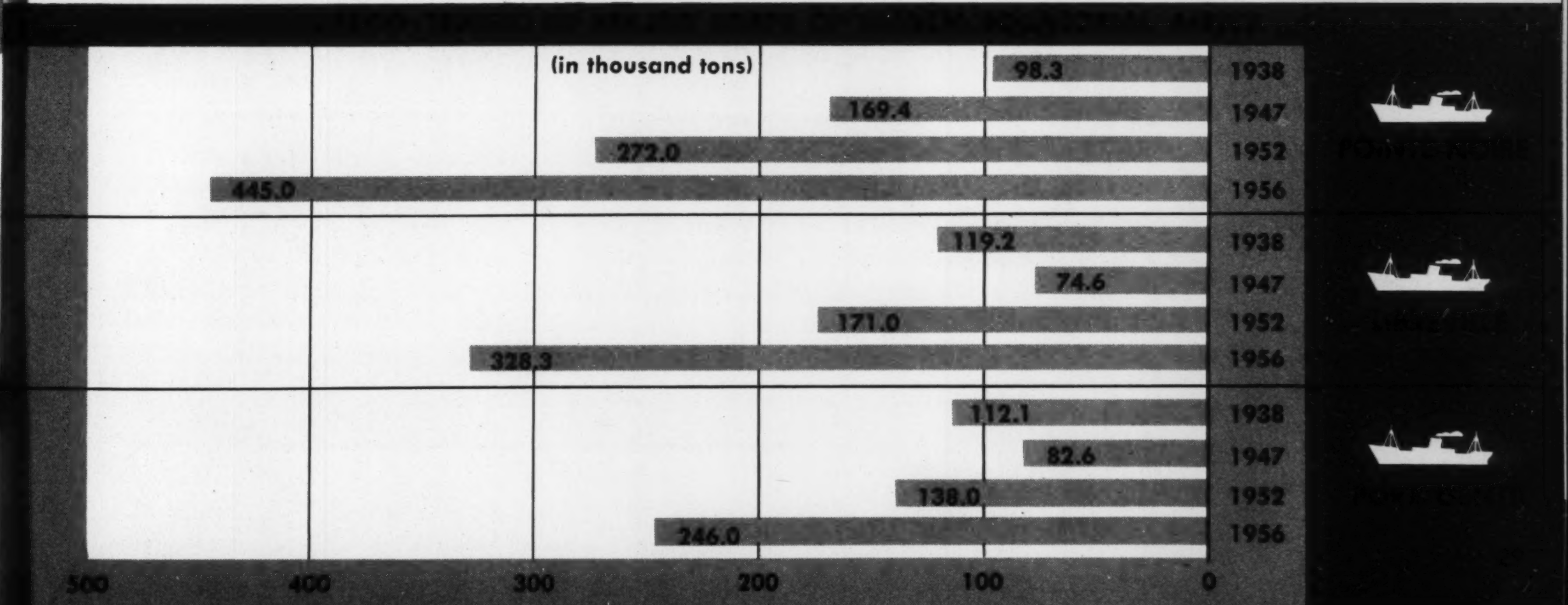
In 1934, the 320-miles Congo-Ocean Railroad was the first link established between Pointe-Noire on the coast, through the tropical rain forest and the mountainous area of Mayombé, across 92 bridges and through 12 tunnels, to Brazzaville, the capital of FEA, which commands the Congo River system.

Since 1938, traffic along this line has considerably increased, as a result of the constant modernization of its rolling stock in recent years.



Immediately after the completion of the Congo-Ocean Railroad, construction was begun on the artificial harbor of *Painte-Noire* in Middle Congo. Work was continued during the war and the harbor is now fully equipped.

In Gabon, two other ports — of importance for the forestry industry and the newly discovered oil fields — have been growing in recent years: *Libreville* and *Port-Gentil*, the latter being the site of one of the largest plywood factories in the world.



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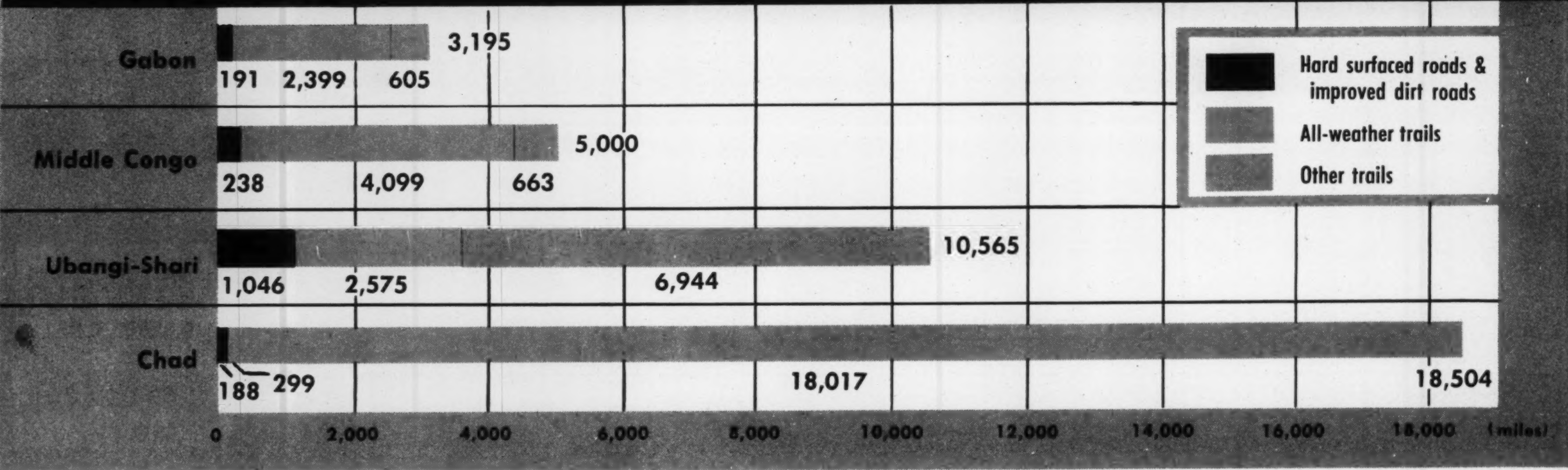
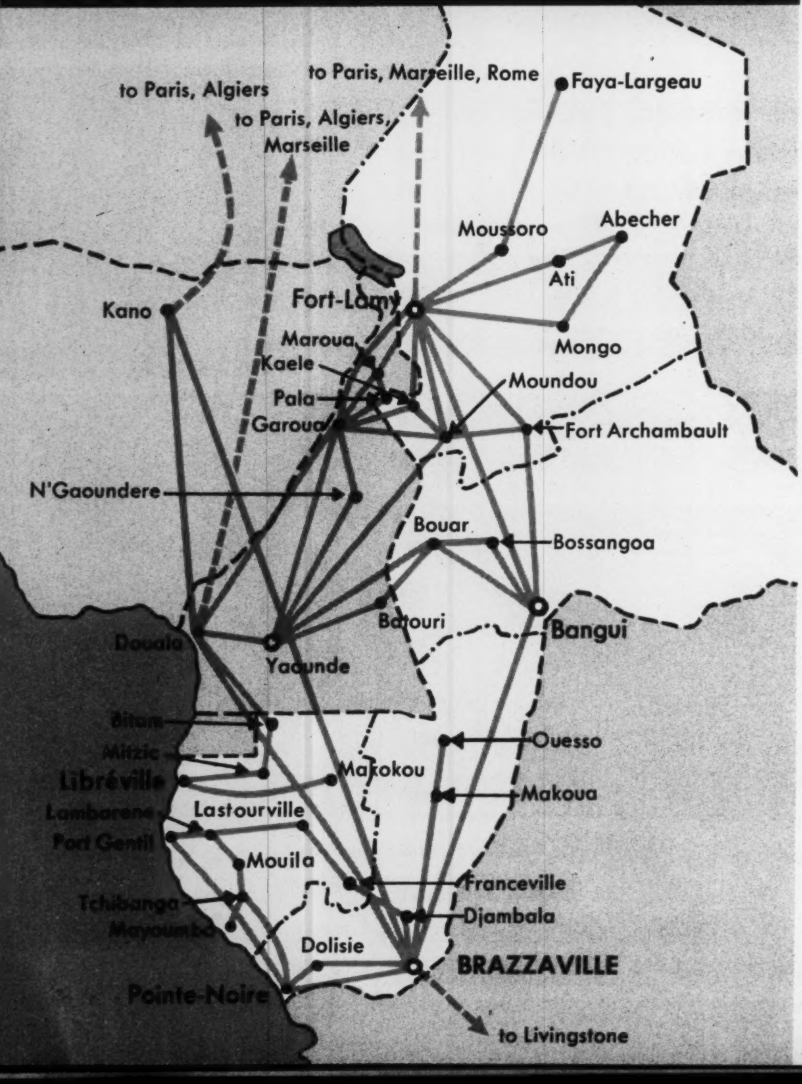
The tropical rain forest barrier in the southern part of FEA and the climatic conditions prevailing all over that Territory are mainly responsible for making a modern road network a very costly proposition. Increasing efforts, however, have been made to build hard surfaced roads and to improve dirt roads so as to make them passable in all seasons in order, among other things, to link the navigable sections of the main rivers.

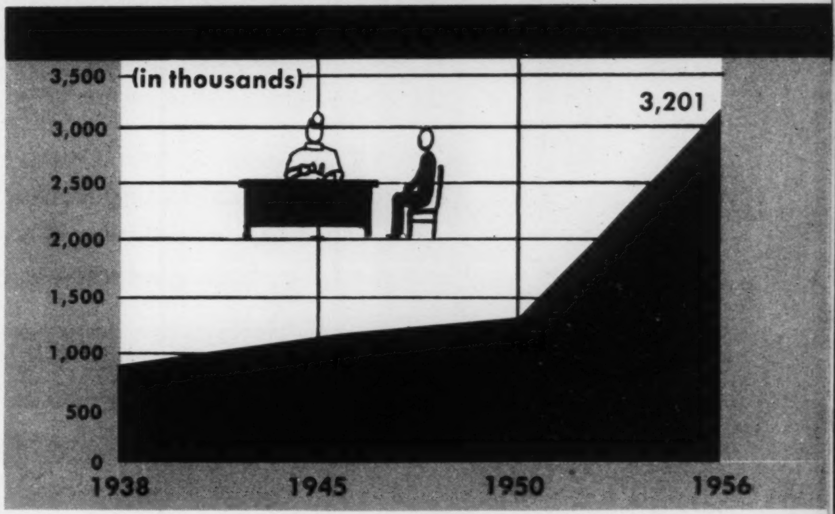



to Paris, Algiers
to Paris, Algiers, Marseille
to Paris, Marseille, Rome
Faya-Largeau
Moussoro
Abecher
Ati
Kano
Fort-Lamy
Mongo
Maroua
Kaele
Moundou
Pala
Garoua
Fort Archambault
N'Gaoundere
Bouar
Bossangoa
Batouri
Bangui
Douala
Yaounde
Bitam
Mitzic
Libréville
Makokou
Ouesso
Makoua
Lambarene
Lastourville
Port Gentil
Mouila
Franceville
Tchibanga
Djambala
Mayoumba
Dolisie
BRAZZAVILLE
Pointe-Noire
to Livingstone

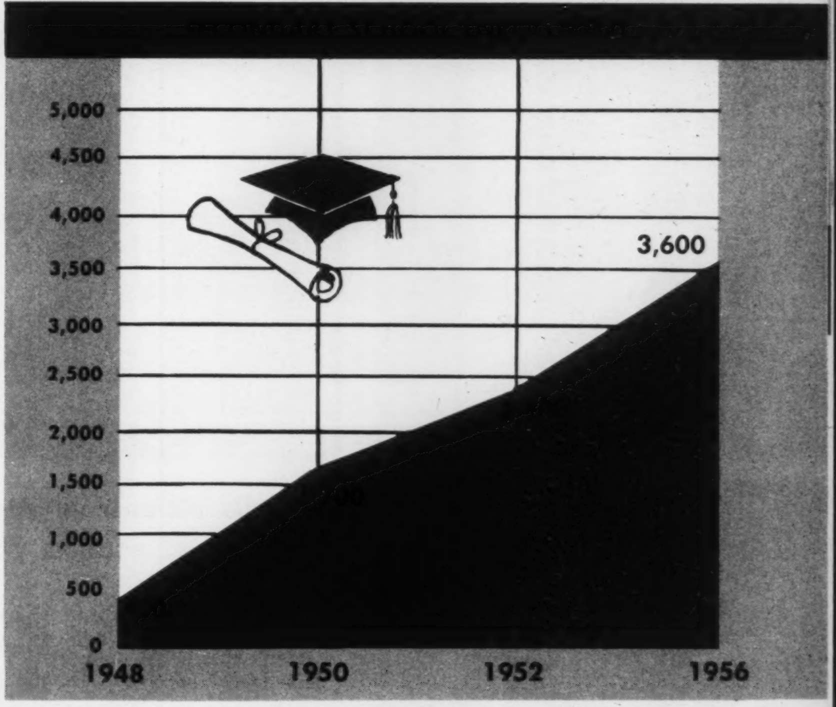
Air transportation is, under such conditions, an ideal means of bringing together the most remote points of FEA. From the airport of Brazzaville — of international class — and other important airports such as Bangui, Fort-Lamy, Libreville, Port-Gentil and Pointe-Noire radiate airlines of regional and local interest.

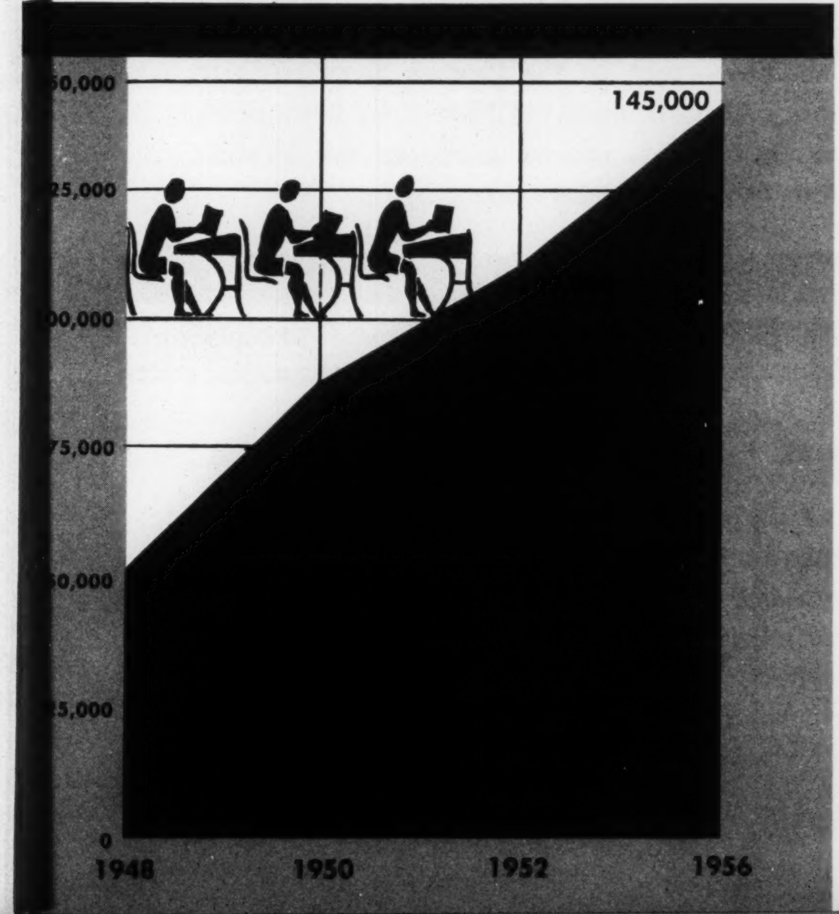
As in the rest of French Africa, the airplane has acted as a factor of progress in FEA. Airlines are being increasingly used by the Africans of all four Territories and proved extremely valuable in freight transportation carrying fresh meat from the Chad and raw cotton from Ubangi-Shari to the south, and conversely pharmaceutical products, spare parts, etc. to the north.

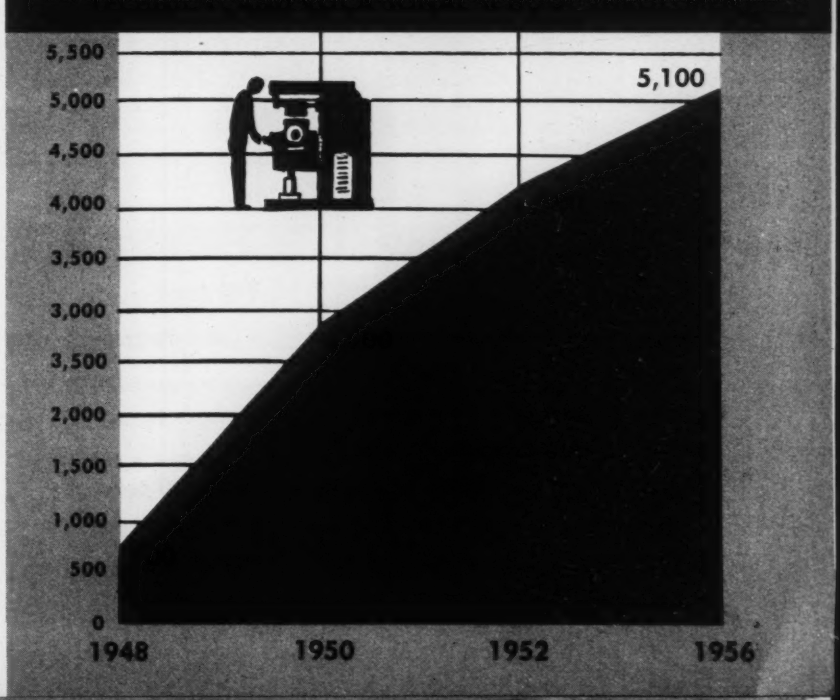
In FEA, as in the other French African Territories, FIDES has laid stress on mass action to improve the health condition of the populations. Since the epidemics of yellow fever and smallpox, that were so destructive, have practically disappeared, preventive medicine has developed considerably during recent years. Thus, in 1955, more than 2 million persons were vaccinated. Sleeping sickness has been almost wiped out; only 784 new cases were discovered in 1956. As for leprosy, in 1956, it was possible to treat more than 92% of all existing cases or 126,208 patients.

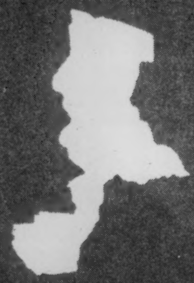


The percentage of school age children educated in FEA rose from 5.33% in 1946 to 24.4% in 1956. This figure includes the Chad, the most remote Territory, which alone accounts for more than half the total population of FEA. In the other Territories this ratio reaches 43% in Ubangi-Shari and 62% in the two southern Territories, Middle Congo and Gabon, which, being closer to the sea, were the first to be opened to progress and are therefore advanced in their social development.



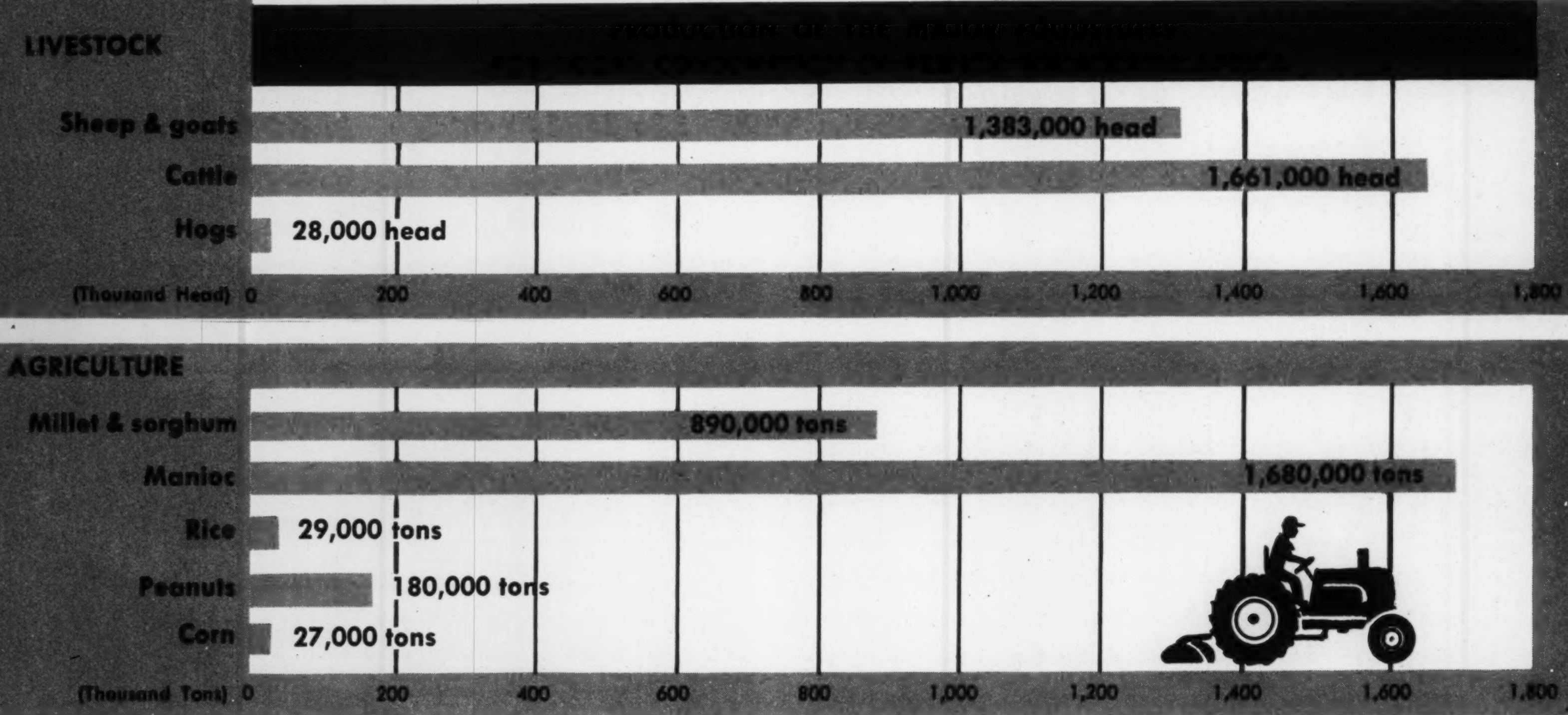






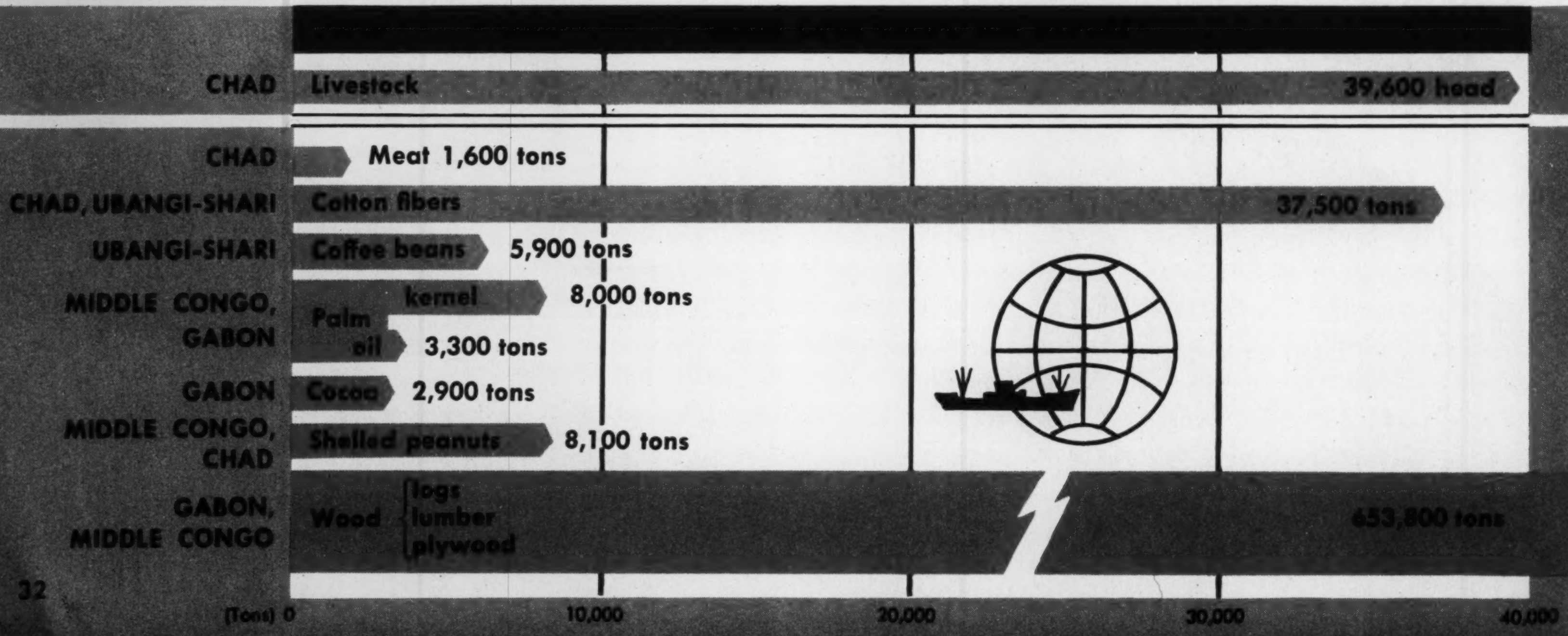
The economy of FEA, like that of FWA, is still primarily agricultural. But its forest wealth has already given rise, particularly in Gabon, to a lumber industry with 24 sawmills.

The introduction of new crops, such as peanuts, as well as the modernization of the methods of cultivating traditional products, the stocking of the streams and ponds with tilapia fish, and finally, the development of ranching in the Chad, have resulted in improving, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the diet of the African farmers.

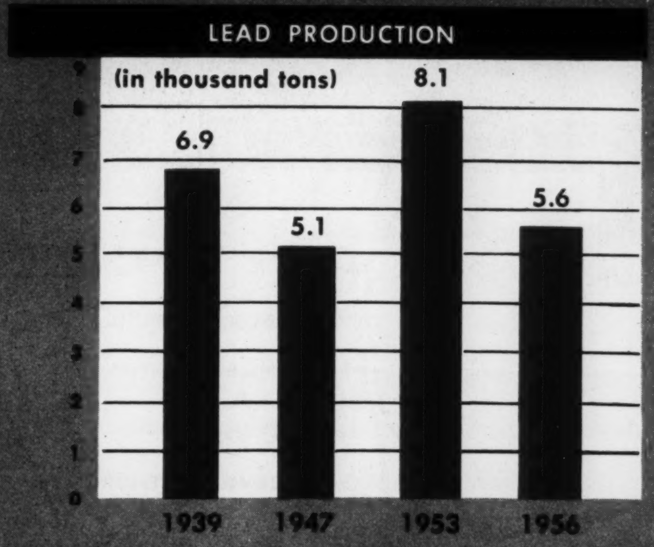


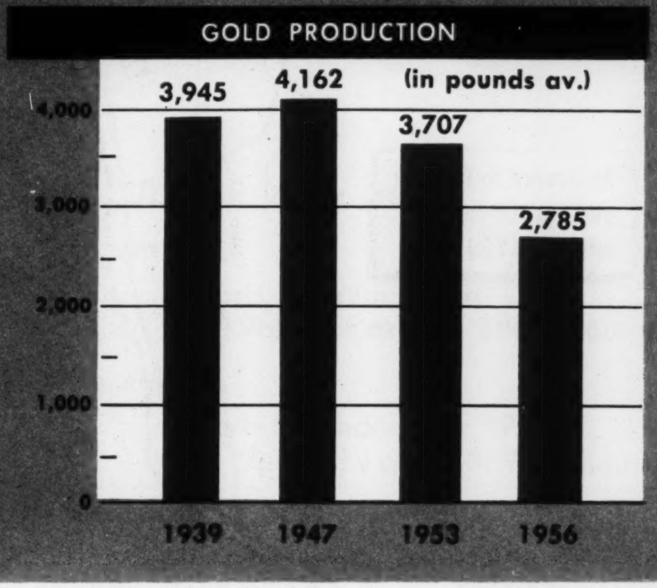
In addition, the increase in cash crops intended for export, particularly that of lumber and cotton, enables FEA to import consumer goods in ever-increasing quantities.

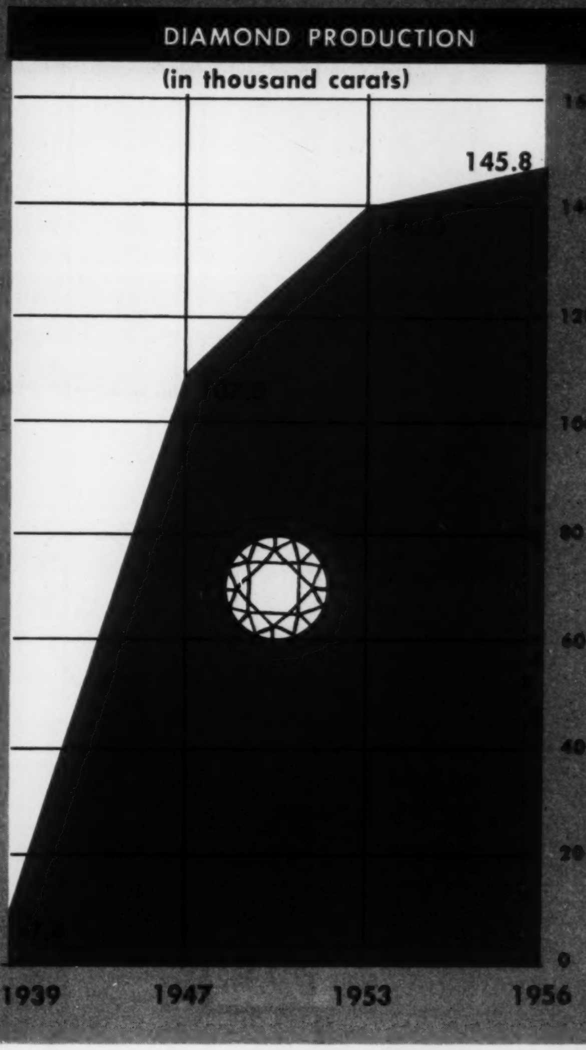
Plans for the development of pilot regions — such as the Ogowe River basin in Gabon, the Logone River basin in Chad, and particularly the Niari-Kuilu River basin in Middle Congo — where a wide variety of crops can be produced are already being carried out. They will help FEA to acquire a modern economy.



MINING AND ENERGY





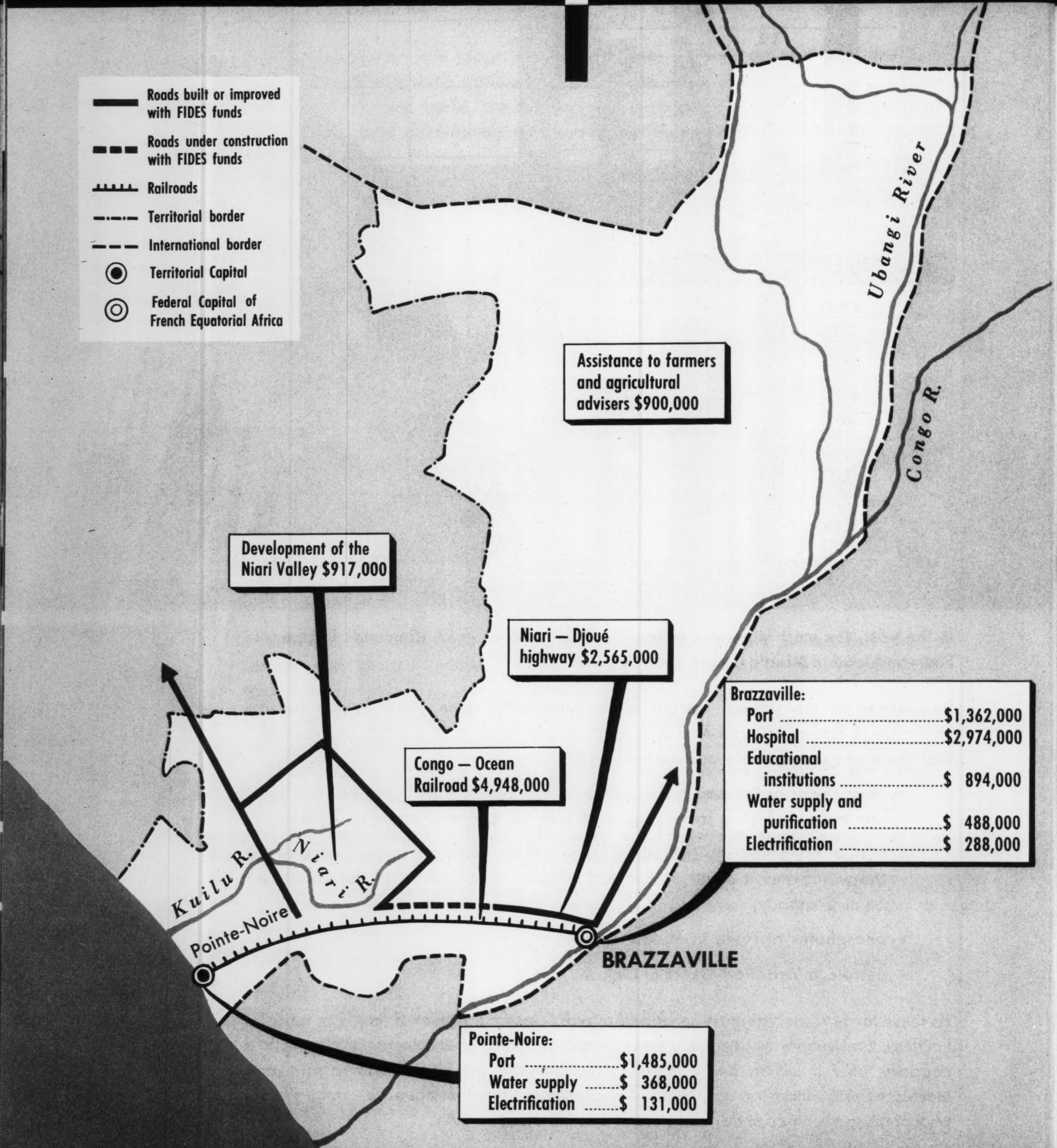


In the past, the most important minerals extracted were gold, diamonds in Ubangi-Shari and lead in Middle Congo.

Prospecting of the subsoil, carried out systematically since 1946 by the Bureau Minier de la France d'Outre-Mer (Mining Bureau of France Overseas), has revealed that there are unsuspected possibilities in FEA:

- manganese at Franceville in Gabon — with reserves of more than 100 million tons — which is to be exploited with the cooperation of U. S. Steel;
- iron at Mekambo in Gabon, which is one of the three largest deposits in the world and is being prospected with the participation of the Bethlehem Steel Company;
- phosphates at Holle in Middle Congo;
- petroleum near Port-Gentil in Gabon.

To these large resources must be added a hydroelectrical potential that is practically limitless, particularly on the Kuilu River where plans for hydroelectric works, with a capacity of 7.5 billion Kwh., could make possible an electrometallurgical and electrochemical industry on the coast: aluminum, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, phosphorus, silicon carbide, magnesium and also paper pulp.


Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Roads under construction with FIDES funds
Railroads
Territorial border
International border
Territorial Capital
Federal Capital of French Equatorial Africa
Ubangi River
Congo R.
Kuilu R.
Niari R.
Pointe-Noire
BRAZZAVILLE

Assistance to farmers and agricultural advisers $900,000

Development of the Niari Valley $917,000

Niari — Djoué highway $2,565,000

Congo — Ocean Railroad $4,948,000

Brazzaville:

Port	$1,362,000
Hospital	$2,974,000
Educational institutions	$ 894,000
Water supply and purification	$ 488,000
Electrification	$ 288,000

Pointe-Noire:

Port	$1,485,000
Water supply	$ 368,000
Electrification	$ 131,000

1956

BUDGET

	in thousand $
Current Expenditures	8,902
Capital Expenditures	157
{F.E.A. Budget 26 {Local Budget 131	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	4,757

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports	11,748

AGRICULTURE (major crops)

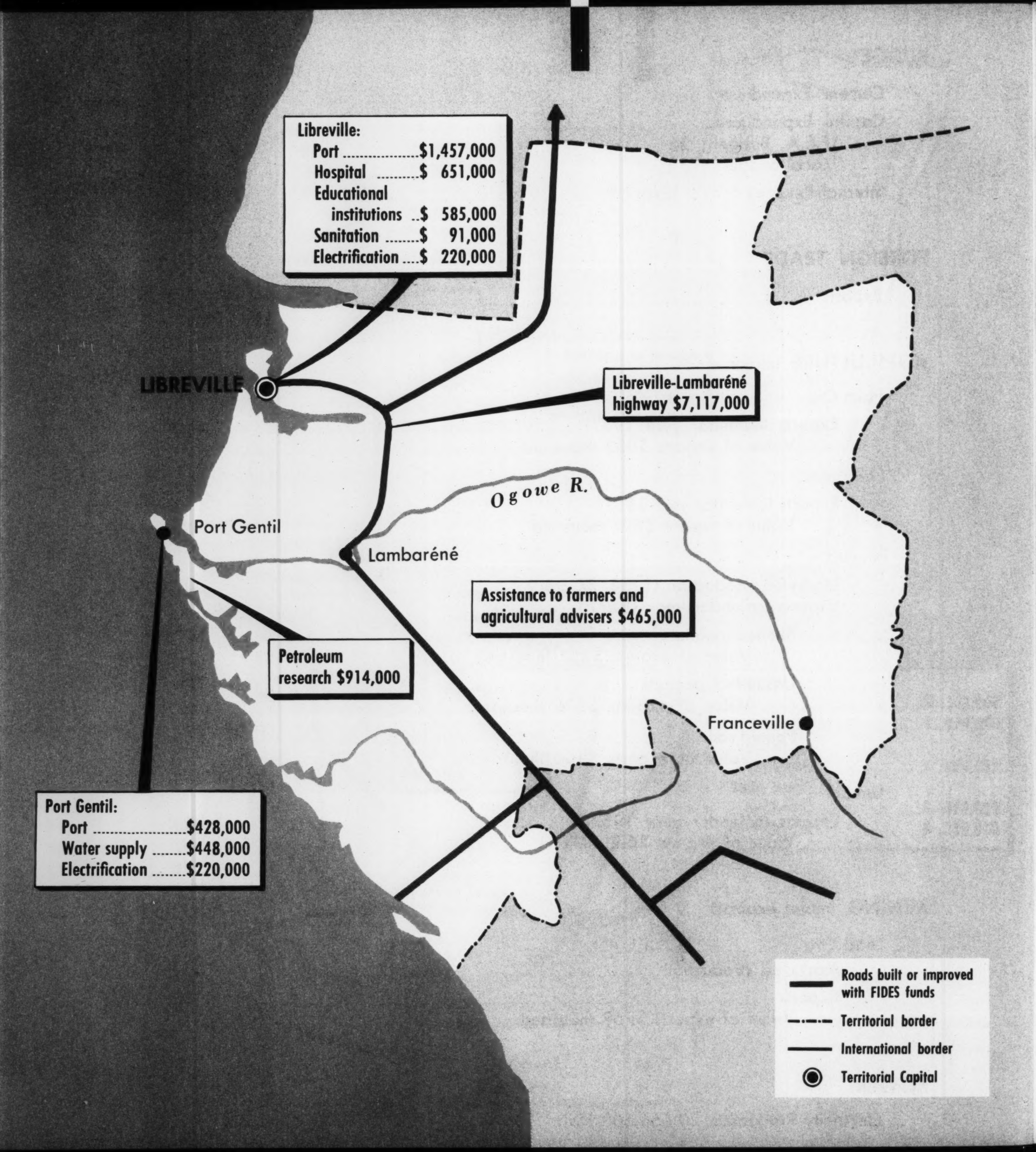
Palm Oil	*in metric tons*
Exports (calendar year 1957) Value of exports $803 thousand	3,100
Shea nuts	
Exports (calendar year 1957) Value of exports $891 thousand	7,100
Peanuts	
Marketed production (1956/57 crop)	7,600
Exports (calendar year 1957)	
Shelled peanuts Value of exports $557 thousand	2,500
Unshelled peanuts Value of exports $306 thousand	1,200
Peanut oil Value of exports $460 thousand	900
Lumber	
Exports (calendar year 1957) Value of exports $6.2 million	138,100

MINING (major exports)

Lead Ore	
Marketed production	5,600
Exports Value of exports $768 thousand	6,000

POWER

Electricity Production 20,566,600 Kwh.


Libreville:
Port $1,457,000
Hospital ....$ 651,000
Educational institutions ..$ 585,000
Sanitation ....$ 91,000
Electrification ....$ 220,000
LIBREVILLE
Libreville-Lambaréné highway $7,117,000
Ogowe R.
Port Gentil
Lambaréné
Assistance to farmers and agricultural advisers $465,000
Petroleum research $914,000
Franceville
Port Gentil:
Port $428,000
Water supply $448,000
Electrification $220,000
Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Territorial border
International border
Territorial Capital

[illegible] FOR 1956

BUDGET

	in thousand $
Current Expenditures	7,548
Capital Expenditures	203
F.E.A. Budget 26	
Local Budget 177	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	3,323

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports	26,376

AGRICULTURE (major crops)

	in metric tons
Cocoa beans	
Marketed Production	2,800
Value of Exports $1.5 million	
Lumber	
Marketed Production 1,306.6 cu. m.	
Exports	513,500
Value of Exports $23.4 million	

MINING

Diamonds

Marketed Production 2,700 carats

Exports

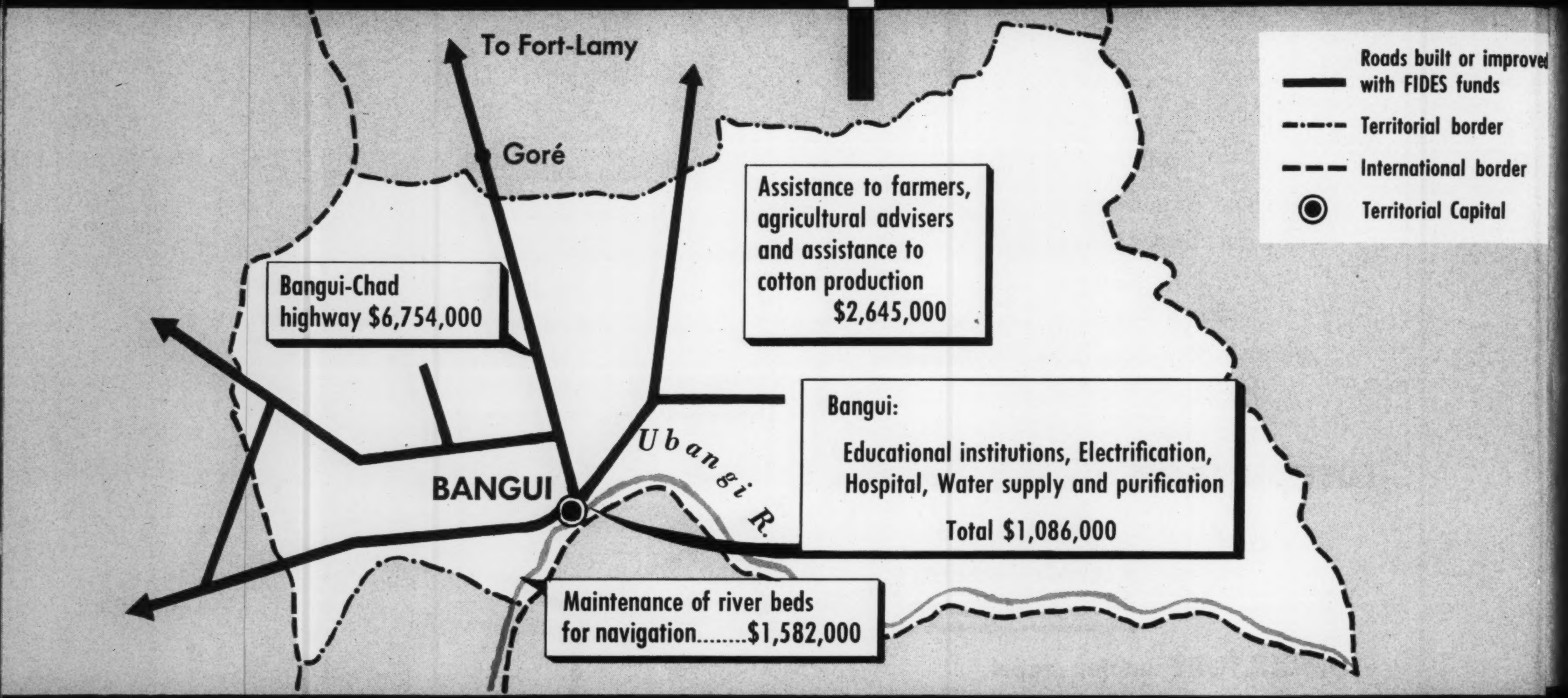
Value of Exports $123 thousand

Gold

Marketed Production 2,244 lbs.

POWER

Electricity Production 7,461,000 Kwh.

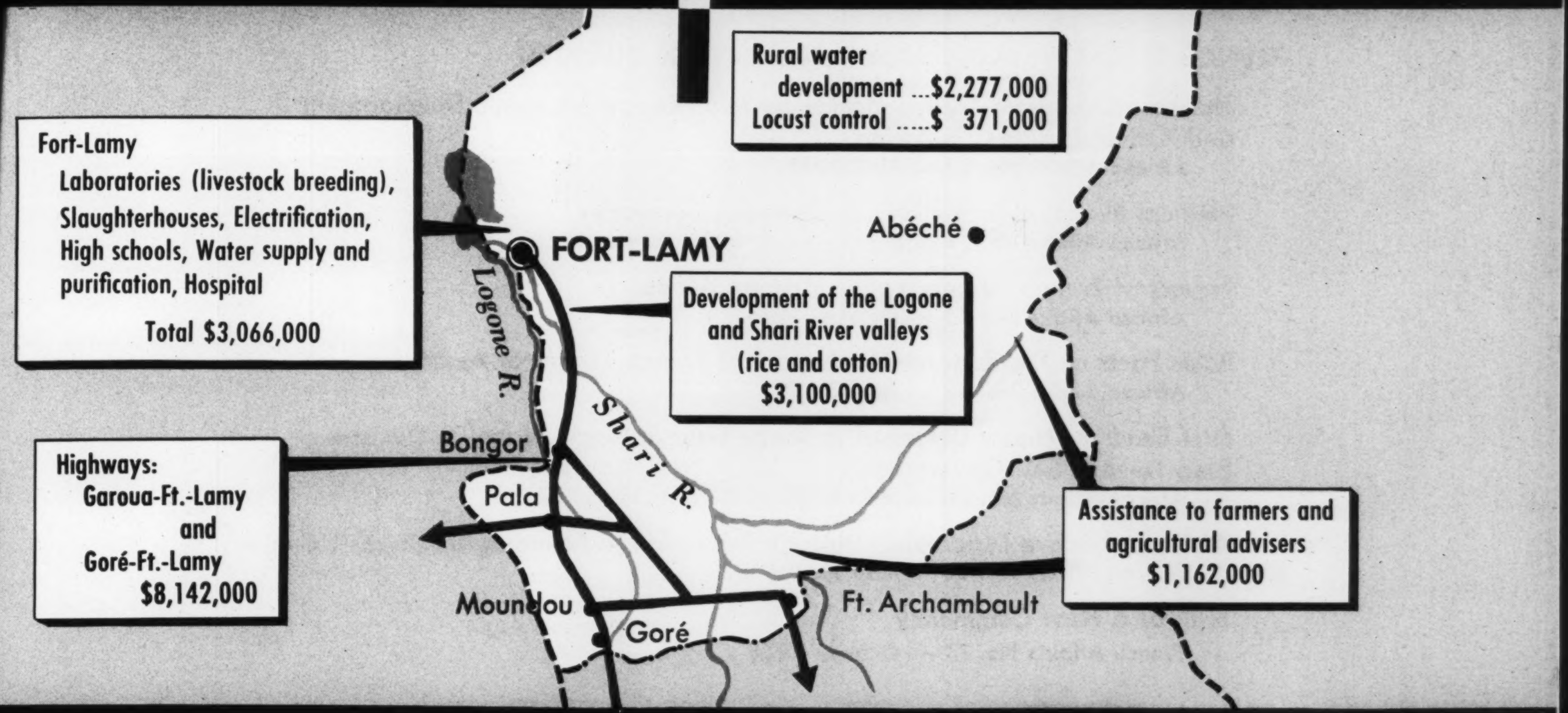

To Fort-Lamy
Goré
Bangui-Chad highway $6,754,000
Assistance to farmers, agricultural advisers and assistance to cotton production $2,645,000
Bangui:
Educational institutions, Electrification, Hospital, Water supply and purification
Total $1,086,000
BANGUI
Ubangi R.
Maintenance of river beds for navigation........$1,582,000
Roads built or improved with FIDES funds
Territorial border
International border
Territorial Capital

UBANGI-SHARI ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR 1956

	1956
BUDGET	*in thousand $*
Current Expenditures	8,322
Capital Expenditures	648.5
F.E.A. Budget 25.7	
Local Budget 622.8	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	3,325.5
FOREIGN TRADE	
Exports	17,690
AGRICULTURE (major crops)	
Cotton	*in metric tons*
Marketed production (1956/57 crop)	41,200
Exports (calendar year 1957)	13,900
Value of Exports $9.4 million	
Coffee beans	
Marketed production (1956/57 crop)	5,800
Exports (calendar year 1957)	5,600
Value of Exports $4.0 million	
MINING	
Diamonds	
Marketed production 143,000 carats	
Value of Exports $2.7 million	
POWER	
Electricity Production 5,286,700 Kwh.	

MAJOR OPERATIONS FINANCED BY FIDES

CHAD


Rural water development ...$2,277,000
Locust control .....$ 371,000
Fort-Lamy
Laboratories (livestock breeding), Slaughterhouses, Electrification, High schools, Water supply and purification, Hospital
Total $3,066,000
FORT-LAMY
Abéché
Logone R.
Development of the Logone and Shari River valleys (rice and cotton) $3,100,000
Shari R.
Bongor
Highways:
Garoua-Ft.-Lamy and Goré-Ft.-Lamy
$8,142,000
Pala
Moundou
Goré
Ft. Archambault
Assistance to farmers and agricultural advisers
$1,162,000

CHAD ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR 1956

BUDGET	*in thousand $*
Current Expenditures	10,422
Capital Expenditures	48.6
{F.E.A. Budget 25.7	
{Local Budget 22.9	
Internal Revenue (direct taxation)	5,663
FOREIGN TRADE	
Exports	21,456
AGRICULTURE (major crops)	
Cottonseed	*in metric tons*
Marketed Production (1956/57 crop)	41,300
Exports (calendar year 1957)	23,800
Value of Exports $17.4 million	
Peanuts	
Estimated Production	150,000
Marketed Production (1956/57 crop)	4,000
Cattle	
Exports 39,600 head	
Value of Exports $1.2 million	
Fresh Meat	
Exports	1,600
Value of Exports $803,000	
POWER	
Electricity Production 2,645,600 Kwh.	

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Vaurs, Roge

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

SERVICE DE PRESSE
ET D'INFORMATION

972 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 7-9700

September 23, 1958

Dear Ed

As you know, France is voting on Sunday, September 28, on a new Constitution.

I hope that the enclosed documents will be of help to you in any comment you may be called upon to make on the constitutional law proposed to the voters and on the referendum procedure:

Organization of the Referendum of September 28,
Final Draft of the Constitution,
Tradition and Innovation in the French Constitution.

As some of the polling places are to be open until 10 P.M., GMT (5 P.M. in New York), we expect that the results of the referendum will not begin to be issued before 9.30 GMT, (4.30 P.M. in New York).

Sincerely yours,

Roger Vaurs

Mr. Ed Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison avenue
New York

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

SERVICE DE PRESSE ET D'INFORMATION

972 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y. REgent 7-9700

FRENCH AFFAIRS - No. 66 September 1958

FINAL DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO A REFERENDUM ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1958 (1)

The de Gaulle Government, invested on June 1, 1958, received on June 2 from the National Assembly, by a vote of 350 to 161, and on June 3 from the Council of the Republic, by a vote of 256 to 30, the mandate to prepare a draft of the Constitution.

A preliminary text was drafted by a committee of juridical experts presided over by M. Michel Debré, Minister of Justice, and then submitted for study to a small interministerial working group. This group, under the chairmanship of General de Gaulle was composed of the four Ministers of State: M. Félix Houphouet-Boigny (RDA), M. Louis Jacquinot (IPAS), M. Guy Mollet (Socialist) and M. Pierre Pflimlin (MRP) (2); of M. Cassin, Vice-President of the Council of State; of M. Janot, Secretary General of the Council of State and juridical adviser to General de Gaulle; and of several experts.

The juridical experts on the committee under the chairmanship of M. Michel Debré then modified the bill, taking into account the decisions of the interministerial working group. This text was then approved by the entire Cabinet under the chairmanship of General de Gaulle on July 26.

By a decree of July 16, 1958, a Consultative Constitutional Committee was established to study this draft which was submitted to it by Premier de Gaulle on July 29. This committee was composed of 39 members: 16 of whom represented the National Assembly, 10 represented the Council of the Republic and 13 were high government officials and juridical experts.

(over)

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(1) This is an advance translation - published for the convenience of our readers - of the draft Constitution, adopted by the Council of Ministers on September 3, which will be submitted to a referendum on September 28.
A final translation will be published by the Press and Information Division of the French Embassy after the referendum has been held.

(2) RDA - African Democratic Rally
IPAS - Independents and Peasants for Social Action
MRP - Popular Republican Movement

On August 30, the proposals of the Committee, together with the original draft, were referred to the Council of State.

The final draft, taking into consideration recommendations made by the Constitutional Committee, on the one hand, and the Council of State, on the other, was adopted by the Government, meeting in a Council of Ministers — that is, under the chairmanship of M. René Coty, President of the Republic -- on September 3. The draft was formally presented to the French people on September 4 by Premier de Gaulle in a speech delivered at the Place de la République in Paris. (3)

The draft Constitution will be submitted to a referendum on September 28, 1958 in which all the Departments of Metropolitan France, the Overseas Departments and the Territories of the Republic will take part.

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(3) See: Speeches and Press Conferences, No. 114, September 1958.

PROJET DE CONSTITUTION SOUMIS AU REFERENDUM DU 28 SEPTEMBRE 1958

PREAMBULE

Le peuple français proclame solennellement son attachement aux Droits de l'homme et aux principes de la souveraineté nationale tels qu'ils ont été définis par la Déclaration de 1789, confirmée et complétée par le préambule de la Constitution de 1946.

En vertu de ces principes et de celui de la libre détermination des peuples, la République offre aux territoires d'outre-mer qui manifestent la volonté d'y adhérer des institutions nouvelles fondées sur l'idéal commun de liberté, d'egalité et de fraternité et conçues en vue de leur évolution démocratique.

Article Premier - La République et les peuples des territoires d'outre-mer qui, par un acte de libre détermination, adoptent la présente Constitution, instituent une communauté.

La communauté est fondée sur l'égalité et la solidarité des peuples qui la composent.

TITRE I

De la souveraineté

Article 2 - La France est une République indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale. Elle assure l'égalité devant la loi de tous les citoyens sans distinction d'origine, de race ou de religion. Elle respecte toutes les croyances.

L'emblème national est le drapeau tricolore, bleu, blanc, rouge.

DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE REFERENDUM ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1958

PREAMBLE

The French people hereby solemnly proclaims its attachment to the Rights of Man and to the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789, confirmed and complemented by the Preamble of the Constitution of 1946.

By virtue of these principles and that of the free determination of peoples, the Republic hereby offers to the Overseas Territories that express the desire to adhere to them, new institutions based on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived with a view to their democratic evolution.

Article 1 - The Republic and the peoples of the Overseas Territories who, by an act of free determination, adopt the present Constitution thereby institute a Community.

The Community shall be based on the equality and the solidarity of the peoples composing it.

TITLE I

On Sovereignty

Article 2 - France shall be a Republic, indivisible, secular, democratic and social. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion. It shall respect all beliefs.

The national emblem shall be the tricolor flag, blue, white and red.

L'hymne national est la Marseillaise.

La devise de la République est "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité".

Son principe est: gouvernement du peuple, par le peuple et pour le peuple.

Article 3 - La souveraineté nationale appartient au peuple qui l'exerce par ses représentants et par la voie du référendum.

Aucune section du peuple ni aucun individu ne peut s'en attribuer l'exercice.

Le suffrage peut être direct ou indirect dans les conditions prévues par la Constitution. Il est toujours universel, égal et secret.

Sont électeurs, dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, tous les nationaux français majeurs des deux sexes jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques.

Article 4 - Les partis et groupements politiques concourent à l'expression du suffrage. Ils se forment et exercent leur activité librement. Ils doivent respecter les principes de la souveraineté nationale et de la démocratie.

TITRE II

Le président de la République

Article 5 - Le président de la République veille au respect de la Constitution. Il assure, par son arbitrage, le fonctionnement régulier des pouvoirs publics ainsi que la continuité de l'Etat.

The national anthem shall be the "Marseillaise."

The motto of the Republic shall be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Its principle shall be government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Article 3 - National sovereignty belongs to the people, which shall exercise this sovereignty through its representatives and through the referendum.

No section of the people, nor any individual, may attribute to themselves or himself the exercise thereof.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority and who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions to be determined by law.

Article 4 - Political parties and groups may compete for votes. They may form and carry on their activities freely. They must respect the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy.

TITLE II

The President of the Republic

Article 5 - The President of the Republic shall see that the Constitution is respected, He shall ensure, by his arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers, as well as the continuity of the State.

Il est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, du respect des accords de Communauté et des traités.

Article 6 - Le président de la République est élu pour sept ans par un collège électoral comprenant les membres du Parlement, des conseils généraux et des assemblées des territoires d'outre-mer, ainsi que les représentants élus des conseils municipaux.

Ces représentants sont :

- le maire pour les communes de moins de 1.000 habitants;

- le maire et le premier adjoint pour les communes de 1.000 à 2.000 habitants;

- le maire, le premier adjoint et un conseiller municipal pris dans l'ordre du tableau pour les communes de 2.001 à 2.500 habitants;

- le maire et les deux premiers adjoints pour les communes de 2.501 à 3.000 habitants;

- le maire, les deux premiers adjoints et trois conseillers municipaux pris dans l'ordre du tableau pour les communes de 3.001 à 6.000 habitants;

- le maire, les deux premiers adjoints et six conseillers municipaux pris dans l'ordre du tableau pour les communes de 6.001 à 9.000 habitants;

- tous les conseillers municipaux pour les communes de plus de 9.000 habitants;

- en outre, pour les communes de plus de 30.000 habitants, des délégués désignés par le conseil municipal à raison d'un pour 1.000 habitants en sus de 30.000.

He shall be the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, and of respect for Community agreements and for treaties.

Article 6 - The President of the Republic shall be elected for seven years by an electoral college comprising the members of Parliament, of the General Councils and of the Assemblies of the Overseas Territories, as well as the elected representatives of the municipal councils.

These representatives shall be :

- the mayor for communes of fewer than 1,000 inhabitants;

- the mayor and the first deputy mayor for communes of from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants;

- the mayor, first deputy mayor and a municipal councillor chosen according to the order of appearance on the council list for communes of from 2,001 to 2,500 inhabitants;

- the mayor and the two first deputy mayors for communes of from 2,501 to 3,000 inhabitants;

- the mayor, the two first deputy mayors and three municipal councillors chosen according to the order of appearance on the council list for communes of from 3,001 to 6,000 inhabitants;

- the mayor, the two first deputy mayors and six municipal councillors chosen according to the order of appearance on the council list for communes of from 6,001 to 9,000 inhabitants;

- all the municipal councillors for communes of more than 9,000 inhabitants;

- in addition, for communes of more than 30,000 inhabitants, delegates appointed by the municipal council at the rate of one delegate for every 1,000 inhabitants above 30,000.

Dans les territoires d'outre-mer de la République font aussi partie du collège électoral les représentants élus des conseils des collectivités administratives dans les conditions déterminées par une loi organique.

La participation des Etats membres de la Communauté au collège électoral du président de la République est fixée par accord entre la République et les Etats membres de la Communauté.

Les modalités d'application du présent article sont fixées par une loi organique.

Article 7 - L'élection du président de la République a lieu à la majorité absolue au premier tour. Si celle-ci n'est pas obtenue, le président de la République est élu au second tour à la majorité relative.

Le scrutin est ouvert sur convocation du gouvernement.

L'élection du nouveau président a lieu vingt jours au moins et cinquante jours au plus avant l'expiration des pouvoirs du président en exercice.

En cas de vacance de la présidence de la République, pour quelque cause que ce soit, ou d'empêchement constaté par le Conseil constitutionnel saisi par le gouvernement et statuant à la majorité absolue de ses membres, les fonctions du président de la République, à l'exception de celles prévues aux articles 11 et 12 ci-dessous, sont provisoirement exercées par le président du Sénat. En cas de vacance ou lorsque l'empêchement est déclaré définitif par le Conseil constitutionnel, le scrutin pour l'élection du nouveau président a lieu, sauf cas de force majeure constaté par le Conseil constitutionnel, vingt jours au moins et cinquante jours au plus aprés l'ouverture de la vacance ou la déclaration du caractère définitif de l'empêchement.

In the Overseas Territories of the Republic, the elected representatives of the councils of the administrative units shall also form part of the electoral college under the conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The participation of member States of the Community in the electoral college for the President of the Republic shall be determined by agreement between the Republic and the member States of the Community.

The modalities implementing the present article shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 7 - The President of the Republic shall be elected by an absolute majority on the first ballot. If this is not obtained, the President of the Republic shall be elected on a second ballot by a relative majority.

The voting shall be opened upon summons by the Government.

The election of the new President shall take place twenty days at the least and fifty days at the most before the expiration of the powers of the President in office.

In the event of a vacancy in the Presidency of the Republic, for any cause whatsoever, or in case of prevention officially noted by the Constitutional Council, to which the matter has been referred by the Government, and which shall rule by an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those provided for by Articles 11 and 12 below, shall be temporarily exercised by the President of the Senate. In the case of a vacancy or when the prevention is declared definitive by the Constitutional Council, the voting for the election of a new President shall take place, except in case of force majeure officially noted by the Constitutional Council, twenty days at the least and fifty days at the most after the beginning of the vacancy or the declaration of the definitive character of the prevention.

Article 8 - Le président de la République nomme le premier ministre. Il met fin à ses fonctions sur la présentation par celui-ci de la démission du gouvernement.

Sur la proposition du premier ministre, il nomme les autres membres du gouvernement et met fin à leurs fonctions.

Article 9 - Le président de la République préside le conseil des ministres.

Article 10 - Le président de la République promulgue les lois dans les quinze jours qui suivent la transmission au gouvernement de la loi définitivement adoptée.

Il peut, avant l'expiration de ce délai, demander au Parlement une nouvelle délibération de la loi ou de certains de ses articles. Cette nouvelle délibération ne peut être refusée.

Article 11 - Le président de la République, sur proposition du gouvernement pendant la durée des sessions ou sur proposition conjointe des deux Assemblées, publiées au Journal officiel, peut soumettre au référendum tout projet de loi portant sur l'organisation des pouvoirs publics, comportant approbation d'un accord de communauté ou tendant à autoriser la ratification d'un traité qui, sans être contraire à la Constitution, aurait des inciden ces sur le fonctionnement des institutions.

Lorsque le référendum a conclu à l'adoption du projet, le président de la République le promulgue dans le délai prévu à l'article précédent.

Article 12 - Le président de la République peut, après consultation du premier ministre et des présidents des Assemblées, prononcer la dissolution de l'Assemblée nationale.

Les élections générales ont lieu vingt jours au moins et quarante jours au plus après la dissolution.

Article 8 - The President of the Republic shall appoint the Premier. He shall terminate the functions of the Premier when the latter presents the resignation of the Government.

At the suggestion of the Premier, he shall appoint the other members of the Government and shall terminate their functions.

Article 9 - The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers.

Article 10 - The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws within fifteen days following the transmission to the Government of the finally adopted law.

He may, before the expiration of this time limit, ask Parliament for a reconsideration of the law or of certain of its articles. This reconsideration may not be refused.

Article 11 - The President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Government during /Parliamentary/ sessions, or on joint motion of the two Assemblies published in the Journal Officiel, may submit to a referendum, any bill dealing with the organization of the public powers, entailing approval of a Community agreement, or providing for authorization to ratify a treaty that, without being contrary to the Constitution, might affect the functioning of the institutions.

When the referendum decides in favor of the bill, the President of the Republic shall promulgate it within the time limit stipulated in the preceding article.

Article 12 - The President of the Republic may, after consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, declare the dissolution of the National Assembly.

General elections shall take place twenty days at the least and forty days at the most after the dissolution.

L'Assemblée nationale se réunit de plein droit le deuxième jeudi qui suit son élection. Si cette réunion a lieu en dehors des périodes prévues pour les sessions ordinaires, une session est ouverte de droit pour une durée de quinze jours.

Il ne peut être procédé à une nouvelle dissolution dans l'année qui suit ces élections.

Article 13 - Le président de la République signe les ordonnances et les décrets délibérés en conseil des ministres.

Il nomme aux emplois civils et militaires de l'Etat.

Les conseillers d'Etat, le grand chancelier de la Légion d'honneur, les ambassadeurs et envoyés extraordinaires, les conseillers maîtres à la Cour des comptes, les préfets, les représentants du gouvernement dans les territoires d'outre-mer, les officiers généraux, les recteurs des académies, les directeurs des administrations centrales, sont nommés en conseil des ministres.

Une loi organique détermine les autres emplois auxquels il est pourvu en conseil des ministres ainsi que les conditions dans lesquelles le pouvoir de nomination du président de la République peut être par lui délégué pour être exercé en son nom.

Article 14 - Le président de la République accrédite les ambassadeurs et les envoyés extraordinaires auprès des puissances étrangères; les ambassadeurs et les envoyés extraordinaires étrangers sont accrédités auprès de lui.

Article 15 - Le président de la République est le chef des armées. Il préside les conseils et comités supérieurs de la défense nationale.

The National Assembly shall convene by right on the second Thursday following its election. If this meeting takes place between the periods provided for ordinary sessions, a session shall, by right, be opened for a fifteen-day period.

There may be no further dissolution within a year following these elections.

Article 13 - The President of the Republic shall sign the ordinances and decrees decided upon in the Council of Ministers.

He shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.

Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, Ambassadors and envoys extraordinary, Master Councillors of the Audit Office, prefects, representatives of the Government in the Overseas Territories, general officers, rectors of academies [regional divisions of the public educational system] and directors of central administrations shall be appointed in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

An organic law shall determine the other posts to be filled in meetings of the Council of Ministers, as well as the conditions under which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments to office may be delegated by him to be exercised in his name.

Article 14 - The President of the Republic shall accredit Ambassadors and envoys extraordinary to foreign powers; foreign Ambassadors and envoys extraordinary shall be accredited to him.

Article 15 - The President of the Republic shall be commander of the armed forces. He shall preside over the higher councils and committees of national defense.

Article 16 - Lorsque les institutions de la République, l'indépendance de la Nation, l'intégrité de son territoire ou l'exécution de ses engagements internationaux sont menacés d'une manière grave et immédiate et que le fonctionnement régulier des pouvoirs publics constitutionnels est interrompu, le président de la République prend les mesures exigées par ces circonstances, après consultation officielle du Premier Ministre, des Présidents des assemblées ainsi que du Conseil Constitutionnel.

Il en informe la Nation par un message.

Ces mesures doivent être inspirées par la volonté d'assurer aux pouvoirs publics constitutionnels, dans les moindres délais, les moyens d'accomplir leur mission. Le Conseil Constitutionnel est consulté à leur sujet.

Le Parlement se réunit de plein droit.

L'Assemblée Nationale ne peut être dissoute pendant l'exercice des pouvoirs exceptionnels.

Article 17 - Le Président de la République a le droit de faire grâce.

Article 18 - Le Président de la République communique avec les deux assemblées du Parlement par des messages qu'il fait lire et qui ne donnent lieu à aucun débat.

Hors session, le Parlement est réuni spécialement à cet effet.

Article 19 - Les actes du Président de la République autres que ceux prévus aux articles 8 (1er alinéa), 11, 12, 16, 18, 54, 56 et 61 sont contresignés par le Premier Ministre et, le cas échéant, par les ministres responsables.

Article 16 - When the institutions of the Republic, the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory or the fulfilment of its international commitments are threatened in a grave and immediate manner and the regular functioning of the constitutional public powers is interrupted, the President of the Republic shall take the measures required by these circumstances, after official consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, as well as with the Constitutional Council.

He shall inform the nation of these measures in a message.

These measures must be prompted by the desire to ensure to the constitutional public powers, in the shortest possible time, the means of accomplishing their mission. The Constitutional Council shall be consulted with regard to such measures.

Parliament shall meet by right.

The National Assembly may not be dissolved during the exercise of exceptional powers.

Article 17 - The President of the Republic shall have the right of pardon.

Article 18 - The President of the Republic shall communicate with the two Assemblies of Parliament by means of messages, which he shall cause to be read, and which shall not be the occasion for any debate.

Between sessions, the Parliament shall be convened especially to this end.

Article 19 - The acts of the President of the Republic, other than those provided for under Articles 8 (first paragraph), 11, 12, 16, 18, 54, 56 and 61, shall be countersigned by the Premier and, should circumstances so require, by the appropriate ministers.

TITRE III

Le Gouvernement

Article 20 - Le Gouvernement détermine et conduit la politique de la Nation.

Il dispose de l'administration et de la force armée.

Il est responsable devant le Parlement dans les conditions et suivant les procédures prévues aux articles 49 et 50.

Article 21 - Le Premier Ministre dirige l'action du Gouvernement. Il est responsable de la Défense Nationale. Il assure l'exécution des lois. Sous réserve des dispositions de l'article 13, il exerce le pouvoir réglementaire et nomme aux emplois civils et militaires.

Il peut déléguer certains de ses pouvoirs aux ministres.

Il supplée, le cas échéant, le Président de la République dans la présidence des conseils et comités prévus à l'article 15.

Il peut, à titre exceptionnel, le suppléer pour la présidence d'un Conseil des Ministres en vertu d'une délégation expresse et pour un ordre du jour déterminé.

Article 22 - Les actes du Premier Ministre sont contresignés, le cas échéant, par les ministres chargés de leur exécution.

TITLE III

The Government

Article 20 - The Government shall determine and conduct the policy of the nation.

It shall have at its disposal the administration and the armed forces.

It shall be responsible to the Parliament under the conditions and according to the procedures stipulated in Articles 49 and 50.

Article 21 - The Premier shall direct the operation of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defense. He shall ensure the execution of the laws. Subject to the provisions of Article 13, he shall have regulatory powers and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.

He may delegate certain of his powers to the ministers.

He shall replace, should the occasion arise, the President of the Republic as the Chairman of the councils and committees provided for under Article 15.

He may, in exceptional instances, replace him as the chairman of a meeting of the Council of Ministers by virtue of an explicit delegation and for a specific agenda.

Article 22 - The acts of the Premier shall be countersigned, when circumstances so require, by the ministers responsible for their execution.

Article 23 - Les fonctions de membre du Gouvernement sont incompatibles avec l'exercice de tout mandat parlementaire, de toute fonction de représentation professionnelle à caractère national et de tout emploi public ou de toute activité professionnelle.

Une loi organique fixe les conditions dans lesquelles il est pourvu au remplacement des titulaires de tels mandats, fonctions ou emplois.

Le remplacement des membres du Parlement a lieu conformément aux dispositions de l'article 25.

TITRE IV

Le Parlement

Article 24 - Le Parlement comprend l'Assemblée Nationale et le Sénat.

Les députés à l'Assemblée Nationale sont élus au suffrage direct.

Le Sénat est élu au suffrage indirect. Il assure la représentation des collectivités territoriales de la République. Les Français établis hors de France sont représentés au Sénat.

Article 25 - Une loi organique fixe la durée des pouvoirs de chaque assemblée, le nombre de ses membres, leur indemnité, les conditions d'éligibilité, le régime des inéligibilités et incompatibilités.

Elle fixe également les conditions dans lesquelles sont élues les personnes appelées à assurer, en cas de vacance du siège, le remplacement des députés ou des sénateurs jusqu'au renouvellement général ou partiel de l'assemblée à laquelle ils appartenaient.

Article 23 - The functions of member of the Government shall be incompatible with the exercise of any parliamentary mandate, with the holding of any office, at the national level, in business, professional or labor organizations, and with any public employment or professional activity.

An organic law shall determine the conditions under which the holders of such mandates, functions or employments shall be replaced.

The replacement of the members of Parliament shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

TITLE IV

The Parliament

Article 24 - The Parliament shall comprise the National Assembly and the Senate.

The deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct suffrage.

The Senate shall be elected by indirect suffrage. It shall ensure the representation of the territorial units of the Republic. Frenchmen living outside France shall be represented in the Senate.

Article 25 - An organic law shall determine the term for which each Assembly is elected, the number of its members, their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility and the system of ineligibilities and incompatibilities.

It shall likewise determine the conditions under which, in the case of a vacancy in either Assembly, persons shall be elected to replace the deputy or senator whose seat has been vacated until the holding of new complete or partial elections to the Assembly concerned.

Article 26 - Aucun membre du Parlement ne peut être poursuivi, recherché, arrêté, détenu ou jugé à l'occasion des opinions ou votes émis par lui dans l'exercice de ses fonctions.

Aucun membre du Parlement ne peut, pendant la durée des sessions, être poursuivi ou arrêté en matière criminelle ou correctionnelle qu'avec l'autorisation de l'Assemblée dont il fait partie, sauf le cas de flagrant délit.

Aucun membre du Parlement ne peut, hors session, être arrêté qu'avec l'autorisation du bureau de l'Assemblée dont il fait partie, sauf le cas de flagrant délit, de poursuites autorisées ou de condamnation définitive.

La détention ou la poursuite d'un membre du Parlement est suspendue si l'Assemblée dont il fait partie le requiert.

Article 27 - Tout mandat impératif est nul.

Le droit de vote des membres du Parlement est personnel.

La loi organique peut autoriser exceptionnellement la délégation de vote. Dans ce cas nul ne peut recevoir délégation de plus d'un mandat.

Article 28 - Le Parlement se réunit de plein droit en deux sessions ordinaires par an.

La première session commence le premier mardi d'octobre et prend fin le troisième vendredi de décembre.

La seconde session s'ouvre le dernier mardi d'avril; sa durée ne peut excéder trois mois.

Article 26 - No member of Parliament may be prosecuted, sought, arrested, detained or tried as a result of the opinions or votes expressed by him in the exercise of his functions.

No member of Parliament may, during parliamentary session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal or minor offenses without the authorization of the Assembly of which he is a member except in the case of flagrante delicto.

When Parliament is not in session, no member of Parliament may be arrested without the authorization of the Secretariat of the Assembly of which he is a member, except in the case of flagrante delicto, of authorized prosecution or of final conviction.

The detention or prosecution of a member of Parliament shall be suspended if the Assembly of which he is a member so demands.

Article 27 - Any compulsory vote shall be null and void.

The right to vote of the members of Parliament shall be personal.

The organic law may, under exceptional circumstances, authorize the delegation of a vote. In this case, no member may be delegated more than one vote.

Article 28 - Parliament shall convene by right in two ordinary sessions a year.

The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday of October and shall end on the third Friday of December.

The second session shall open on the last Tuesday of April; it may not last longer than three months.

Article 29 - Le Parlement est réuni en session extraordinaire à la demande du Premier Ministre ou de la majorité des membres composant l'Assemblée Nationale, sur un ordre du jour déterminé.

Lorsque la session extraordinaire est tenue à la demande des membres de l'Assemblée Nationale, le décret de clôture intervient dès que le Parlement a épuisé l'ordre du jour pour lequel il a été convoqué et au plus tard douze jours à compter de sa réunion.

Le Premier Ministre peut seul demander une nouvelle session avant l'expiration du mois qui suit le décret de clôture.

Article 30 - Hors les cas dans lesquels le Parlement se réunit de plein droit, les sessions extraordinaires sont ouvertes et closes par décret du Président de la République.

Article 31 - Les membres du Gouvernement ont accès aux deux Assemblées, ils sont entendus quand ils le demandent.

Ils peuvent se faire assister par des commissaires du Gouvernement.

Article 32 - Le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale est élu pour la durée de la législature. Le Président du Sénat est élu après chaque renouvellement partiel.

Article 33 - Les séances des deux Assemblées sont publiques. Le compte rendu intégral des débats est publié au Journal Officiel.

Chaque Assemblée peut siéger en comité secret à la demande du Premier Ministre ou d'un dixième de ses membres.

Article 29 - Parliament shall convene in extraordinary session at the request of the Premier or of the majority of the members comprising the National Assembly, to consider a specific agenda.

When an extraordinary session is held at the request of the members of the National Assembly, the closure decree shall take effect as soon as the Parliament has exhausted the agenda for which it was called, and at the latest twelve days from the date of its meeting.

Only the Premier may ask for a new session before the end of the month following the closure decree.

Article 30 - Apart from cases in which Parliament meets by right, extraordinary sessions shall be opened and closed by decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 31 - The members of the Government shall have access to the two Assemblies. They shall be heard when they so request.

They may call for the assistance of commissioners of the government.

Article 32 - The President of the National Assembly shall be elected for the duration of the legislature. The President of the Senate shall be elected after each partial re-election [of the Senate].

Article 33 - The meetings of the two Assemblies shall be public. An in extenso report of the debates shall be published in the Journal Officiel.

Each Assembly may sit in secret committee at the request of the Premier or of one tenth of its members.

TITRE V

Des rapports entre le Parlement et le Gouvernement

Article 34 - La loi est votée par le Parlement.

La loi fixe les règles concernant :

- les droits civiques et les garanties fondamentales accordées aux citoyens pour l'exercice des libertés publiques; les sujétions imposées par la Défense Nationale aux citoyens en leur personne et en leurs biens;

- la nationalité, l'état et la capacité des personnes, les régimes matrimoniaux, les successions et libéralités;

- la détermination des crimes et délits ainsi que les peines qui leur sont applicables; la procédure pénale; l'amnistie; la création de nouveaux ordres de juridiction et le statut des magistrats;

- l'assiette, le taux et les modalités de recouvrement des impositions de toutes natures; le régime d'émission de la monnaie.

La loi fixe également les règles concernant:

- le régime électoral des assemblées parlementaires et des assemblées locales;

- la création de catégories d'établissements publics;

- les garanties fondamentales accordées aux fonctionnaires civils et militaires de l'Etat;

- les nationalisations d'entreprises et les transferts de propriété d'entreprises du secteur public au secteur privé.

TITLE V

On Relations Between Parliament and the Government

Article 34 - The law shall be voted by Parliament.

The law shall establish the regulations concerning :

- civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to the citizens for the exercise of their public liberties; the obligations imposed by the national defense upon the person and property of citizens;

- nationality, status and legal capacity of persons, marriage contracts, inheritance and gifts;

- determination of crimes and misdemeanors as well as the penalties imposed therefor; criminal procedure; amnesty; the creation of new juridical systems and the status of magistrates;

- the basis, the rate and the methods of collecting taxes of all types; the issuance of currency.

The law likewise shall determine the regulations concerning:

- the electoral system of the Parliamentary Assemblies and the local assemblies;

- the establishment of categories of public institutions;

- the fundamental guarantees granted to civil and military personnel employed by the State;

- the nationalization of enterprises and the transfers of the property of enterprises from the public to the private sector.

La loi détermine les principes fondamentaux :

- de l'organisation générale de la défense nationale;

- de la libre administration des collectivités locales, de leurs compétences et de leurs ressources;

- de l'enseignement;

- du régime de la propriété, des droits réels et des obligations civiles et commerciales;

- du droit du travail, du droit syndical et de la sécurité sociale.

Les lois de finances déterminent les ressources et les charges de l'Etat dans les conditions et sous les réserves prévues par une loi organique.

Des lois de programme déterminent les objectifs de l'action économique et sociale de l'Etat.

Les dispositions du présent article pourront être précisées et complétées par une loi organique.

Article 35 - La déclaration de guerre est autorisée par le Parlement.

Article 36 - L'état de siège est décrété en conseil des ministres.

Sa prorogation au delà de douze jours ne peut être autorisée que par le Parlement.

Article 37 - Les matières autres que celles qui sont du domaine de la loi ont un caractère réglementaire.

The law shall determine the fundamental principles of :

- the general organization of national defense;

- the free administration of local communities, of their competencies and their resources;

- education;

- property rights, civil and commercial obligations;

- legislation pertaining to employment, unions and social security.

The financial laws shall determine the financial resources and obligations of the State under the conditions and with the reservations to be provided for by an organic law.

Laws pertaining to national planning shall determine the objectives of the economic and social action of the State.

The provisions of the present article may be detailed and supplemented by an organic law.

Article 35 - Parliament shall authorize the declaration of war.

Article 36 - Martial law shall be decreed in a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Its prorogation beyond twelve days may be authorized only by Parliament.

Article 37 - Matters other than those that fall within the domain of law shall be of a regulatory character.

Les textes de forme législative intervenus en ces matières peuvent être modifiés par décrets pris après avis du Conseil d'Etat. Ceux de ces textes qui interviendraient après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Constitution ne pourront être modifiés par décret que si le Conseil Constitutionnel a déclaré qu'ils ont un caractère réglementaire en vertu de l'alinéa précédent.

Article 38 - Le Gouvernement peut, pour l'exécution de son programme, demander au Parlement l'autorisation de prendre par ordonnances, pendant un délai limité, des mesures qui sont normalement du domaine de la loi.

Les ordonnances sont prises en Conseil des Ministres après avis du Conseil d'Etat. Elles entrent en vigueur dès leur publication mais deviennent caduques si le projet de loi de ratification n'est pas déposé devant le Parlement avant la date fixée par la loi d'habilitation.

A l'expiration du délai mentionné au premier alinéa du présent article, les ordonnances ne peuvent plus être modifiées que par la loi dans les matières qui sont du domaine législatif.

Article 39 - L'initiative des lois appartient concurremment au Premier Ministre et aux membres du Parlement.

Les projets de loi sont délibérés en Conseil des Ministres après avis du Conseil d'Etat et déposés sur le bureau de l'une des deux Assemblées. Les projets de loi de finances sont soumis en premier lieu à l'Assemblée Nationale.

Article 40 - Les propositions et amendements formulés par les membres du Parlement ne sont pas recevables lorsque leur adoption aurait pour conséquence soit une diminution des ressources publiques, soit la création ou l'aggravation d'une charge publique.

Legislative texts concerning these matters may be modified by decrees issued after consultation with the Council of State. Those legislative texts which shall be passed after the entry into force of the present Constitution shall be modified by decree only if the Constitutional Council has stated that they have a regulatory character as defined in the preceding paragraph.

Article 38 - The Government may, in order to carry out its program, ask Parliament for authorization to take through ordinances, during a limited period, measures that are normally within the domain of law.

The ordinances shall be enacted in meetings of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State. They shall come into force upon their publication but shall become null and void if the bill for their ratification is not submitted to Parliament before the date set by the enabling act.

At the expiration of the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of the present article, the ordinances may be modified only by the law in those matters which are within the legislative domain.

Article 39 - The Premier and the members of Parliament alike shall have the right to initiate legislation.

Government bills shall be discussed in the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State and shall be filed with the secretariat of one of the two Assemblies. Finance bills shall be submitted first to the National Assembly.

Article 40 - The bills and amendments introduced by the members of Parliament shall be inadmissible when their adoption would have as a consequence either a diminution of public financial resources or the creation or increase of public expenditure.

Article 41 - S'il apparaît au cours de la procédure législative qu'une proposition ou un amendement n'est pas du domaine de la loi ou est contraire à une délégation accordée en vertu de l'article 38, le Gouvernement peut opposer l'irrecevabilité.

En cas de désaccord entre le Gouvernement et le Président de l'Assemblée intéressée, le Conseil Constitutionnel, à la demande de l'un ou de l'autre, statue dans un délai de huit jours.

Article 42 - La discussion des projets de loi porte, devant la première Assemblée saisie, sur le texte présenté par le Gouvernement.

Une Assemblée saisie d'un texte voté par l'autre Assemblée, délibère sur le texte qui lui est transmis.

Article 43 - Les projets et propositions de loi sont, à la demande du Gouvernement ou de l'Assemblée qui en est saisie, envoyés pour examen à des commissions spécialement désignées à cet effet.

Les projets et propositions pour lesquels une telle demande n'a pas été faite sont envoyés à l'une des commissions permanentes dont le nombre est limité à six dans chaque Assemblée.

Article 44 - Les membres du Parlement et le Gouvernement ont le droit d'amendement.

Après l'ouverture du débat, le Gouvernement peut s'opposer à l'examen de tout amendement qui n'a pas été antérieurement soumis à la commission.

Si le Gouvernement le demande, l'Assemblée saisie se prononce par un seul vote sur tout ou partie du texte en discussion en ne retenant que les amendements proposés ou acceptés par le Gouvernement.

Article 41 - If it shall appear in the course of the legislative procedure that a Parliamentary bill or an amendment is not within the domain of law or is contrary to a delegation granted by virtue of Article 38, the Government may declare its inadmissibility.

In case of disagreement between the Government and the President of the Assembly concerned, the Constitutional Council, upon the request of one or the other, shall rule within a time limit of eight days.

Article 42 - The discussion of bills shall pertain, in the first Assembly to which they have been referred, to the text presented by the Government.

An Assembly given a text passed by the other Assembly shall deliberate on the text that is transmitted to it.

Article 43 - Government and Parliamentary bills shall, at the request of the Government or of the Assembly concerned, be sent for study to committees especially designated for this purpose.

Government and Parliamentary bills for which such a request has not been made shall be sent to one of the permanent committees, the number of which is limited to six in each Assembly.

Article 44 - Members of Parliament and of the Government have the right of amendement.

After the opening of the debate, the Government may oppose the examination of any amendment which has not previously been submitted to committee.

If the Government so requests, the Assembly concerned shall decide, by a single vote, on all or part of the text under discussion, retaining only the amendments proposed or accepted by the Government.

Article 45 - Tout projet ou proposition de loi est examiné successivement dans les deux Assemblées du Parlement en vue de l'adoption d'un texte identique.

Lorsque, par suite d'un désaccord entre les deux Assemblées, un projet ou une proposition de loi n'a pu être adopté après deux lectures par chaque Assemblée ou, si le Gouvernement a déclaré l'urgence, après une seule lecture par chacune d'entre elles, le Premier Ministre a la faculté de provoquer la réunion d'une commission mixte paritaire chargée de proposer un texte sur les dispositions restant en discussion.

Le texte élaboré par la commission mixte peut être soumis par le Gouvernement pour approbation aux deux Assemblées. Aucun amendement n'est recevable, sauf accord du Gouvernement.

Si la commission mixte ne parvient pas à l'adoption d'un texte commun ou si ce texte n'est pas adopté dans les conditions prévues à l'alinéa précédent, le Gouvernement peut, après une nouvelle lecture par l'Assemblée Nationale et par le Sénat, demander à l'Assemblée Nationale de statuer définitivement. En ce cas, l'Assemblée Nationale peut reprendre soit le texte élaboré par la commission mixte, soit le dernier texte voté par elle, modifié le cas échéant par un ou plusieurs des amendements adoptés par le Sénat.

Article 46 - Les lois auxquelles la Constitution confère le caractère de lois organiques sont votées et modifiées dans les conditions suivantes:

Le projet ou la proposition n'est soumis à la délibération et au vote de la première Assemblée saisie qu'à l'expiration d'un délai de quinze jours après son dépôt.

Article 45 - Every Government or Parliamentary bill shall be examined successively in the two Assemblies of Parliament with a view to the adoption of an identical text.

When, as a result of disagreement between the two Assemblies, it has been impossible to adopt a Government or Parliamentary bill after two readings by each Assembly, or, if the Government has declared the matter urgent, after a single reading by each of them, the Premier shall have the right to bring about a meeting of a joint committee composed of an equal number from both Assemblies charged with the task of proposing a text on the matters still under discussion.

The text elaborated by the joint committee may be submitted by the Government for approval of the two Assemblies. No amendment shall be admissible except by agreement with the Government.

If the joint committee does not succeed in adopting a common text, or if this text is not adopted under the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Government may, after a new reading by the National Assembly and by the Senate, ask the National Assembly to rule definitively. In this case, the National Assembly may reconsider either the text elaborated by the joint committee, or the last text voted by it, modified when circumstances so require by one or several of the amendments adopted by the Senate.

Article 46 - The laws that the Constitution characterizes as organic shall be passed and amended under the following conditions:

A Government or Parliamentary bill shall be submitted to the deliberation and to the vote of the first Assembly notified only at the expiration of a period of fifteen days following its introduction.

La procédure de l'article 45 est applicable. Toutefois, faute d'accord entre les deux Assemblées, le texte ne peut être adopté par l'Assemblée Nationale en dernière lecture qu'à la majorité absolue de ses membres.	The procedure of Article 45 shall be applicable. Nevertheless, lacking an agreement between the two Assemblies, the text may be adopted by the National Assembly on final reading only by an absolute majority of its members.
Les lois organiques relatives au Sénat doivent être votées dans les mêmes termes par les deux Assemblées.	The organic laws relative to the Senate must be passed in the same manner by the two Assemblies.
Les lois organiques ne peuvent être promulgées qu'après déclaration par le Conseil Constitutionnel de leur conformité à la Constitution.	The organic laws may be promulgated only after a declaration by the Constitutional Council on their constitutionality.
Article 47 - Le Parlement vote les projets de loi de finances dans les conditions prévues par une loi organique.	Article 47 - The Parliament shall pass finance bills under the conditions to be stipulated by an organic law.
Si l'Assemblée Nationale ne s'est pas prononcée en première lecture dans le délai de quarante jours après le dépôt d'un projet, le Gouvernement saisit le Sénat qui doit statuer dans un délai de quinze jours. Il est ensuite procédé dans les conditions prévues à l'article 45.	Should the National Assembly fail to reach a decision on first reading within a time limit of forty days after a bill has been filed, the Government shall refer it to the Senate, which must rule within a time limit of fifteen days. The procedure set forth in Article 45 shall then be followed.
Si le Parlement ne s'est pas prononcé dans un délai de soixante-dix jours, les dispositions du projet peuvent être mises en vigueur par ordonnance.	Should Parliament fail to reach a decision within a time limit of seventy days, the provisions of the bill may be enforced by ordinance.
Si la loi de finances fixant les ressources et les charges d'un exercice n'a pas été déposée en temps utile pour être promulgée avant le début de cet exercice, le Gouvernement demande d'urgence au Parlement l'autorisation de percevoir les impôts et ouvre par décret les crédits se rapportant aux services votés.	Should the finance bill establishing the resources and expenditures of a fiscal year not be filed in time for it to be promulgated before the beginning of that fiscal year, the Government shall urgently request Parliament for the authorization to collect the taxes and shall make available by decree the funds needed to meet the Government commitments already voted.
Les délais prévus au présent article sont suspendus lorsque le Parlement n'est pas en session.	The time limits stipulated in the present article shall be suspended when the Parliament is not in session.

La Cour des Comptes assiste le Parlement et le Gouvernement dans le contrôle de l'exécution des lois de finances.

Article 48 - L'ordre du jour des Assemblées comporte, par priorité et dans l'ordre que le Gouvernement a fixé, la discussion des projets de loi déposés par le Gouvernement et des propositions de loi acceptées par lui.

Une séance par semaine est réservée par priorité aux questions des membres du Parlement et aux réponses du Gouvernement.

Article 49 - Le Premier Ministre, après délibération du Conseil des Ministres, engage devant l'Assemblée Nationale la responsabilité du Gouvernement sur son programme ou éventuellement sur une déclaration de politique générale.

L'Assemblée Nationale met en cause la responsabilité du Gouvernement par le vote d'une motion de censure. Une telle motion n'est recevable que si elle est signée par un dixième au moins des membres de l'Assemblée Nationale. Le vote ne peut avoir lieu que quarante-huit heures après son dépôt. Seuls sont recensés les votes favorables à la motion de censure, qui ne peut être adoptée qu'à la majorité des membres composant l'Assemblée. Si la motion de censure est rejetée, ses signataires ne peuvent en proposer une nouvelle au cours de la même session, sauf dans le cas prévu à l'alinéa ci-dessous.

Le Premier Ministre peut, après délibération du Conseil des Ministres, engager la responsabilité du Gouvernement devant l'Assemblée Nationale sur le vote d'un texte. Dans ce cas, ce texte est considéré comme adopté, sauf si une motion de censure, déposée dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivent, est votée dans les conditions prévues à l'alinéa précédent.

The Audit Office shall assist Parliament and the Government in supervising the implementation of the finance laws.

Article 48 - The discussion of the bills filed or agreed upon by the Government shall have priority on the agenda of the Assemblies in the order determined by the Government.

One meeting a week shall be reserved, by priority, for questions asked by members of Parliament and for answers by the Government.

Article 49 - The Premier, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, shall make the Government responsible, before the National Assembly, for its program or, should the occasion arise, for a declaration of general policy.

When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, the responsibility of the Government shall thereby be questioned. Such a motion is admissible only if it is signed by at least one tenth of the members of the National Assembly. The vote may not take place before forty-eight hours after the motion has been filed. Only the votes that are favorable to a motion of censure shall be counted; the motion of censure may be adopted only by a majority of the members comprising the Assembly. Should the motion of censure be rejected, its signers may not introduce another motion of censure during the same session, except in the case provided for in the paragraph below.

The Premier may, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, make the Government responsible before the National Assembly for the adoption of a given text. In this case, this text shall be considered as adopted, unless a motion of censure, filed during the twenty-four hours that follow, is carried under the conditions provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Le Premier Ministre a la faculté de demander au Sénat l'approbation d'une déclaration de politique générale.

Article 50 - Lorsque l'Assemblée Nationale adopte une motion de censure ou lorsqu'elle désapprouve le programme ou une déclaration de politique générale du Gouvernement, le Premier Ministre doit remettre au Président de la République la démission du Gouvernement.

Article 51 - La clôture des sessions ordinaires ou extraordinaires est de droit retardée pour permettre, le cas échéant, l'application des dispositions de l'article 49.

TITRE VI

Des traités et accords internationaux

Article 52 - Le Président de la République négocie et ratifie les traités.

Il est informé de toute négociation tendant à la conclusion d'un accord international non soumis à ratification.

Article 53 - Les traités de paix, les traités de commerce, les traités ou accords relatifs à l'organisation internationale, ceux qui engagent les finances de l'Etat, ceux qui modifient des dispositions de nature législative, ceux qui sont relatifs à l'état des personnes, ceux qui comportent cession, échange ou adjonction de territoire, ne peuvent être ratifiés ou approuvés qu'en vertu d'une loi.

Ils ne prennent effet qu'après avoir été ratifiés ou approuvés.

Nulle cession, mul échange, nulle adjonction de territoire n'est valable sans le consentement des populations intéressées.

The Premier shall have the right to request the Senate for approval of a declaration of general policy.

Article 50 - When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, or when it disapproves the program or a declaration of general policy of the Government, the Premier must hand the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic.

Article 51 - The closure of ordinary or extraordinary sessions shall by right be delayed, should the occasion arise, in order to permit the application of the provisions of Article 49.

TITLE VI

On Treaties and International Agreements

Article 52 - The President of the Republic shall negotiate and ratify treaties.

He shall be informed of all negotiations leading to the conclusion of an international agreement not subject to ratification.

Article 53 - Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties or agreements relative to international organization, those that commit the finances of the State, those that modify provisions of a legislative nature, those relative to the status of persons, those that call for the cession, exchange or addition of territory may be ratified or approved only by a law.

They shall go into effect only after having been ratified or approved.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory shall be valid without the consent of the populations concerned.

Article 54 - Si le Conseil Constitutionnel, saisi par le Président de la République, par le Premier Ministre ou par le Président de l'une ou l'autre Assemblée, a déclaré qu'un engagement international comporte une clause contraire à la Constitution, l'autorisation de le ratifier ou de l'approuver ne peut intervenir qu'après la revision de la Constitution.

Article 55 - Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie.

TITRE VII

Le Conseil Constitutionnel

Article 56 - Le Conseil Constitutionnel comprend neuf membres, dont le mandat dure neuf ans et n'est pas renouvelable. Le Conseil Constitutionnel se renouvelle par tiers tous les trois ans. Trois des membres sont nommés par le Président de la République, trois par le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale, trois par le Président du Sénat.

En sus des neuf membres prévus ci-dessus, font de droit partie à vie du Conseil Constitutionnel les anciens Présidents de la République.

Le Président est nommé par le Président de la République. Il a voix prépondérante en cas de partage.

Article 57 - Les fonctions de membre du Conseil Constitutionnel sont incompatibles avec celles de ministre ou de membre du Parlement. Les autres incompatibilités sont fixées par une loi organique.

Article 54 - If the Constitutional Council, the matter having been referred to it by the President of the Republic, by the Premier, or by the President of one or the other Assembly, shall declare that an international commitment contains a clause contrary to the Constitution, the authorization to ratify or approve this commitment may be given only after amendment of the Constitution.

Article 55 - Treaties or agreements duly ratified or approved shall, upon their publication, have an authority superior to that of laws, subject, for each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party.

TITLE VII

The Constitutional Council

Article 56 - The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members, whose mandates shall last nine years and shall not be renewable. One third of the membership of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Three of its members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the National Assembly, three by the President of the Senate.

In addition to the nine members provided for above, former Presidents of the Republic shall be members ex officio for life of the Constitutional Council.

The President shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. He shall have the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Article 57 - The office of member of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of minister or member of Parliament. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 58 - Le Conseil Constitutionnel veille à la régularité de l'élection du Président de la République.

Il examine les réclamations et proclame les résultats du scrutin.

Article 59 - Le Conseil Constitutionnel statue, en cas de contestations, sur la régularité de l'élection des députés et des sénateurs.

Article 60 - Le Conseil Constitutionnel veille à la régularité des opérations de référendum et en proclame les résultats.

Article 61 - Les lois organiques, avant leur promulgation, et les règlements des Assemblées parlementaires, avant leur mise en application, doivent être soumis au Conseil Constitutionnel, qui se prononce sur leur conformité à la Constitution.

Aux mêmes fins, les lois peuvent être déférées au Conseil Constitutionnel, avant leur promulgation, par le Président de la République, le Premier Ministre ou le Président de l'une ou l'autre Assemblée.

Dans les cas prévus aux deux alinéas précédents, le Conseil Constitutionnel doit statuer dans le délai d'un mois. Toutefois, à la demande du Gouvernement, s'il y a urgence, ce délai est ramené à huit jours.

Dans ces mêmes cas, la saisine du Conseil Constitutionnel suspend le délai de promulgation.

Article 58 - The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the election of the President of the Republic.

It shall examine complaints and shall announce the results of the vote.

Article 59 - The Constitution Council shall rule, in the case of disagreement, on the regularity of the election of deputies and senators.

Article 60 - The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the referendum procedure and shall announce the results thereof.

Article 61 - Organic laws, before their promulgation, and regulations of the parliamentary Assemblies, before they come into application, must be submitted to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their constitutionality.

To the same end, laws may be submitted to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation, by the President of the Republic, the Premier or the President of one or the other Assembly.

In the cases provided for by the two preceding paragraphs, the Constitutional Council must make its ruling within a time limit of one month. Nevertheless, at the request of the Government, in case of urgency, this period shall be reduced to eight days.

In these same cases, referral to the Constitutional Council shall suspend the time limit for promulgation.

Article 62 - Une disposition déclarée inconstitutionnelle ne peut être promulguée ni mise en application.

Les décisions du Conseil Constitutionnel ne sont susceptibles d'aucun recours. Elles s'imposent aux pouvoirs publics et à toutes les autorités administratives et juridictionnelles.

Article 63 - Une loi organique détermine les règles d'organisation et de fonctionnement du Conseil Constitutionnel, la procédure qui est suivie devant lui et notamment les délais ouverts pour le saisir de contestations.

Article 62 - A provision declared unconstitutional may not be promulgated or implemented.

The decisions of the Constitutional Council may not be appealed to any jurisdiction whatsoever. They must be recognized by the public powers and by all administrative and juridical authorities.

Article 63 - An organic law shall determine the rules of organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council, the procedure to be followed before it, and in particular of the periods of time allowed for laying disputes before it.

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TITRE VIII

De l'autorité judiciaire

Article 64 - Le Président de la République est garant de l'indépendance de l'autorité judiciaire.

Il est assisté par le Conseil supérieur de la magistrature.

Une loi organique porte statut des magistrats.

Les magistrats du siège sont inamovibles.

Article 65 - Le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature est présidé par le Président de la République. Le Ministre de la Justice en est le vice-président de droit. Il peut suppléer le Président de la République.

Le Conseil Supérieur comprend en outre neuf membres désignés par le Président de la République dans les conditions fixées par une loi organique.

Le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature fait des propositions pour les nominations de magistrats du siège à la Cour de Cassation et pour celles de Premier Président de Cour d'Appel. Il donne son avis dans les conditions fixées par la loi organique sur les propositions du Ministre de la Justice relatives aux nominations des autres magistrats du siège. Il est consulté sur les grâces dans les conditions fixées par une loi organique.

Le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature statue comme conseil de discipline des magistrats du siège. Il est alors présidé par le Premier Président de la Cour de Cassation.

Article 66 - Nul ne peut être arbitrairement détenu.

TITLE VIII

On Judicial Authority

Article 64 - The President of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority.

He shall be assisted by the High Council of the Judiciary.

An organic law shall determine the status of magistrates.

Magistrates may not be removed from office.

Article 65 - The High Council of the Judiciary shall be presided over by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Justice shall be its Vice President ex officio. He may preside in place of the President of the Republic.

The High Council shall, in addition, include nine members appointed by the President of the Republic in conformity with the conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall present nominations for judges of the Court of Cassation [Supreme Court of Appeal] and for First Presidents of courts of appeal. It shall give its opinion under the conditions to be determined by an organic law on proposals of the Minister of Justice relative to the nominations of the other judges. It shall be consulted on questions of pardon under conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall act as a disciplinary council for judges. In such cases, it shall be presided over by the First President of the Court of Cassation.

Article 66 - No one may be arbitrarily detained.

L'autorité judiciaire, gardienne de la liberté individuelle, assure le respect de ce principe dans les conditions prévues par la loi.

TITRE IX

La Haute Cour de Justice

Article 67 - Il est institué une Haute Cour de Justice.

Elle est composée de membres élus, en leur sein et en nombre égal, par l'Assemblée Nationale et par le Sénat après chaque renouvellement général ou partiel de ces Assemblées. Elle élit son président parmi ses membres.

Une loi organique fixe la composition de la Haute Cour, les règles de son fonctionnement ainsi que la procédure applicable devant elle.

Article 68 - Le Président de la République n'est responsable des actes accomplis dans l'exercice de ses fonctions qu'en cas de haute trahison. Il ne peut être mis en accusation que par les deux Assemblées statuant par un vote identique au scrutin public et à la majorité absolue des membres les composant; il est jugé par la Haute Cour de Justice.

Les membres du Gouvernement sont pénalement responsables des actes accomplis dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions et qualifiés crimes ou délits au moment où ils ont été commis. La procédure définie ci-dessus leur est applicable ainsi qu'à leurs complices dans le cas de complot contre la sûreté de l'Etat. Dans les cas prévus au présent alinéa, la Haute Cour est liée par la définition des crimes et délits ainsi que par la détermination des peines telles qu'elles résultent des lois pénales en vigueur au moment où les faits ont été commis.

The judicial authority, gardian of individual liberty, shall ensure the respect of this principle under the conditions stipulated by law.

TITLE IX

The High Court of Justice

Article 67 - A High Court of Justice shall be instituted.

It shall be composed, in equal number, of members elected, from among their membership, by the National Assembly and by the Senate after each general or partial election to these Assemblies. It shall elect its President from among its members.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the High Court, its rules, as well as the procedure to be applied before it.

Article 68 - The President of the Republic shall not be held accountable for actions performed in the exercise of his office except in the case of high treason. He may be indicted only by the two Assemblies ruling by identical vote in open balloting and by an absolute majority of the members of said Assemblies. He shall be tried by the High Court of Justice.

The members of the Government shall be criminally liable for actions performed in the exercise of their office and rated as crimes or misdemeanors at the time they were committed. The procedure defined above shall be applied to them, as well as to their accomplices, in case of a conspiracy against the security of the State. In the cases provided for by the present paragraph, the High Court shall be bound by the definition of crimes and misdemeanors, as well as by the determination of penalties, as they are established by the criminal laws in force when the acts are committed.

TITRE X

Le Conseil Economique et Social

Article 69 - Le Conseil Economique et Social, saisi par le Gouvernement, donne son avis sur les projets de loi, d'ordonnance ou de décret, ainsi que sur les propositions de loi qui lui sont soumis.

Un membre du Conseil Economique et Social peut être désigné par celui-ci pour exposer devant les Assemblées parlementaires l'avis du Conseil sur les projets ou propositions qui lui ont été soumis.

Article 70 - Le Conseil Economique et Social peut être également consulté par le Gouvernement sur tout problème de caractère économique ou social intéressant la République ou la Communauté. Tout plan ou tout projet de loi de programme à caractère économique ou social lui est soumis pour avis.

Article 71 - La composition du Conseil Economique et Social et ses règles de fonctionnement sont fixées par une loi organique.

TITRE XI

Des collectivités territoriales

Article 72 - Les collectivités territoriales de la République sont les communes, les départements, les territoires d'Outre-Mer. Toute autre collectivité territoriale est créée par la loi.

Ces collectivités s'administrent librement par des conseils élus et dans les conditions prévues par la loi.

TITLE X

The Economic and Social Council

Article 69 - The Economic and Social Council, at the referral of the Government, shall give its opinion on the Government bills, ordinances and decrees, as well as on the Parliamentary bills submitted to it.

A member of the Economic and Social Council may be designated by the latter to present, before the Parliamentary Assemblies, the opinion of the Council on the Government or Parliamentary bills that have been submitted to it.

Article 70 - The Economic and Social Council may likewise be consulted by the Government on any problem of an economic or social character of interest to the Republic or to the Community. Any plan, or any bill dealing with a plan, of an economic or social character shall be submitted to it for its advice.

Article 71 - The composition of the Economic and Social Council and its rules of procedure shall be determined by an organic law.

TITLE XI

On Territorial Units

Article 72 - The territorial units of the Republic shall be the communes, the Departments, and the Overseas Territories. Any other territorial unit shall be created by law.

These units shall be free to govern themselves through elected councils and under the conditions stipulated by law.

Dans les départments et les territoires, le délégué du Gouvernement a la charge des intérêts nationaux, du contrôle administratif et du respect des lois.

Article 73 - Le régime législatif et l'organisation administrative des départements d'Outre-Mer peuvent faire l'objet de mesures d'adaptation nécessitées par leur situation particulière.

Article 74 - Les territoires d'Outre-Mer de la République ont une organisation particulière tenant compte de leurs intérêts propres dans l'ensemble des intérêts de la République. Cette organisation est définie et modifiée par la loi après consultation de l'assemblée territoriale intéressée.

Article 75 - Les citoyens de la République qui n'ont pas le statut civil de droit commun, seul visé à l'article 34, conservent leur statut personnel tant qu'ils n'y ont pas renoncé.

Article 76 - Les territoires d'Outre-Mer peuvent garder leur statut au sein de la République.

S'ils en manifestent la volonté par délibération de leur assemblée territoriale prise dans le délai prévu au premier alinéa de l'article 91, ils deviennent soit départements d'Outre-Mer de la République, soit, groupés ou non entre eux, Etats membres de la Communauté.

In the Departments and the Territories, the Delegate of the Government shall be responsible for the national interests, for administrative supervision, and for seeing that the laws are respected.

Article 73 - Measures of adjustment required by the particular situation of the Overseas Departments may be taken with regard to the legislative system and administrative organization of those Departments.

Article 74 - The Overseas Territories of the Republic shall have a particular organization, taking account of their own interests within the general interests of the Republic. This organization shall be defined and modified by law after consultation with the Territorial Assembly concerned.

Article 75 - Citizens of the Republic who do not have ordinary civil status, the only status referred to in Article 34, may keep their personal status as long as they have not renounced it.

Article 76 - The Overseas Territories may retain their status within the Republic.

If they express the desire to do so by decision of their Territorial Assemblies taken within the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, they shall become either Overseas Departments of the Republic or, organized into groups among themselves or singly, member States of the Community.

TITRE XII

De la Communauté

Article 77 - Dans la Communauté instituée par la présente Constitution, les Etats jouissent de l'autonomie; ils s'administrent eux-mêmes et gèrent démocratiquement et librement leurs propres affaires.

Il n'existe qu'une citoyenneté de la Communauté.

Tous les citoyens sont égaux en droit, quelles que soient leur origine, leur race et leur religion. Ils ont les mêmes devoirs.

Article 78 - Le domaine de la compétence de la Communauté comprend la politique étrangère, la défense, la monnaie, la politique économique et financière commune ainsi que la politique des matières premières stratégiques.

Il comprend en outre, sauf accord particulier, le contrôle de la justice, l'enseignement supérieur, l'organisation générale des transports extérieurs et communs et des télécommunications.

Des accords particuliers peuvent créer d'autres compétences communes ou régler tout transfert de compétence de la Communauté à l'un de ses membres.

Article 79 - Les Etats membres bénéficient des dispositions de l'article 77 dès qu'ils ont exercé le choix prévu à l'article 76.

Jusqu'à l'entrée en vigueur des mesures nécessaires à l'application du présent titre, les questions de compétence commune sont réglées par la République.

TITLE XII

On the Community

Article 77 - In the Community instituted by the present Constitution, the States shall enjoy autonomy; they shall administer themselves and, democratically and freely, manage their own affairs.

There shall be only one citizenship in the Community.

All citizens shall be equal before the law, whatever their origin, their race and their religion. They shall have the same duties.

Article 78 - The Community shall have jurisdiction over foreign policy, defense, the monetary system, common economic and financial policy, as well as the policy on strategic raw materials.

In addition, except by special agreement, control of justice, higher education, the general organization of external and common transport, and telecommunications shall be within its jurisdiction.

Special agreements may establish other common jurisdictions or regulate the transfer of jurisdiction from the Community to one of its members.

Article 79 - The member States shall benefit from the provisions of Article 77 as soon as they have exercised the choice provided for in Article 76.

Until the measures required for implementation of the present title go into force, matters within the common jurisdiction shall be regulated by the Republic.

Article 80 - Le Président de la République préside et représente la Communauté.

Celle-ci a pour organes un Conseil exécutif, un Sénat et une Cour arbitrale.

Article 81 - Les Etats membres de la Communauté participent à l'élection du Président dans les conditions prévues à l'article 6.

Le Président de la République, en sa qualité de Président de la Communauté, est représenté dans chaque Etat de la Communauté.

Article 82 - Le Conseil exécutif de la Communauté est présidé par le Président de la Communauté. Il est constitué par le Premier Ministre de la République, les chefs du Gouvernement de chacun des Etats membres de la Communauté et par les ministres chargés, pour la Communauté, des affaires communes.

Le Conseil exécutif organise la coopération des membres de la Communauté sur le plan gouvernemental et administratif.

L'organisation et le fonctionnement du Conseil exécutif sont fixés par une loi organique.

Article 83 - Le Sénat de la Communauté est composé de délégués que le Parlement de la République et les assemblées législatives des autres membres de la Communauté choisissent en leur sein. Le nombre de délégués de chaque Etat tient compte de sa population et des responsabilités qu'il assume dans la Communauté.

Article 80 - The President of the Republic shall preside over and represent the Community.

The Community shall have , as organs, an Executive Council, a Senate and a Court of Arbitration.

Article 81 - The member States of the Community shall participate in the election of the President according to the conditions stipulated in Article 6.

The President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the Community, shall be represented in each State of the Community.

Article 82 - The Executive Council of the Community shall be presided over by the President of the Community. It shall consist of the Premier of the Republic, the heads of Government of each of the member States of the Community, and of the ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community.

The Executive Council shall organize the cooperation of members of the Community at Government and administrative levels.

The organization and procedure of the Executive Council shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 83 - The Senate of the Community shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community shall choose from among their own membership. The number of delegates of each State shall be determined, taking into account its population and the responsibilities it assumes in the Community.

Il tient deux sessions annuelles qui sont ouvertes et closes par le Président de la Communauté et ne peuvent excéder chacune un mois.

Saisi par le Président de la Communauté, il délibère sur la politique économique et financière commune avant le vote des lois prises en la matière par le Parlement de la République et, le cas échéant, par les assemblées législatives des autres membres de la Communauté.

Le Sénat de la Communauté examine les actes et les traités ou accords internationaux visés aux articles 35 et 53 et qui engagent la Communauté.

Il prend des décisions exécutoires dans les domaines où il a reçu délégation des assemblées législatives des membres de la Communauté. Ces décisions sont promulguées dans la même forme que la loi sur le territoire de chacun des Etats intéressés.

Une loi organique arrête sa composition et fixe ses règles de fonctionnement.

Article 84 - Une Cour arbitrale de la Communauté statue sur les litiges survenus entre les membres de la Communauté.

Sa composition et sa compétence sont fixées par une loi organique.

Article 85 - Par dérogation à la procédure prévue à l'article 89, les dispositions du présent titre qui concernent le fonctionnement des institutions communes sont revisées par des lois votées dans les mêmes termes par le Parlement de la République et par le Sénat de la Communauté.

The Senate of the Community shall hold two sessions a year, which shall be opened and closed by the President of the Community and may not last more than one month each.

The Senate of the Community, upon referral by the President of the Community, shall deliberate on the common economic and financial policy, before laws in these matters are voted upon by the Parliament of the Republic, and, should circumstances so require, by the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall examine the acts and treaties or international agreements, which are specified in Articles 35 and 53, and which commit the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall take enforceable decisions in the domains in which it has received delegation of power from the legislative assemblies of the members of the Community. These decisions shall be promulgated in the same form as the law in the territory of each of the States concerned.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the Senate and its rules of procedure.

Article 84 - A Court of Arbitration of the Community shall rule on litigations occurring among members of the Community.

Its composition and its competence shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 85 - By derogation from the procedure provided for in Article 89, the provisions of the present title that concern the functioning of the common institutions shall be amendable by identical laws passed by the Parliament of the Republic and by the Senate of the Community.

Article 86 - La transformation du statut d'un Etat membre de la Communauté peut être demandée soit par la République, soit par une résolution de l'assemblée législative de l'Etat intéressé confirmée par un référendum local dont l'organisation et le contrôle sont assurés par les institutions de la Communauté. Les modalités de cette transformation sont déterminées par un accord approuvé par le Parlement de la République et l'assemblée législative intéressée.

Dans les mêmes conditions, un Etat membre de la Communauté peut devenir indépendant. Il cesse de ce fait d'appartenir à la Communauté.

Article 87 - Les accords particuliers conclus pour l'application du présent titre sont approuvés par le Parlement de la République et l'assemblée législative intéressée.

Article 86 - A change of status of a member State of the Community may be requested, either by the Republic, or by a resolution of the legislative assembly of the State concerned confirmed by a local referendum, the organization and supervision of which shall be ensured by the institutions of the Community. The modalities of this change shall be determined by an agreement approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Under the same conditions, a member State of the Community may become independent. It shall thereby cease to belong to the Community.

Article 87 - The particular agreements made for the implementation of the present title shall be approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

.../

TITRE XIII

Des accords d'association

Article 88 - La République ou la Communauté peuvent conclure des accords avec des Etats qui désirent s'associer à elle pour développer leurs civilisations.

TITRE XIV

De la revision

Article 89 - L'initiative de la revision de la Constitution appartient concurremment au Président de la République sur proposition du Premier Ministre et aux membres du Parlement.

Le projet ou la proposition de revision doit être voté par les deux assemblées en termes identiques. La revision est définitive après avoir été approuvée par référendum.

Toutefois, le projet de revision n'est pas présenté au référendum lorsque le Président de la République décide de le soumettre au Parlement convoqué en Congrès; dans ce cas, le projet de revision n'est approuvé que s'il réunit la majorité des trois cinquièmes des suffrages exprimés. Le bureau du Congrès est celui de l'Assemblée Nationale.

Aucune procédure de revision ne peut être engagée ou poursuivie lorsqu'il est porté atteinte à l'intégrité du territoire.

La forme républicaine du Gouvernement ne peut faire l'objet d'une revision.

TITLE XIII

On Agreements of Association

Article 88 - The Republic or the Community may make agreements with States that wish to associate themselves with the Community in order to develop their own civilizations.

TITLE XIV

On Amendment

Article 89 - The initiative for amending the Constitution shall belong both to the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Premier and to the members of Parliament.

The Government or Parliamentary bill for amendment must be passed by the two Assemblies in identical terms. The amendment shall become definitive after approval by a referendum.

Nevertheless, the proposed amendment shall not be submitted to a referendum when the President of the Republic decides to submit it to Parliament convened in Congress; in this case, the proposed amendment shall be approved only if it is accepted by a three-fifths majority of the votes cast. The Secretariat of the Congress shall be that of the National Assembly.

No amendment procedure may be undertaken or followed if it is prejudicial to the integrity of the territory.

The republican form of government shall not be the object of an amendment.

TITRE XV

Dispositions transitoires

Article 90 - La session ordinaire du Parlement est suspendue. Le mandat des membres de l'Assemblée Nationale en fonction viendra à expiration le jour de la réunion de l'Assemblée élue en vertu de la présente Constitution.

Le Gouvernement, jusqu'à cette réunion, a seul autorité pour convoquer le Parlement.

Le mandat des membres de l'Assemblée de l'Union Française viendra à expiration en même temps que le mandat des membres de l'Assemblée Nationale actuellement en fonction.

Article 91 - Les institutions de la République prévues par la présente Constitution seront mises en place dans le délai de quatre mois à compter de sa promulgation.

Ce délai est porté à six mois pour les institutions de la Communauté.

Les pouvoirs du Président de la République en fonction ne viendront à expiration que lors de la proclamation des résultats de l'élection prévue par les articles 6 et 7 de la présente Constitution.

Les Etats membres de la Communauté participeront à cette première élection dans les conditions découlant de leur statut à la date de la promulgation de la Constitution.

Les autorités établies continueront d'exercer leurs fonctions dans ces Etats conformément aux lois et règlements applicables au moment de l'entrée en vigueur de la Constitution jusqu'à la mise en place des autorités prévues par leur nouveau régime.

TITLE XV

Temporary Provisions

Article 90 - The ordinary session of Parliament is suspended. The mandate of the members of the present National Assembly shall expire on the day that the Assembly elected under the present Constitution convenes.

Until this meeting, the Government alone shall have the authority to convene Parliament.

The mandate of the members of the Assembly of the French Union shall expire at the same time as the mandate of the members of the present National Assembly.

Article 91 - The institutions of the Republic, provided for by the present Constitution, shall be established within four months counting from the time of its promulgation.

This period shall be extended to six months for the institutions of the Community.

The powers of the President of the Republic now in office shall expire only when the results of the election provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of the present Constitution are proclaimed.

The member States of the Community shall participate in this first election under the conditions derived from their status at the date of the promulgation of the Constitution.

The established authorities shall continue in the exercise of their functions in these States according to the laws and regulations applicable when the Constitution goes into force, until the establishment of the authorities provided for by their new regimes.

Jusqu'à sa constitution définitive, le Sénat est formé par les membres en fonction du Conseil de la République. Les lois organiques qui régleront la constitution définitive du Sénat devront intervenir avant le 31 juillet 1959.

Les attributions conférées au Conseil Constitutionnel par les articles 58 et 59 de la Constitution seront exercées, jusqu'à la mise en place de ce Conseil, par une Commission composée du vice-président du Conseil d'Etat, président, du Premier Président de la Cour de Cassation et du Premier Président de la Cour des Comptes.

Les peuples des Etats membres de la Communauté continuent à être représentés au Parlement jusqu'à l'entrée en vigueur des mesures nécessaires à l'application du titre XII.

Article 92 - Les mesures législatives nécessaires à la mise en place des institutions et, jusqu'à cette mise en place, au fonctionnement des pouvoirs publics seront prises en Conseil des Ministres, après avis du Conseil d'Etat, par ordonnances ayant force de loi.

Pendant le délai prévu à l'alinéa 1er de l'article 91, le Gouvernement est autorisé à fixer par ordonnances ayant force de loi et prises en la même forme le régime électoral des assemblées prévues par la Constitution.

Pendant le même délai et dans les mêmes conditions, le Gouvernement pourra également prendre en toutes matières les mesures qu'il jugera nécessaires à la vie de la Nation, à la protection des citoyens ou à la sauvegarde des libertés.

Until its definitive constitution, the Senate shall consist of the present members of the Council of the Republic. The organic laws that shall determine the definitive constitution of the Senate must be passed before July 31, 1959.

The powers conferred on the Constitutional Council by Articles 58 and 59 of the Constitution shall be exercised, until the establishment of this Council, by a committee composed of the Vice President of the Council of State, as Chairman, the First President of the Court of Cassation, and the First President of the Audit Office.

The peoples of the member States of the Community shall continue to be represented in Parliament until the entry into force of the measures necessary to the implementation of Title XII.

Article 92 - The legislative measures necessary to the establishment of the institutions and, until they are established, to the functioning of the public powers, shall be taken in meetings of the Council of Ministers, after consultation with the Council of State, in the form of ordinances having the force of law.

During the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, the Government shall be authorized to determine, by ordinances having the force of law and passed in the same way, the system of elections to the Assemblies provided for by the Constitution.

During the same period and under the same conditions, the Government may also adopt measures, in all domains, which it may deem necessary to the life of the nation, the protection of citizens or the safeguarding of liberties.

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AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

SERVICE DE PRESSE ET D'INFORMATION

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French Affairs - No. 69 September 1958

TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION

The new draft Constitution maintains the traditional institutions of the Republic--the President of the Republic, the Government, the Parliament and the Judicial Authority--but, at the same time, it introduces a concept of balance and greater separation of powers.

The President of the Republic

The President of the Republic is to be elected by an enlarged electoral college, comprising the members of Parliament, of the General Councils and of the Assemblies of the Overseas Territories, as well as the elected representatives of the municipal councils.

He is given the necessary powers enabling him to act as an arbiter between the Government and Parliament, thus contributing to ministerial stability.

He represents the legitimacy as well as the continuity of the State.

The Government

The Government will possess the means necessary for action, but be responsible to Parliament.

It will be composed of men who must renounce their Parliamentary mandates in order to devote themselves wholeheartedly to their ministerial duties.

The executive power will thus be free from political pressures which used to lead to ministerial instability.

The Parliament

The Parliament will not govern. It is the organ that makes the laws, votes the budget and ratifies treaties.

It guarantees the rights of the opposition and, should the occasion arise, it can force the Government to resign.

The Judicial Authority

No one may be arbitrarily detained. The judicial authority, guardian of individual liberty, sees that this principle is respected under the conditions determined by law.

The President of the Republic is the guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority. He is assisted in this task by the High Council of the Judiciary.

WHY A NEW CONSTITUTION?

The aim of the new Constitution is to give to the Government the means of governing, and to Frenchmen the feeling that governmental authority exists.

During the Occupation, French governmental institutions were destroyed. Thus, in 1945, the problem was to remake these institutions.

Were they merely to go back to the Constitution of 1875,or to erect new institutions?

Thus the first question asked of Frenchmen by the Provisional Government under the leadership of General de Gaulle, in the referendum of October 21, 1945, was: "Do you want a new Constitution?"

Ninety-six percent of the French answered: "YES."

Who was going to make the new Constitution? A sovereign Assembly elected while the country was still swayed by the passions that dominated it immediately following the Liberation? - or else the sovereign people?

This was the second question asked by the de Gaulle Government, in the same referendum of October 21, 1945, in the following terms: "Do you want the Constituent Assembly to have limited powers and to submit the results of its work to your popular approval?"

Sixty-seven percent of the French answered: "YES."

The Constituent Assembly prepared a draft, which concentrated all the powers in the hands of a single Assembly.

This draft was rejected by the referendum of May 5, 1946.

A second Constituent Assembly took, as a basis for discussion, the text drawn up by the first Assembly and made a few superficial changes in it.

This draft was submitted to a referendum on October 13, 1946. The results were as follows:

- 9,297,000 Frenchmen, or 35.3% of the electorate voted for the draft;
- 8,165,000 Frenchmen, or 31 % of the electorate voted against the draft;
- 8,520,000 Frenchmen, or 32.4% of the electorate abstained from voting;

Thus it was 35.3% of the French electorate who voted in favor of the Constitution of October 27, 1946.

Opinions of French National Leaders on the Constitution of 1946

As early as August 27, 1946, General de Gaulle came out against the draft Constitution then under consideration, in a statement given to the press in which he emphasized that this draft "denies the Government the maximum independence and cohesion, without which it would be merely an organism divided against itself."

For their part, the political leaders who governed France between 1946 and 1958 experienced governmental instability at first hand and, one after the other, came out for thoroughgoing reform of the institutions.

Edgar Faure - "On June 17, 1951, by universal suffrage, the people expressed its desire for extensive amendment of the Constitution. The initiative rests with you, but I should feel I were failing in my duty if I did not remind you of the urgency of the problem. I believe, in all conscience, that this amendment, and amelioration of our working methods must be two of our main concerns and that they condition the future of our institutions." (Speech of Investiture, January 17, 1952)

Antoine Pinay - "Extensive amendment of the Constitution is necessary. Various proposals have been put before the Assembly. The duty of the Government will be to remind it of the necessity of acting quickly... We must render the Government effective without taking anything away from the Republic... We must put an end to the instability that disrupts the nation and throws discredit on our institutions in the eyes of foreign countries." (Speech of Investiture, March 6, 1952)

Paul Reynaud - "Ministerial instability, of the proportions it has attained among us, is an obstacle to the recovery of France and places us, as you all know, in an inferior position in the world... It is true that amendments to the Constitution are in the making--and I am pleased by this--but the fact is that for a year and a half this has led to nothing! I ask you to render the right of dissolution effective." (Speech of Investiture, May 27, 1953)

Pierre Mendès-France - "The repetition of political crises is only the deep-seated sign of the malady from which the country is suffering... I do not conceal from myself and I do not conceal from you the difficulty of effecting these reforms... I shall ask Parliament, the only judge in the matter, to examine very soon the extensive constitutional amendment, so often announced, so often promised and so often postponed..." (Speech of Investiture, June 3, 1953)

Georges Bidault - "The Government of the nation must be stronger than habits, even if they are consecrated by time. The Government of the Republic must be stronger than special interests, even if they are united in a coalition. Ministers are not under the orders of their administrations, it is just the reverse. I shall ask that the study of the draft constitutional amendments be hastened. The necessity of amendment is no longer disputed." (Speech of Investiture, June 10, 1955)

Christian Pineau - "The Government is ready to facilitate discussion and the placing on the agenda of all bills, including those concerned with amending the Constitution. In my opinion, a democratic regime cannot live if its authority is parceled out among a considerable number of groups that are eager, and rightfully so, to defend their own special interests... I should like to acquaint you with the Government's determination to apply itself to the task of restoring the authority of the State." (Speech of Investiture, February 18, 1955)

Guy Mollet - "The first problem is that of the reform of our institutions. As I was partly responsible for drawing up the present Constitution, it is harder for me than for many of you to judge it severely. I readily recognize, however, the necessity of making certain imperative modifications..." (Speech of Investiture, January 31, 1956)

Pierre Bourgès-Maunoury - "The authority of the State must be reinforced; the structures of the French Union must be adapted. While amendment of the Constitution is necessary, the problem posed by the method of voting can no longer be evaded." (Speech of Investiture, June 12, 1957)

René Coty, President of the Republic, spoke out on his accession to office, confronting Parliament with the necessity and the urgency of reform of the institutions.

"Faced with the growing seriousness and complexity of the problems that assail us from all sides, who could deny the necessity of strengthening, through continuity, the authority of the Government of the Republic? You will know how to provide for this. Otherwise the State would soon be in danger, and the State, we too often forget, is the Republic; it is our country." (Message to Parliament, January 19, 1954)

In contact with the responsibilities of his office, he became more insistent:

"However harmful ministerial instability may be, even worse is the fact that, in the course of their fleeting existence, the successive heads of the Government of France see the confidence and the authority with which they have been invested questioned constantly and on every issue, and, day after day, they are so harried and harassed that too often--the strongest and most gifted have not escaped it--they are mentally and physically exhausted." (Dunkirk, October 15, 1955)

As the crisis grew more acute, the President of the Republic spoke more specifically:

"We shall observe that France is the country where the executive power is most defenseless against the legislative power, whereas by reason of the diversity and changeability of a public opinion, too often heated, and of the scope and gravity of our problems, we, more than others, have need of governmental continuity and authority." (Strasbourg, July 8, 1957)

The Attempts at Reform

Twice the Parliament attemped to reform the Constitution of 1946. The first attempt was begun on November 30, 1950 with the adoption, by the National Assembly, of a resolution making possible the amendment of eleven articles. These eleven amended articles were not adopted on final reading until November 30, 1954. Experience showed, however, that the amendments provided for by this first revision were inadequate.

Shortly before its dissolution in December 1955, the second legislature started the procedure of amendment with respect to three matters: the duration of Parliamentary sessions, the right of initiative of the deputies regarding expenditures, and amendment of the vote of confidence.

On June 1, 1958, this new set of amendments had not yet become law. Furthermore, the texts passed by the National Assembly and sent to the Council of the Republic were by no means adequate to the need for thoroughgoing reform.

THE REFERENDUM

The power to adopt a Constitution belongs to the people.

The referendum is a traditionally democratic means of consulting the people. The Constitution of 1946 itself provided for a referendum in constitutional matters.

After General de Gaulle had been invested as head of the Government on June 1, 1958, he received full powers from the National Assembly with the primary mission of preparing a new Constitution. In order to prevent this new Constitution from once more being swamped in the mire of parliamentary procedure, General de Gaulle requested and obtained the Assembly's agreement that the draft prepared by the Government be submitted directly to the people through a referendum.

The Constitutional Law of June 3, 1958 empowered the Government to draw up a draft constitutional law based on the following five principles:

> "1. Universal suffrage alone is the source of power. It is from universal suffrage or from bodies elected thereby that the legislative power and the executive power are derived;
>
> "2. The executive power and the legislative power must be separate and apart so that the Government and the Parliament can, each for its own part and on its own responsibility, assume its full powers;
>
> "3. The Government must be responsible to the Parliament;

> "4. The judicial authority must remain independent, so that it will be in a position to ensure respect for the basic freedoms as they are defined by the Preamble to the Constitution of 1946 and by the Declaration of the Rights of Man to which it refers;
>
> "5. The Constitution must make it possible to organize the relations of the Republic with the peoples associated with it."

A preliminary text was drafted by a committee of juridical experts presided over by M. Michel Debré, Minister of Justice, and then submitted for study to a small interministerial working group.

The juridical experts then modified the bill, taking into account the decisions of the interministerial working group. This text was then approved by the entire Cabinet under the chairmanship of General de Gaulle on July 26.

By a decree of July 16, 1958, a Consultative Constitutional Committee was established to study this draft which was submitted to it by Premier de Gaulle on July 29. This Committee was composed of 39 members, 16 of whom represented the National Assembly, 10 represented the Council of the Republic and 13 were high government officials and juridical experts.

On August 30, the proposals of the Committee, together with the original draft, were referred to the Council of State.

The final draft, taking into consideration recommendations made by the Constitutional Committee, on the one hand, and the Council of State, on the other, was adopted by the Government, meeting in a Council of Ministers on September 4.

The draft Constitution will be submitted to a referendum on September 28, 1958, in which all the Departments of Metropolitan France, and the Overseas Departments and Territories of the Republic will take part.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE NEW INSTITUTIONS

The President of the Republic

--He represents the highest authority of the nation.

--A political arbiter, he ensures the stability of the institutions.

--He appoints the Premier and accepts his resignation after the National Assembly has adopted a motion of censure.

--He may request the National Assembly for a second reading of a bill.

--He may request the people to express its opinion: on the text of a law, through a referendum; through new elections after dissolution of the National Assembly.

--He is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

--In time of national emergency he has exceptional powers at his disposal after consultation with the Constitutional Council.

--He is the President of the Community to be instituted between France and the peoples associated with her destiny.

He receives his authority to assume this great responsibility from the people through an enlarged electoral college, comprising, as in the past, the members of Parliament, of the General Councils, of the Assemblies of the Overseas Territories, as well as the elected representatives of the municipal councils.

This electoral college numbers approximately 80,000 people. All the mayors of France belong to it. So as to ensure fair representation of the population of large cities, "presidential electors" from these cities will be added to the General Councillors and the municipal councillors.

The Parliament

In conformity with republican tradition, Parliament is composed of two houses:

--The National Assembly, elected by direct universal suffrage;

--The Senate, elected by indirect universal suffrage. The Senate ensures the representation of the territorial units of the Republic.

The Parliament performs the traditional legislative functions:

--It passes the laws.

--It acts as a check on the action of the Government, which is responsible to it. The National Assembly can force the Government to resign by adopting a motion of censure.

--It determines the regulations concerning civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted French citizens for the exercise of their public liberties.

Various reforms tending to increase the efficiency of the work of Parliament have been provided for:

--Parliamentary absenteeism is ended, since the deputies must vote in person.

--New rules of procedure are introduced into the legislative debates; the Assembly discusses Government bills by priority.

Parliamentary sessions are shorter because the work of the legislature is rigorously organized:

--Parliament meets, by right, in two sessions a year.

--Parliament may meet in extraordinary session:

- at the request of the Premier;
- at the request of the majority of the members of the National Assembly.

The Government

--The Government determines and carries out the policy of the nation.

--It has at its disposal the administration and the armed forces.

--It may not declare war without the authorization of Parliament.

A distinction made between the domain of law and the domain of regulation enables the Government to take promptly the measures necessary for the current administration of the country's affairs:

--The budget must be voted before January 1 of the year during which it will be applied.

--The exercise of the office of minister is incompatible with that of deputy or of senator, an arrangement which ensures the separation of powers between the executive and the legislative branches.

The action of the Government is controled by Parliament; the Government may be forced to resign by a motion of censure passed by an absolute majority of the members of the National Assembly. The rules governing the motion of censure prevent Parliament from "harassing" the Government.

A Community Is Instituted Between Metropolitan France and the Overseas Peoples

--The Community is founded on the principle of the self-determination of peoples.

--Equality of rights among its members is ensured.

--The Community is consulted at the time of referendums.

--There is only one common citizenship.

--The members of the Community are all represented in the common institutions.

The institutions of the Community comprise:

- --a President of the Community who is the President of the Republic;
- --an executive body of the Community, composed of the Ministers of all the Governments;
- --a Senate of the Community, composed of delegates from the Assemblies of the member countries;
- --a Court of Arbitration charged with seeing that the common institutions function properly.

The Constitutional Council

A Constitutional Council is established, which is responsible for seeing that the Constitution is respected. It plays somewhat the same role as the Supreme Court in the United States in matters pertaining to the Constitution. It is charged with seeing that:

- --The President of the Republic is elected in accordance with the Constitution;
- --The members of Parliament are elected as provided in the Constitution;
- --Referendums are carried out in a Constitutional manner;
- --The text of organic laws and the rules of procedure of the Assemblies respect the Constitution.

The Constitutional Council is consulted in the case of national emergency.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

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FRENCH AFFAIRS - No. 67 September 1958

ORGANIZATION OF THE REFERENDUM
OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1958

The de Gaulle Government, which was invested by the National Assembly on June 1, 1958, received from Parliament -- by a vote of 350 to 161 in the National Assembly and 256 to 30 in the Council of the Republic -- a mandate to prepare a draft Constitution to be submitted to a referendum in Metropolitan France, in Algeria, in the Overseas Departments (1) and in the Overseas Territories of the Republic. (2)

The final text of the draft Constitution (3) was adopted by the Council of Ministers on September 3, 1958 and will be submitted to a referendum on September 28, 1958.

In Algeria, however, in order to remedy the difficulties caused by the distance from the polling place and the present state of communications, the date may be advanced to September 26 or 27, so that the votes may be tallied in the Overseas Departments and the Overseas Territories at the same time as in Metropolitan France.

A national board of elections will conduct the general tally of votes. The final results will be proclaimed no later than 12:00 noon, October 4, 1958.

IN METROPOLITAN FRANCE AND THE OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Voting will take place by universal suffrage. All citizens 21 years of age or over that are duly registered on the electoral rolls, including members of the armed forces, may vote. The closing date of these rolls has been set at September 6, 1958.

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(1) Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Réunion.

(2) a- Territories comprising French West Africa: Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Niger.
b- Territories comprising French Equatorial Africa: Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, Chad.
c- Ungrouped Territories: Madagascar, Comoro Islands, French Somaliland, New Caledonia, French Polynesia

(3) See French Affairs No. 66, "Final Draft of the Constitution to be Submitted to a Referendum on September 28, 1958."

People will vote in the district of their legal residence, but the infirm, the seriously ill, sailors and French citizens residing abroad may vote by absentee ballot.

Campaigning with Regard to the Referendum

Decree No. 58-741 of August 20, 1958 specifies the conditions under which political parties and groups may carry on their campaigns.

The opening date of this campaign is set at September 7.

Billboard space, and French radio and television time will be made available to:

- political parties

- groups constituted under the form of association registered at the date of publication of that decree, whose statutory aim is the organization or the reform of the institutions and whose action extends over the whole of the national territory.

According to this same decree, there will be a commission composed as follows: a member of the Council of State, chairman, who will have the deciding vote; a Councillor of the Court of Cassation; a representative of the Minister of the Interior and a representative of the Minister of Information. This commission will examine the requests and draw up the list of the political parties and groups authorized to campaign with regard to the referendum.

The commission will also draw by lots the order in which French radio and television time will be assigned to the authorized political parties and groups, which may designate a representative to be present during this operation.

An administrative order of September 5, 1958 determines the conditions under which the political parties and groups may campaign over radio and television: 46 broadcasts are scheduled between September 10 and September 25, at the rate of 4 for each working day. Each authorized party and group will have at its disposal a 5-minute period of radio time and an equal amount of television time.

Organization of the Election

The voters of Metropolitan France and of the Overseas Departments will cast their ballots on September 28.

The election will last for one day only. The polls will open at 8:00 A.M. and close at 6:00 P.M. In certain communes, however, in order to make it easier for the voters to exercise their rights, the closing of the polls may be postponed until 8:00 P.M.

Each party or group authorized to campaign may delegate a permanent representative to each polling place, who will be authorized to supervise voting operations.

Voters will be given two ballots, printed on white paper:

- Do you approve the Constitution that is being proposed to you by the Government of the Republic? YES

- Do you approve the Constitution that is being proposed to you by the Government of the Republic? NO

In the Overseas Departments, the ballots bearing the reply "YES" and the ballots bearing the reply "NO," as do the ballots of Metropolitan France, will, however, be printed on paper of different colors.

The votes will be counted immediately following the closing of the polls. Tellers will be appointed under the conditions specified for general elections, with the representatives of the parties and authorized groups taking the place usually occupied by delegates of the lists of candidates.

The election returns from the communes will be centralized by a board of elections with headquarters in the capital of each Department.

This board of elections, headed by a member of the Courts and Tribunals, will be composed of two justices of the peace appointed by the First President of the Court of Appeal.

The board of elections must finish its work no later than midnight, September 30.

A national board of elections will conduct the general tally of the votes and will proclaim the result of the referendum.

The national board of elections will be composed of the First President of the Court of Cassation, chairman; of two members of the Council of State and of two Councillors of the Court of Cassation, appointed by order of the Minister of Justice.

The final results of the referendum will be proclaimed no later than 12:00 noon, October 4, 1958.

IN ALGERIA AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SAHARA

The voters, being French citizens, are governed by the same laws as French citizens of Metropolitan France.

The referendum, because it is being carried out on a larger scale than any previous election and also because of the circumstances relative to maintaining public order, raises problems that require special solutions.

It was with the aim of conducting the vote under conditions of absolute freedom and secrecy, despite the special circumstances that prevail in Algeria, that the texts relative to the organization of the referendum in Algeria were drawn up.

Essentially, it a matter of making it possible for the voters to come freely to the polls, despite terrorist pressure, and to spare them the risks of traveling too great a distance. The army will be responsible for this.

As in Metropolitan France, in order to ensure the secrecy of the vote and to guarantee the sincerity and the dignity of the election, civilian supervision has been provided for.

A central control commission, with headquarters in Algiers, will rule without appeal on all disputes arising in connection with the referendum. It is to be headed by M. Hoppenot, Ambassador of France, Councillor of State, former Permanent Delegate of France to the United Nations. (4) Its vice presidents are M. Costa, a Councillor at the Court of Cassation in Paris, M. Conquet, a general inspector of the Administration of the Army, and M. Mahdi, President of the Chamber of the Algiers Court of Appeal. Twelve members complete this commission, comprising,of course, both Moslems and persons of European origin. Finally, M. de Bresson, Public Prosecutor, has been named Secretary General of the Commission. The substitute for the Public Prosecutor from the Tribunal of the Seine Department has been named alternate Secretary General.

In order to ensure these conditions, the Council of Ministers has adopted the following 4 decrees:

Decree No. 58-736 of August 20, 1958

The referendum will be held the same day as in Metropolitan France. Nevertheless, in certain zones that are distant or dangerous, the polls may open on September 26 or 27, in order to ensure the safety of the voters in all the polling places.

In the same spirit, and in order to spare the voters the necessity of traveling too far, polling places may be set up successively and at specific hours at different locations within the election district. These boards of inspectors must include a delegate from the departmental control commission.

Moslem women will vote in special polling places where the board of inspectors will be composed of women.

---

(4) Speaking over the radio on September 11, M. Hoppenot, said:
"The expression 'freedom and sincerity of the vote' means: that no voter may be either hindered from voting or forced to vote; that each voter is free to vote 'yes' or 'no'; that his vote will remain strictly secret; that his choice must be the choice of a free man or a free woman exercising, according to his own conscience, a right inseparable from his dignity as a citizen.
"This expression also means that during the period that precedes the voting, public meetings may be freely held, unless they imply a serious and specific threat to law and order; that free expression may be given to all opinions, provided they do not incite to hatred and violence; that French and foreign journalists may freely fulfil their role of giving information and that their freedom to come and go will be curtailed only by the demands of law and order."

Decree No. 58-735 of August 20, 1958

An exceptional procedure for registration on the electoral rolls in the Algerian Departments has been instituted, which states that requests for registration may be accepted until the tenth day preceding the election of September 28.

Decree No. 58-738 of August 20, 1958

This decree extends to Algeria the regulations valid in Metropolitan France with regard to the conditions under which the political parties and groups may carry on their campaign.

A central control commission will perform the functions that, in France, are performed by the special campaign commission.

Departments of the Oases and of Saoura: provisions similar to those for Algeria have been made by Decree No. 58-751 and 58-752 of August 20, 1958.

Voting Procedure

Voters will be given ballots similar to those of Metropolitan France, but of different colors. The "YES" ballot will be white, and the "NO" ballot will be violet.

The question asked will be worded in the three languages of French, Arabic and Kabyle.

In the Departments of the Oases and of Saoura, each ballot will be worded in both French and Arabic.

The sealing and safeguarding of the ballot boxes, as well as the counting of the votes, which will take place on September 28 regardless of the date on which voting began in the polling places, will be ensured under the supervision of a departmental control commission or of its delegates. (See Decree No. 58-737.)

The votes will be counted in public by counting commissions constituted by the present mayors of the communes in the election district and by two delegates of the departmental control commission, one of whom, by right, will be chairman.

In the Departments of the Oases and of Saoura, the commissions will be constituted by the heads of the communes of the election district who are present, and by two delegates appointed by the departmental control and tallying commission, one of whom, by right, shall be chairman.

Decree No. 58-737 of August 20, 1958

This last decree institutes the control commissions and determines their duties and powers.

1 - At the central level, the commission, sitting at Algiers and presided over by M. Hoppenot, will conduct the tally of the votes and will transmit the results to the national commission in Paris.

2 - At the departmental level, control commissions will be set up in each of the 15 Departments, each one composed of a president chosen from among the members of the central commission and from 4 to 8 members appointed by order of the President of the Council, after consultation with the president of the central commission. Like the central commission, these will comprise both Moslem and European members. They may send control commissions into each arrondissement.

THE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Since the populations of the Overseas Territories enjoy French citizenship, and have already voted several times -- notably in the elections for their territorial assemblies, held on the basis of universal suffrage on March 31, 1957 -- the organization of the referendum is thereby made easier. For this reason, the closing of the electoral rolls has been set at August 31.

Campaigning with Regard to the Referendum

As in Metropolitan France, a Decree, No. 58-744 of August 20, specifies the conditions under which the political parties and registered associations, whose statutory aim is the organization or the reform of the institutions, may carry on their campaigns.

The methods of campaigning will be determined by administrative orders of the High Commissioners of the Republic in the groups of Territories, -- such as French West Africa -- and of the heads of Territories in the ungrouped Territories.

The opening date of the campaign has been set at September 7.

Organization of the Election

The voters of the Overseas Territories will be summoned on September 28, 1958.

The polls will open at 8:00 A.M. Nevertheless, in certain administrative circumscriptions and communes, in order to make it easier for the voters to exercise their rights, the polls may be opened earlier. In any case, they will close at 6:00 P.M.

Just as in Metropolitan France, each political group authorized to campaign has the right to supervise all voting operations.

Voters will be given two ballots printed on paper of different colors for each reply and bearing simply the phrase:

- Referendum instituted by the Constitutional Law of June 3, 1958. YES
- Referendum instituted by the Constitutional Law of June 3, 1958. NO

The ballots will be counted in each polling place immediately following the closing of the polls. The tellers will be appointed according to the conditions stipulated for the elections that have previously been held in these Territories.

Each board of inspectors will transmit the results by the fastest possible means to the head of the administrative circumscription, who, in turn, will forward them to the tallying commission of the Territory.

A tallying commission charged with centralizing the results will have headquarters in the capital of each Territory. It will be headed by a judge appointed by the First President of the Court of Appeal or by the President of the Appellate Jurisdiction that takes its place, and will be composed of two magistrates with the rank of judge. Nevertheless, in Territories where the number of magistrates of the bench is insufficient, the President of the Appellate Jurisdiction may appoint civil servants.

In French West Africa and in French Equatorial Africa, a tallying commission will be set up at each High Commissariat of the Republic. This commission will be formed in the same way as the territorial commissions.

The tallying commissions are to have finished their work no later than midnight, October 2.

As soon as they have finished counting the ballots the tallying commissions will make public the totals of the voting returns in each individual Territory.

The results of the election in each Territory will be transmitted to the national tallying commission at Paris by the High Commissioner of the Republic in French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa and by the heads of the Territories in the ungrouped Territories.

Vaure, Roger

April 11, 1958

Dear Roger:

Very many thanks for sending me an advance copy of the booklet From Reconstruction to Expansion France: 1948-1958.

The booklet interests me very much indeed, and I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roger Vaure
French Embassy
972 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

SERVICE DE PRESSE
ET D'INFORMATION

972 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 7-9700

No. 1055
RV:bam

April 4, 1958

Dear Ed

I am sending you an advance copy of a booklet to be published by my office under the title: "From Reconstruction to Expansion France: 1948-1958."

In preparing this survey of the French economy during the postwar years, we have attempted to present a true picture of some of the achievements as well as the problems of France in the last decade, in the hope of contributing to a better understanding of the present.

From the initial impetus given by the Marshall Plan to the industrial records set in the last few years, the French economy has undergone deep changes and acquired a "new look." That is the story we are trying to tell.

I hope that the booklet will interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Roger

Roger Vaurs
Director

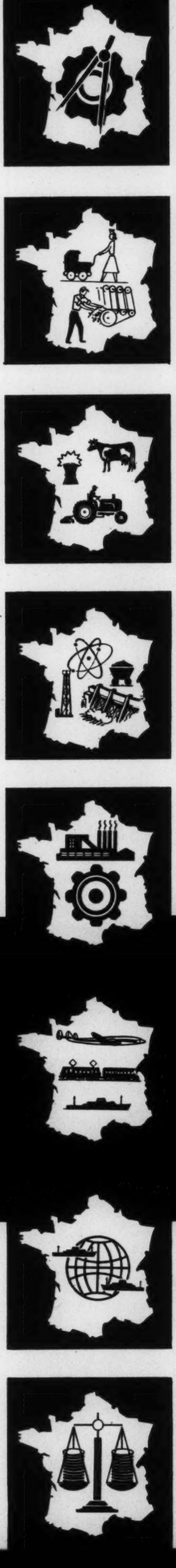
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

FRANCE

FROM RECONSTRUCTION TO EXPANSION

1948 - 1958

ADVANCE COPY



FRANCE
FROM RECONSTRUCTION TO
EXPANSION
1948-1958

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF POST WAR FRANCE

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE - SERVICE DE PRESSE ET D'INFORMATION
972 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
APRIL, 1958

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THE ERA OF RECONSTRUCTION:
1948-1952

These were the years in which the foundations of a new economic age were laid, in which a new start was given to a nation whose production had fallen to half its prewar level as a result of World War II, in which heavy industry had to be almost totally re-equipped, in which a whole system of communications had to be restored.

To tackle so huge a task, the French braced themselves for a quick comeback. The **First Modernization and Equipment Plan** gave the French economy a new "forward look." Under this Plan, handicaps became opportunities. Ruined industries were afforded a chance to re-equip with the most modern machines, to plan ahead instead of merely restoring, to make up for the labor shortage by increased productivity, to meet international competition in old and new markets.

THE
FORWARD
LOOK

Only by planning could capital be properly channeled to the vital sectors of activity and priority given to fulfilling the needs of the basic industries; only by state financing could this be achieved in view of the depletion of personal and corporate savings.

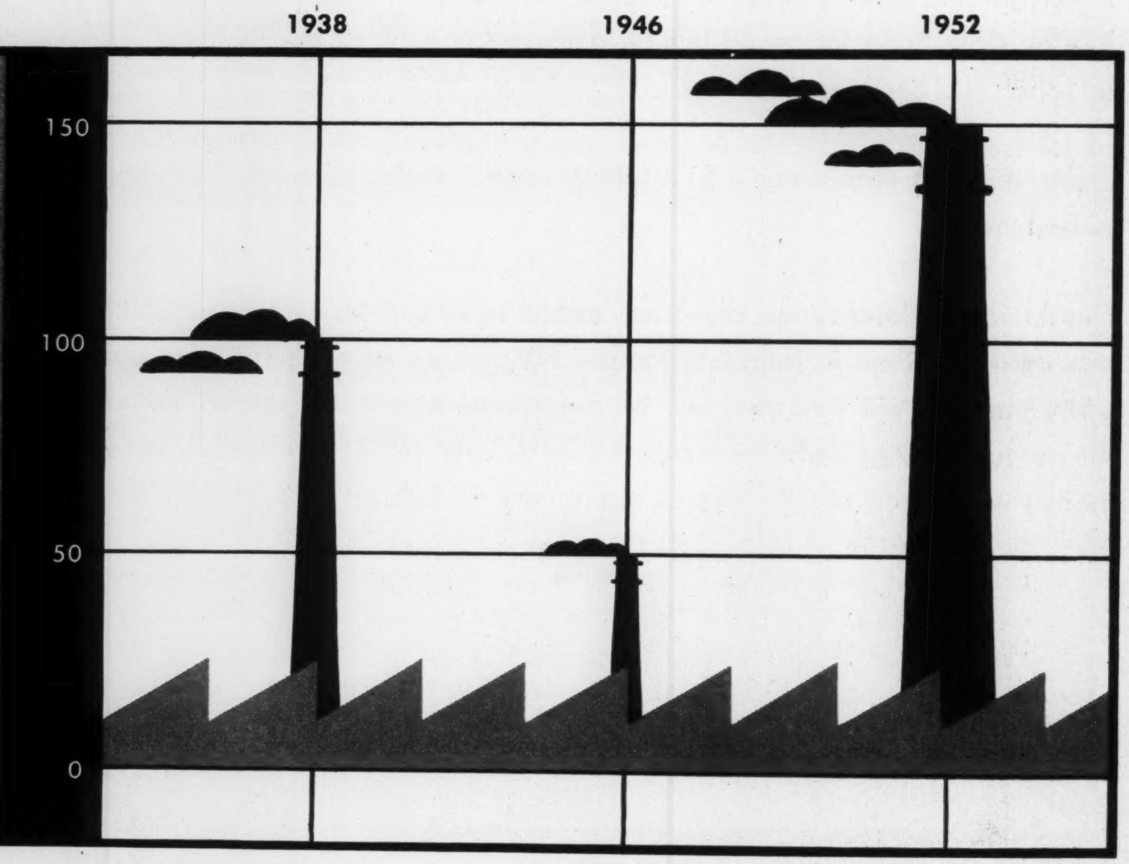
Under the First Plan, nearly $12 billion were invested in equipment and modernization.

Thanks to this long-range planning, today, with a personnel reduced by one third, the French Railroads handle 20% more passenger traffic and 65% more freight than they did before World War II. In the coal mines, the output per man-shift has increased 30% over 1938. The Renault automobile works turn out 4 times as many cars as before the war with only 50% more workers.

U. S. Economic Aid, under the Marshall Plan, in giving the initial impetus to reconstruction, contributed much to the realization of the goal set by the French planners.

Dollar aid made possible the importation of machinery and materials for private and public industries alike when foreign currency reserves were virtually nonexistent. Sums equivalent, in francs, to the value of the goods imported were placed in a Counterpart Fund, which the French Government used to finance, in part, productive investments in power development and heavy industry, for instance.

Between 1948 and 1953, the counterpart of $2.5 billion in economic aid was thus invested through the Modernization and Equipment Fund, representing 45% of the Fund's operations. This does not include, of course, other forms of aid such as offshore procurement, end items, etc., granted by the United States Government to France. During that period, thanks to bold initiative and a lot of hard work, France not only completed the task of reconstruction, but increased her industrial production by 50% above the pre-World War II level.



INDEX OF
INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION

1938 = 100

THE ERA OF EXPANSION: 1953-1958

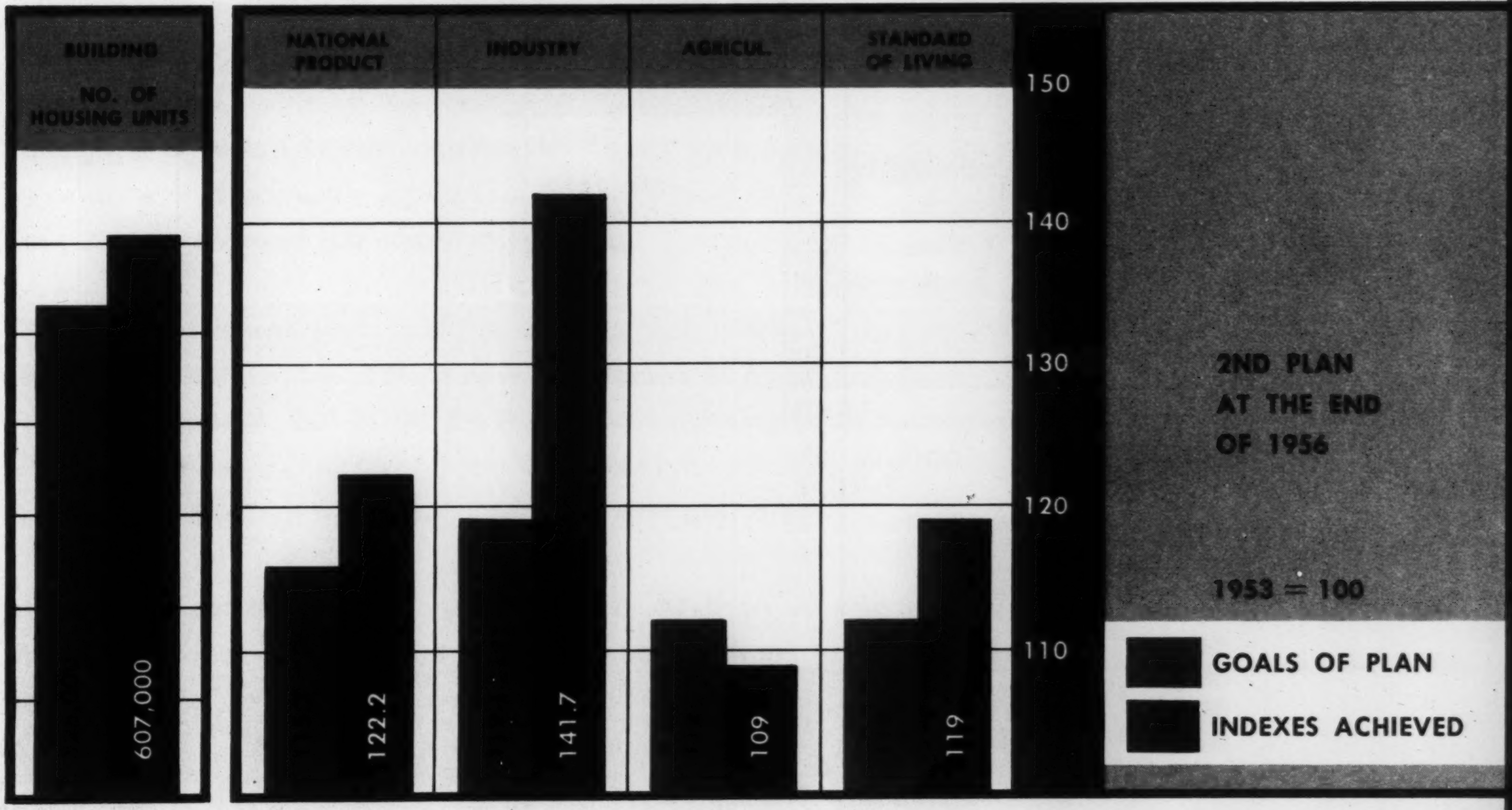
The years 1952-1953 mark the turning point in France's postwar economic development. An all-out reconstruction effort was succeeded by a search for orderly expansion. Currency stabilization and the development of a balanced foreign trade became primary objectives.

The Second Modernization and Equipment Plan (1954-1957) was essentially designed to give impetus to the development of areas where capital investment was lagging and thereby to prime the pump and create new incentives in agriculture, building, certain manufacturing industries and the equipment of the overseas territories, while at the same time maintaining the high level of investment in basic industries.

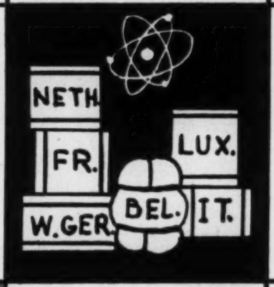
Simultaneously, private capital was to supply a steadily increasing share of the investment, and it was possible to reduce the percentage of public funds in the total investment from 30% in 1952 to 26.8% in 1956.

The basic goal of the Plan, a 25% increase in production in 4 years, was reached well ahead of schedule in many sectors of industry. By the end of 1956, the over-all index of industrial production was 42% above its 1953 level.

SETTING NEW RECORDS

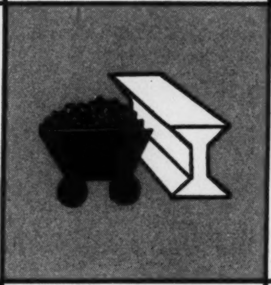


Since the end of the second World War, it had become increasingly urgent to bridge the growing gap between the position of Western Europe and that of the great world economic units. If Europe was to expand economically, it had to merge its various national markets and set up a vast economic zone. France has been in the vanguard of this movement toward economic unification. She has herself initiated a number of the plans for greater integration and belongs to all of the new Western European economic bodies.



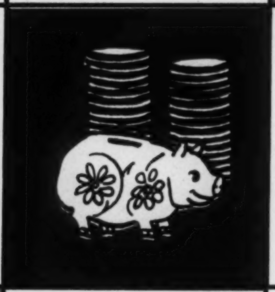
1958

COMMON MARKET AND EURATOM



1952

COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY



1950

EUROPEAN PAYMENTS UNION

1949

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

1948

BIRTH OF O.E.E.C.

As long ago as April 16, 1948, sixteen European states, which were beneficiaries of the American program of economic aid, set up the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). Within the framework of this organization, a European monetary clearing house, the European Payments Union (EPU), was instituted on September 19, 1950.

An important milestone in the construction of a European economic union was the signing, on April 18, 1951, of a Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which had grown out of a plan presented by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time, M. Robert Schuman. Thus six countries of Western Europe — France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg — opened their frontiers to coal and steel. The common market for these commodities came into being during the year of 1952.

In February 1953, the six nations of the Community agreed to the setting up of a European Common Market, gradually eliminating all customs duties and placing a single tariff on the goods imported from foreign countries into the Community. The Common Market, and its sister project, Euratom — a pool of atomic resources for industrial use — became effective January 1st, 1958.

* * * * *

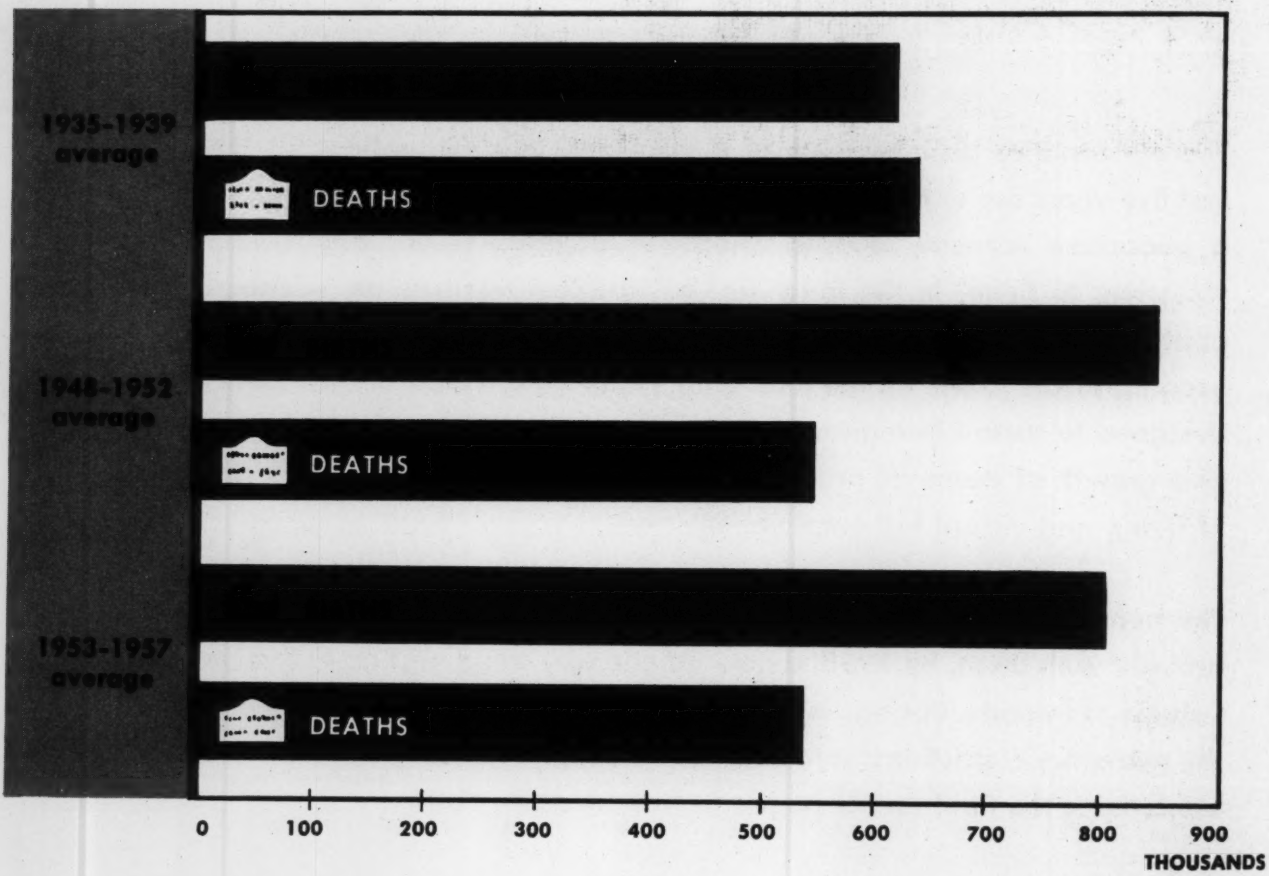
The outstanding achievements of the French economic policies in the last five years are to have averted, through a period of readjustment to a peacetime economy and to international competition, any severe recession; to have, in the long run, organized expansion without containing it. Neither the anti-inflationary policy initiated in 1952 — keeping prices stable till the middle of 1956 — nor temporary measures designed to curtail foreign imports have prevented a steady and massive growth of domestic production, a continuous rise in the standard of living and virtual full employment.

The boom of recent years and the ensuing high level of demand have brought with them, by 1958, a new inflationary trend and an excessive volume of imports. But again, the French are imposing upon themselves the necessary restrictions, confident that the high resiliency of a nation's economy is the final test of its productive strength, that

[illegible]

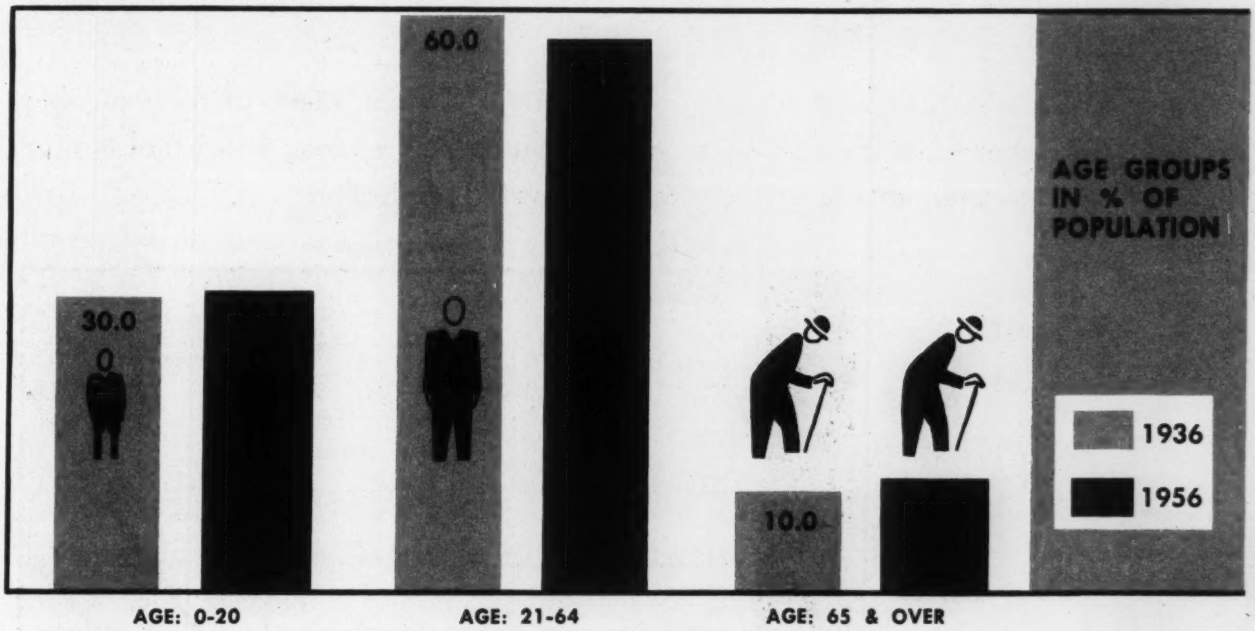
POPULATION GROWTH AND LABOR FORCE

France is faced today with a twofold population problem of which not many people are aware: a birth rate that is higher than at any time since the turn of the century, coupled with a longer life expectancy. Thus, whereas the French population showed a definitely declining trend some twenty years ago, it now leads most European countries in rate of growth. And this new trend is no passing phenomenon, as experienced in most countries after a major war. Although there are fewer young couples today than ten years ago — as a result of the low birth rate in the 1930's and the losses suffered by the male population during World War I — and consequently fewer births, they have proportionately as many children.



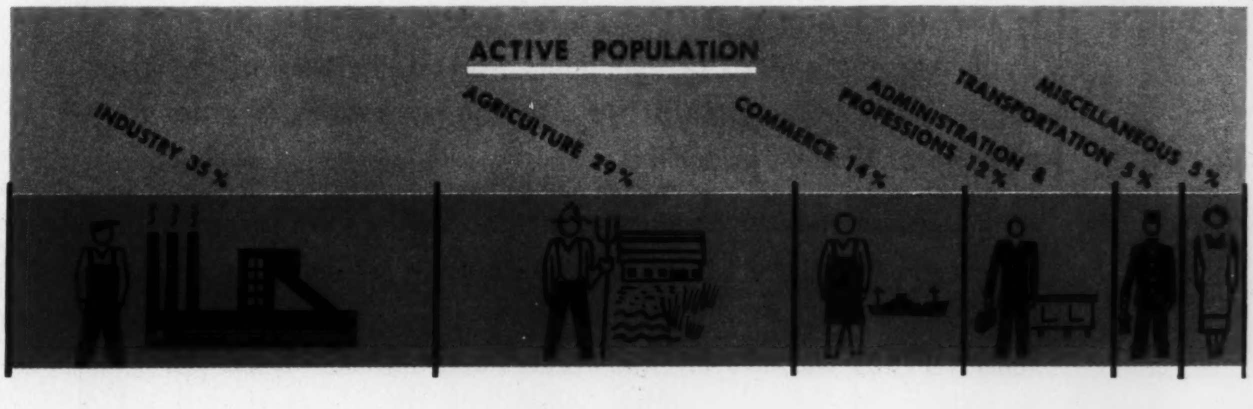
In a little over ten years, the French population has increased by 4 million, reaching a total of 44 million in October 1957. There is one Frenchman for every 10 Europeans, and one for every 62 inhabitants in the world.

The increase in the number of France's younger and older citizens, however, has raised a new problem: the shortage of adults, so to speak. For every 1,000 Frenchmen, there are today only 573 adults (ages 20 through 64) to support 311 children and 116 older people. In 1936, there were about 600 adults for 300 children and 100 persons over 65. It is interesting to compare these figures with those in the United States where, at the present time, only 88 out of every 1,000 inhabitants are in the older age group.

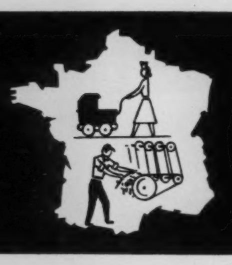


The **active population** of France today is about 20 million, of which about 7 and a half million are women. As in all economically advanced countries, the number of those employed in agriculture is steadily decreasing: 8.9 million in 1910, 7.7 million in 1930, 6.3 million in 1954.

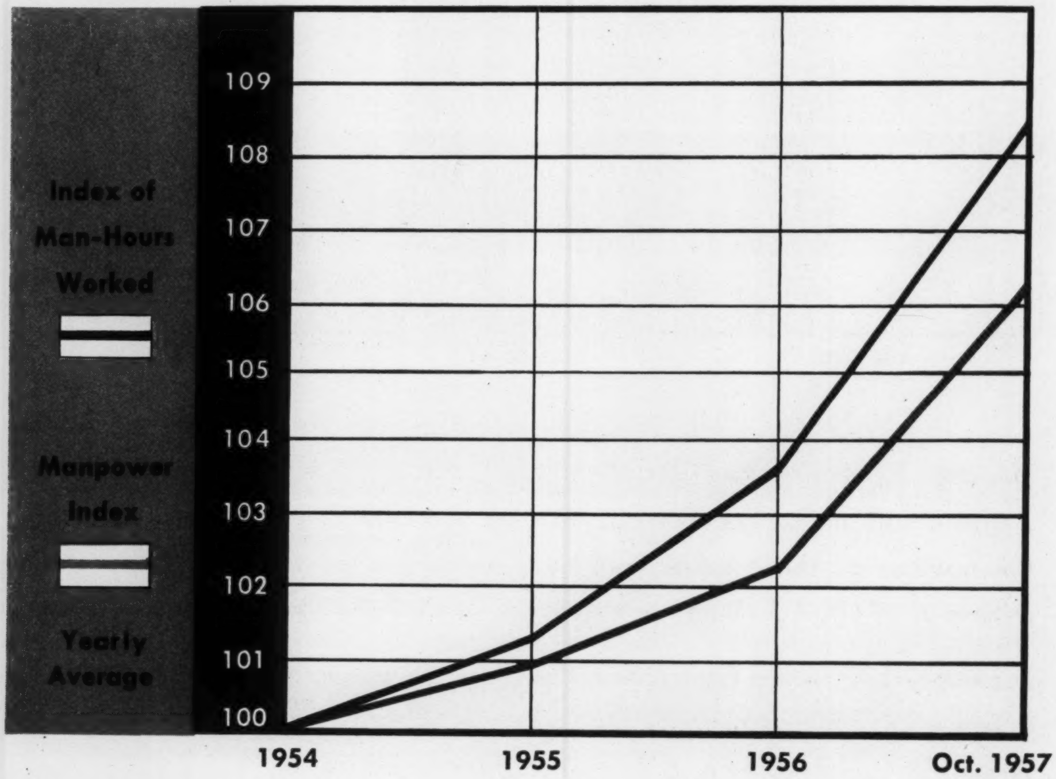
For every 100 active Frenchmen, there are 29 employed in agriculture, 35 in industry, 14 in commerce, 12 in professional activities and administration, 5 in transportation, 5 in miscellaneous services.



There has been practically **full employment** in France since the Liberation. Out of an average total active population of over 20 million, the number of unemployed, or of people looking for jobs, is still extremely low. The average number receiving unemployment compensation was 39,700 in 1949, 62,390 in 1954, 32,500 in 1956 and, in October 1957, dropped to 14,500. The total number of unemployed looking for jobs, including newcomers on the labor market, seldom passed the 150,000 mark: 131,000 in 1949 (average), 183,300 in 1954, 112,300 in 1956, and only 76,000 in October 1957.



It is only through a rise in productivity, full employment of the available labor force, and an increase in the number of working hours that France has been able to maintain her high level of production.

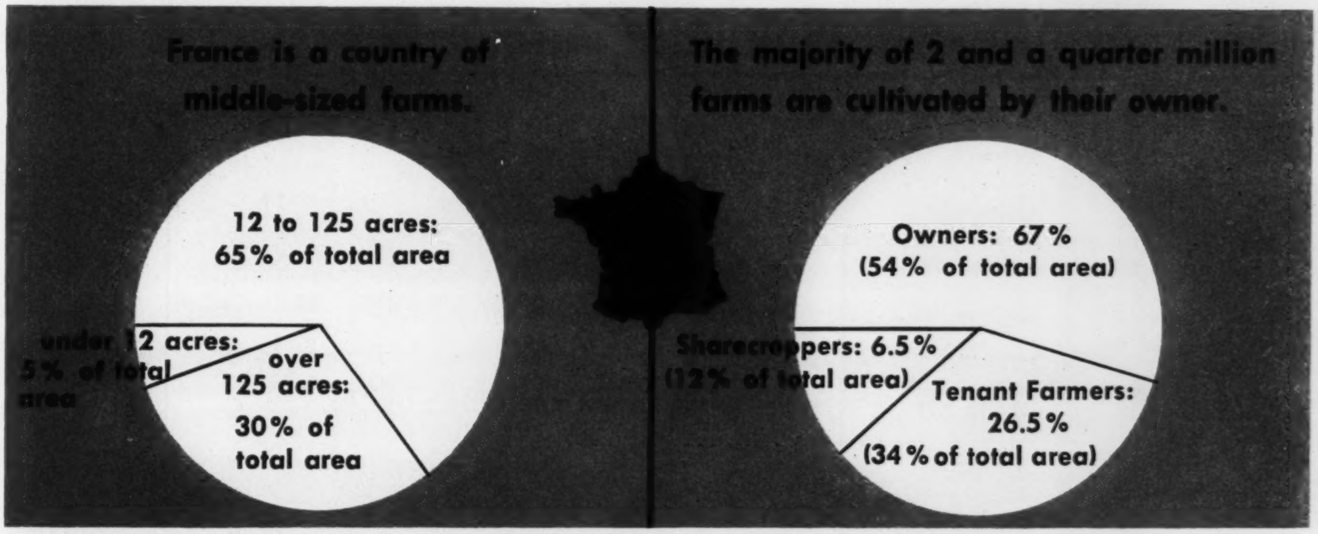


In the above graph, the manpower index refers to the total number employed; in the index of man-hours worked, the level of employment is combined with the length of the average work week in order to give a measure of total labor activity.

An increase in the immigration of foreign workers from several countries — but chiefly from Italy —has been registered in recent years, as a result of measures taken by the Government to remedy the manpower shortage. During 1957, 140,000 foreign workers migrated to France.

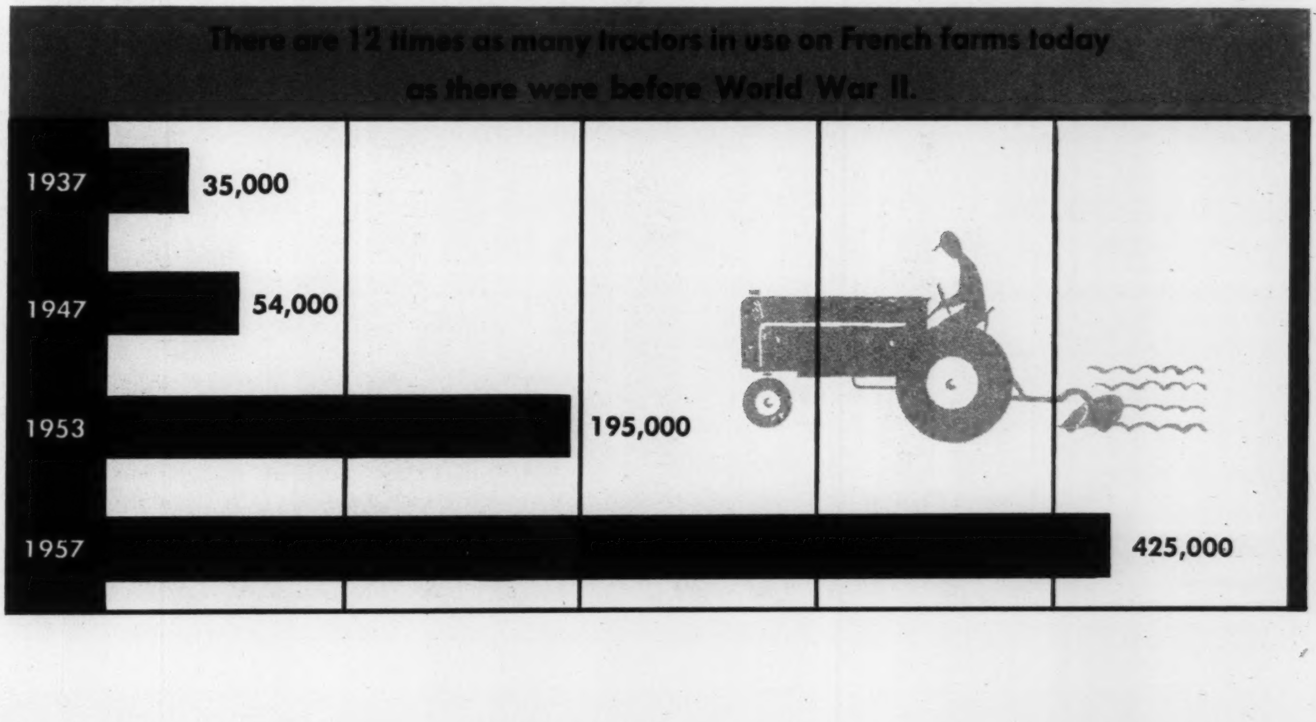
AGRICULTURE SETS A NEW PACE

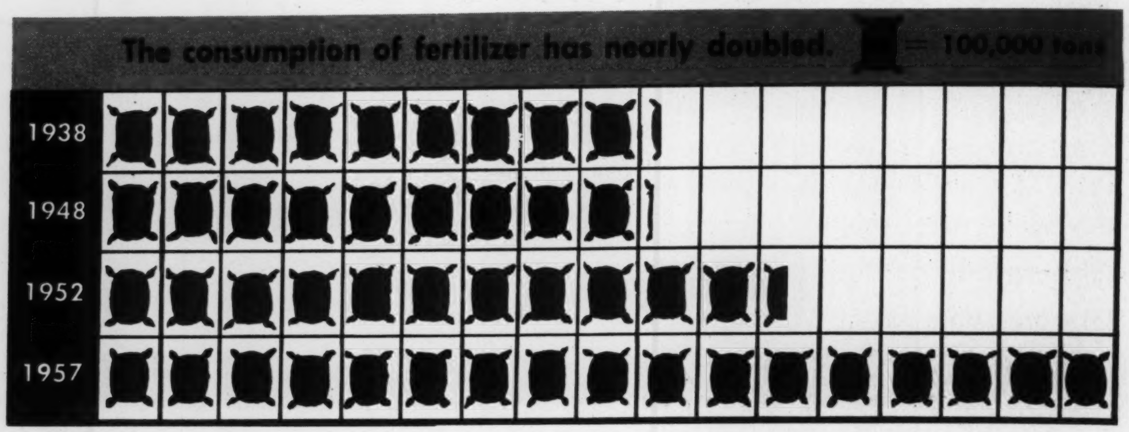
The French farmer is often pictured as a dyed-in-the-wool traditionalist, who sticks to obsolete methods, resists technical advancement and, with stubborn individualism, practices diversified farming on a midget-sized plot. Here are some facts:


France is a country of middle-sized farms.

The majority of 2 and a quarter million farms are cultivated by their owner.

Reparcelling over 5 million acres of land between 1945 and 1958 has permitted the elimination of over one million small plots, making it possible for farmers who voluntarily joined this program to cultivate more rationally as one unit the same acreage that was before divided into a number of nonadjacent parcels. Reparcelling operations under way during the year 1957 covered another 2,150,000 acres.

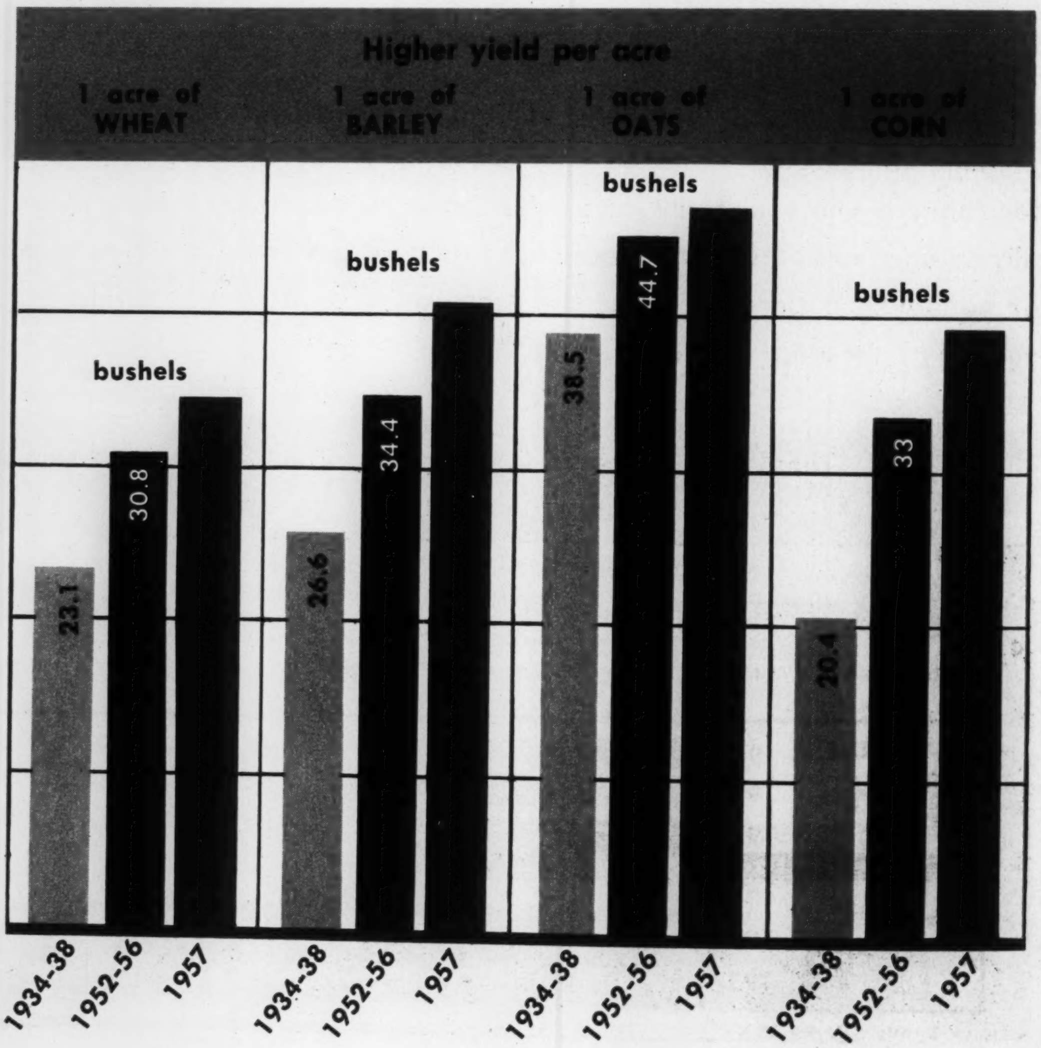

There are 12 times as many tractors in use on French farms today as there were before World War II.



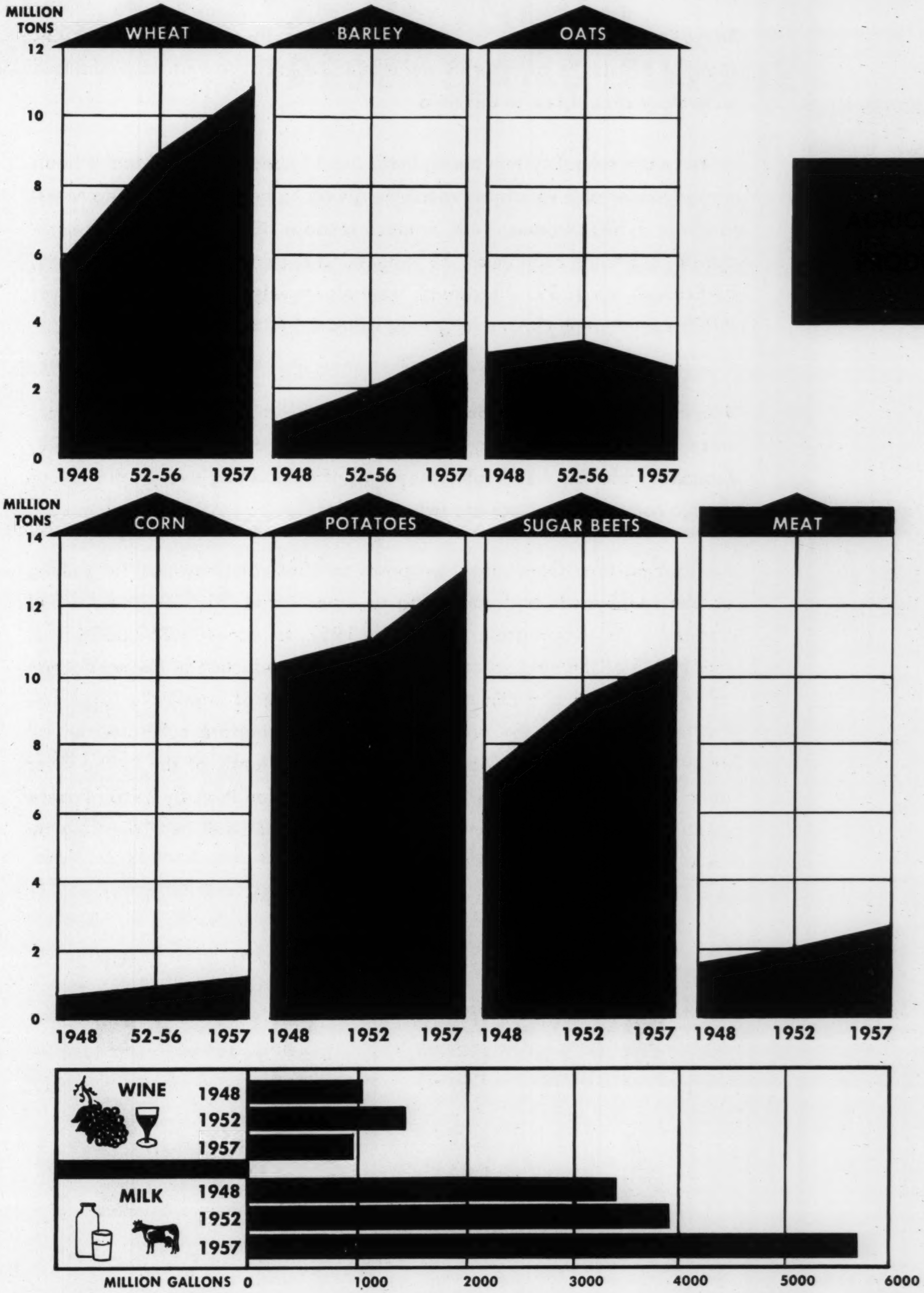
The consumption of fertilizer has nearly doubled. ■ = 100,000 tons

French farmers get higher yield per acre.

With increased use of fertilizer and lime, better adaptation of crops to soil, better selection of seeds, farmers make the best use of a rich soil. The average output per acre has begun to increase rapidly. For instance, the average wheat yield per acre for all the farms in France today is just about 60% above that of the average United States yield.



Higher yield per acre


MILLION TONS
WHEAT
BARLEY
OATS
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1948
52-56
1957
1948
52-56
1957
1948
52-56
1957
MILLION TONS
CORN
POTATOES
SUGAR BEETS
MEAT
14
12
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2
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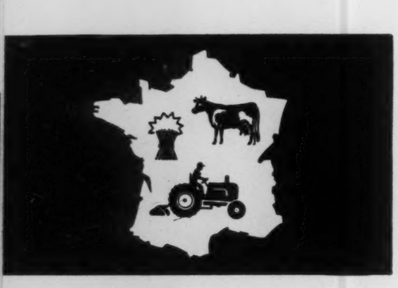


Education in agriculture is becoming increasingly popular at all levels, showing the desire of the new generation to keep up with scientific and technological progress in this field.

In the public school system alone, there are 14 specialized national schools of agriculture and veterinary medicine giving higher education (engineers) to about 2,500 students; 146 "winter" schools; 89 girls' schools for agriculture and home economics; 32 year-round specialized schools (dairying, horticulture, etc.); 327 "seasonal" schools (mainly in arboriculture); over 4,000 continuation classes for young farmers 14 to 17.

Reconversion and the introduction of new crops have proved that farmers were capable of adapting to new cultures as a means of maintaining France's agricultural self-sufficiency and of combatting overproduction of certain commodities. Here are two examples:

Responding to a Government proposal to offer compensation for pulling up their **vineyards** and converting to other crops, 81,500 farmers had applied under the program, by January 1957, to reconvert 260,000 acres, that is 2/3 of the goal set to effect a sufficient reduction in the production of ordinary wine and eliminate the accumulation of unsellable surpluses. On the other hand, the production of **rice**, heretofore cultivated on an experimental basis, especially on the reclaimed lands of the Rhône River delta, has progressed in such a spectacular fashion that, by 1957, France produced 120,000 tons and became not only self-sufficient but also an exporter of this commodity.

SOURCES OF ENERGY PRESENT AND FUTURE

How to meet growing needs for energy and to ensure the future development of its industries is a major problem for a country whose industrial production, at the present rate, is doubling every ten years. The progress accomplished in the production of coal and the harnessing of water power still leaves France with a growing energy deficit which is met only by imports of petroleum and, to a lesser extent, coal.

This is how France is meeting, and expects to meet in the next decade, her energy needs:

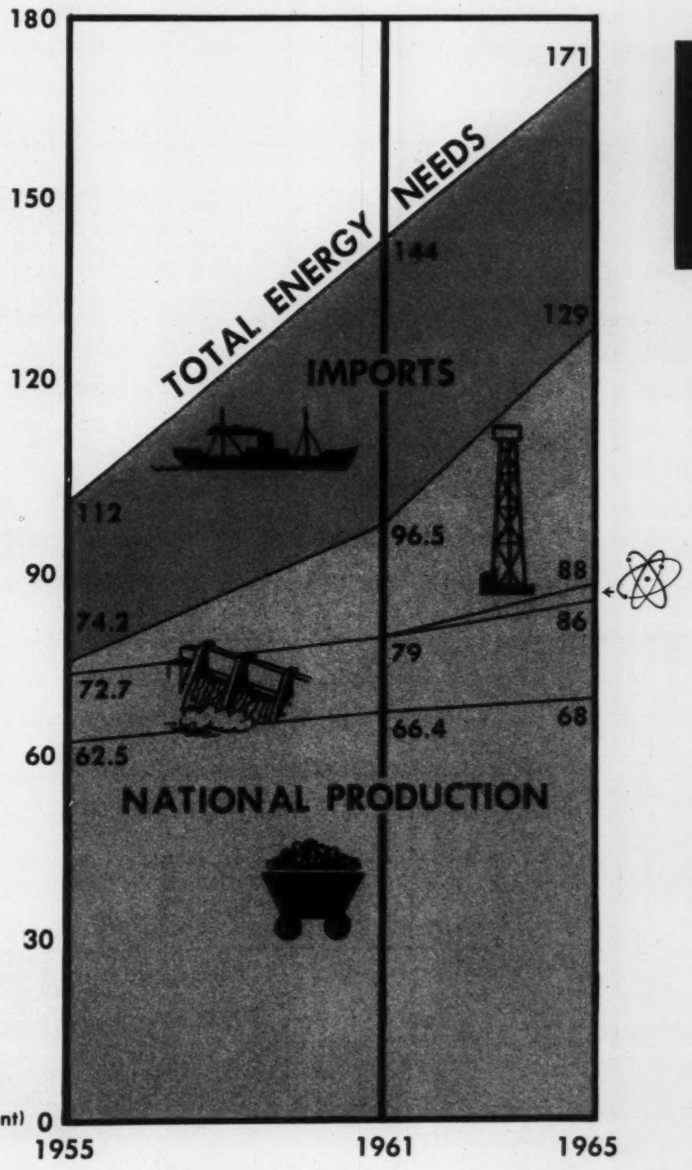
The consumption of energy in its basic forms is, at present, divided as follows:

Coal: 64%

Hydropower: 13%

Petroleum and
Natural Gas: 23%

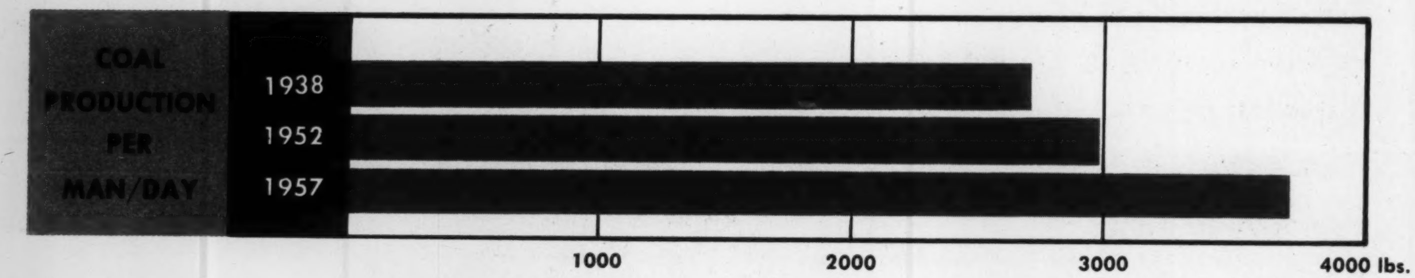
By 1965, this consumption will have increased by about 35%. The production of petroleum, in France and her overseas territories, and, to a lesser extent, atomic energy, will bridge this gap, while the conventional sources of energy will be less expandable.



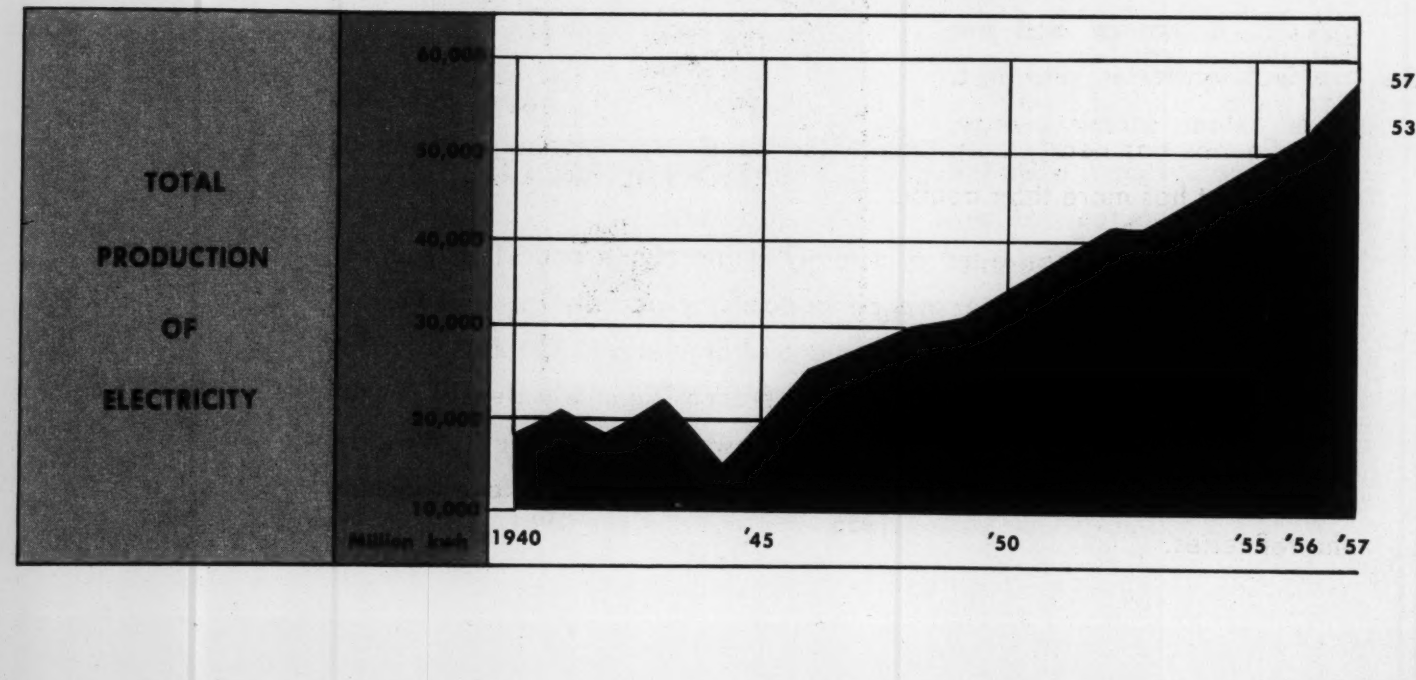
Imports of petroleum and coal will continue to rise until 1961, representing a fairly constant percentage — about one third — of the total consumption of energy. By 1965, this percentage is expected to have been reduced to about 30%. This situation explains why the French Government is giving priority, in its current planning, to petroleum exploration both in Metropolitan France and her overseas territories and to the development of nuclear energy for industrial use.

Coal production, which in 1949 was 53 million tons, increased to 56.8 million by 1955, and 59.1 million in 1957. However, in the last two years the industrial boom has caused consumption to rise from 70 to 81 million tons, leaving an increased deficit to be covered by imports. For instance, in 1957, nearly 7.5 million tons of coal had to be imported from the U. S.

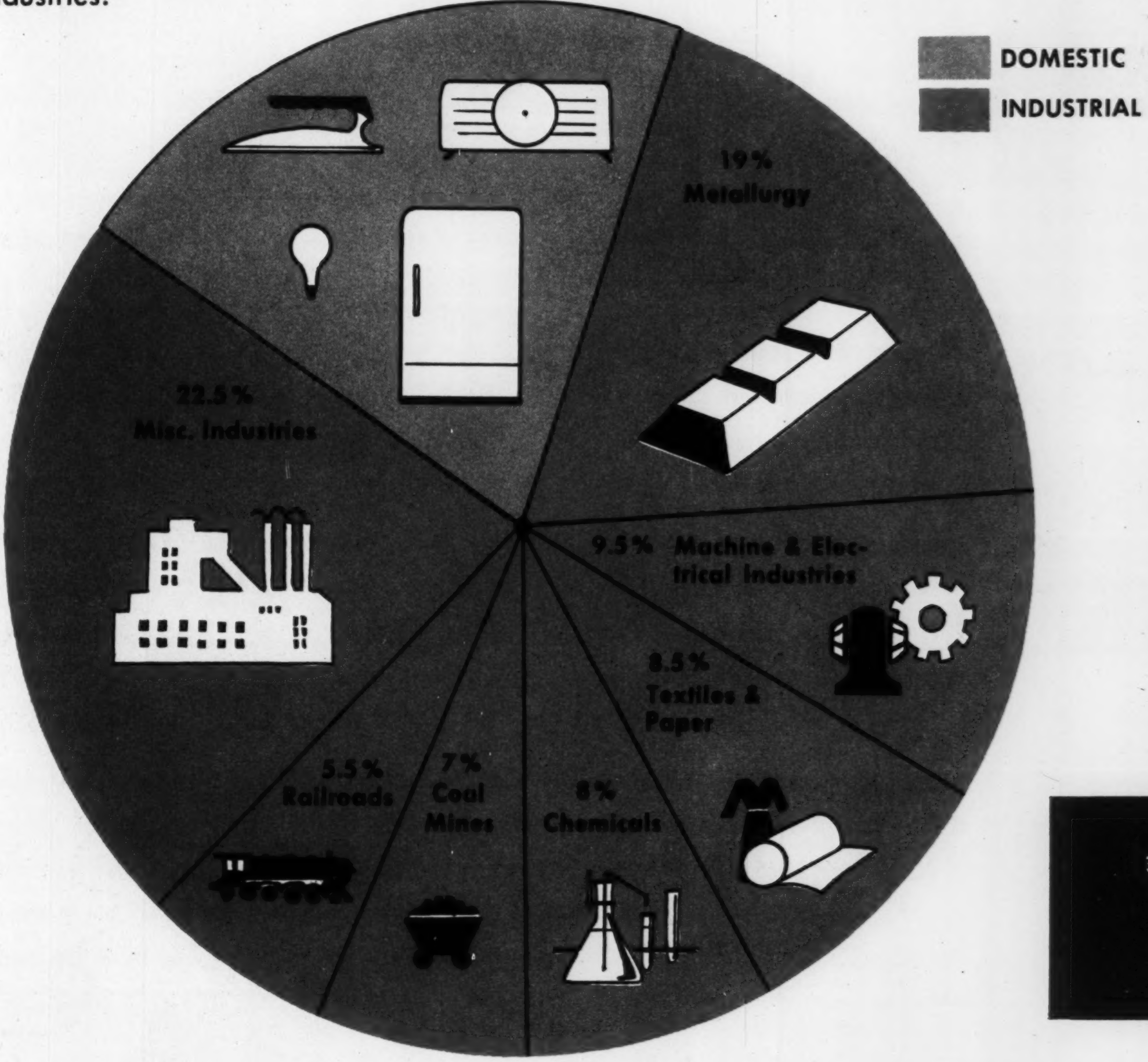
Productivity in the coal mines has been greatly increased, for new records in production have been set while the number of miners was steadily declining:

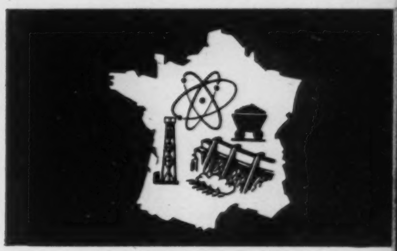


Electric power production in France has increased from 19 billion kwh in 1945 to 49 billion in 1955 and 58 billion in 1957. It is expected to exceed 70 billion by the end of 1961. About half of this power is generated by steam plants, the other half by hydroelectric stations.



The **consumption** of electricity is about 20% for domestic uses, 80% for industries:





Petroleum: France's consumption of petroleum and petroleum products has tripled since the second World War, the processing capacity of her oil refineries has nearly quadrupled, the dead-weight tonnage of her oil tanker fleet has more than doubled.

Up to now, France has been principally a petroleum importing country. With the discovery of extensive oil deposits, especially in southwestern France, in the Sahara (Hassi Messaoud and Edjelé) and Gabon in French Equatorial Africa, it is expected that the French Union will be able in the near future to meet a substantial share of its own petroleum needs. Already, the first shipments of crude oil from the Sahara and Gabon are reaching the refineries.

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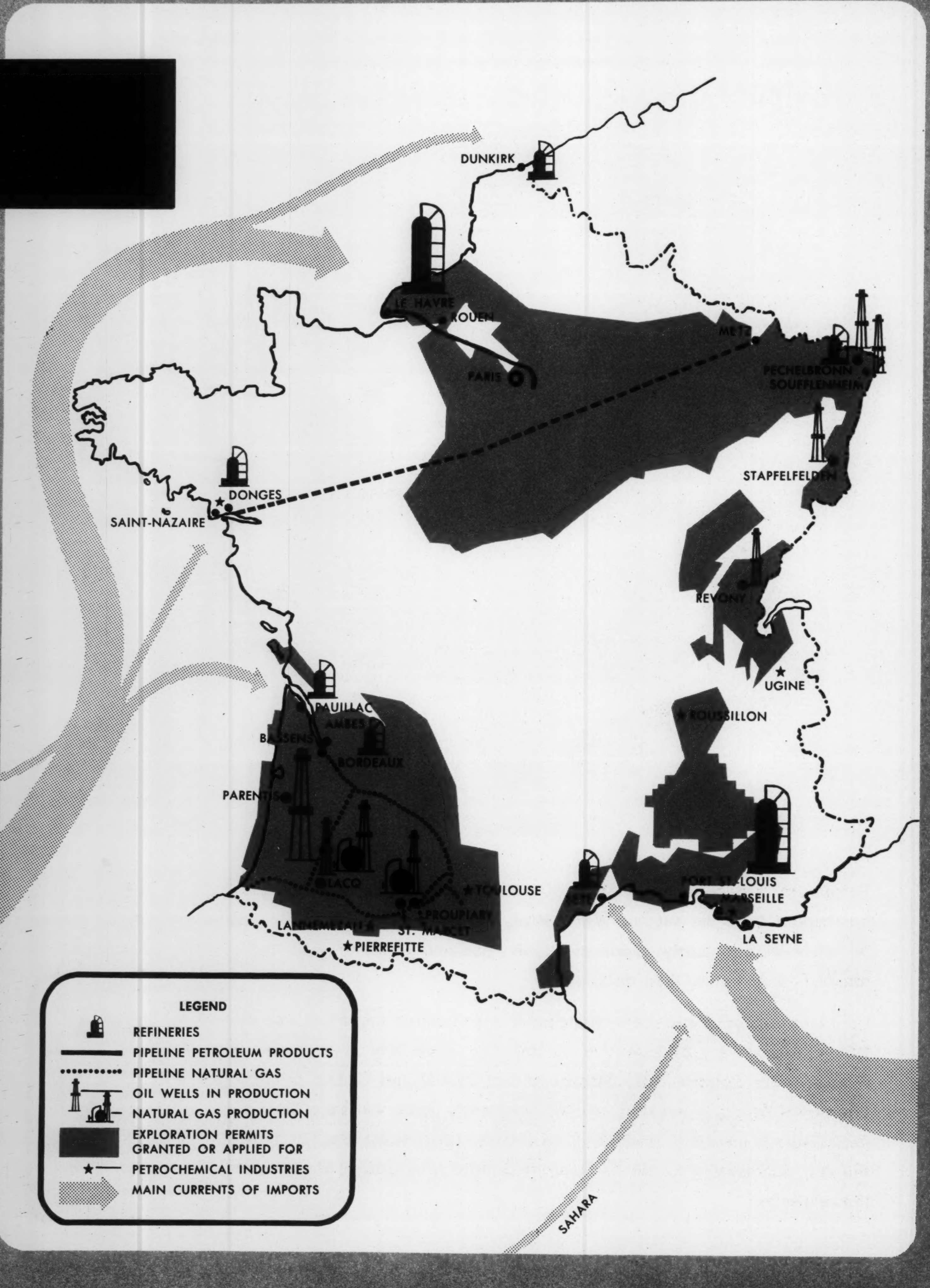
DUNKIRK
LE HAVRE
ROUEN
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REVONY
UGINE
ROUSSILLON
PAUILLAC
AMBES
BASSENS
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LACQ
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LANNEMEZAN
PROUPIARY
ST. MARCET
PIERREFITTE
SETE
PORT ST-LOUIS
MARSEILLE
LA SEYNE
SAHARA
LEGEND
REFINERIES
PIPELINE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PIPELINE NATURAL GAS
OIL WELLS IN PRODUCTION
NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION
EXPLORATION PERMITS GRANTED OR APPLIED FOR
PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
MAIN CURRENTS OF IMPORTS

The Metropolitan production of petroleum has increased from 72,000 tons in 1938 to about 1,500,000 million in 1957.

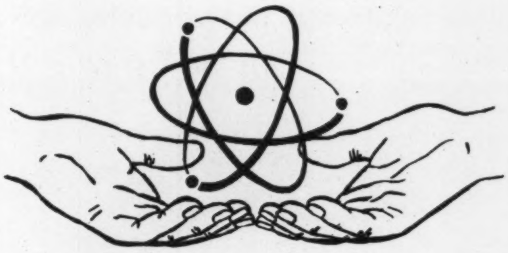
The production of natural gas has doubled in the last five years, from 275 million cubic meters in 1952 to 450 million in 1956 and 595 million in 1957.

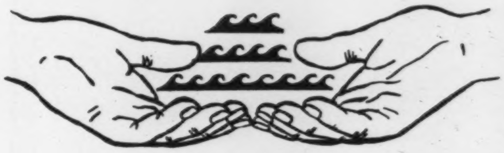
France was the first country in Europe to transport finished products by pipeline. The Le Havre-Paris pipeline carried over a million tons of petroleum products in 1955, and the longest pipeline in Western Europe is being constructed from Donges to Metz, linking the Atlantic seaboard to the eastern border of France.

French engineers and scientists are hard at work finding practical ways of tapping new sources of energy. France is not only by far the most advanced country in continental Western Europe in the industrial use of nuclear power, but she is also a pioneer in the harnessing of power from the sea and the sun.

Atomic energy development is planned under 5-year programs designed to boost investment — chiefly from public funds — in research, exploitation of mineral resources and building of power-producing reactors. Under the First Plan (1952-1957), the emphasis was put on research, ore prospection and experimental reactors.

The year 1957 saw the beginning of the implementation of a second 5-year plan under which the production of uranium will be increased from 500 tons in 1958 to 1,000 tons in 1961 and is expected to reach at least 2,500 tons by 1970. Under the same plan, the production of electricity from nuclear fuel will go from 50,000 kilowatts in 1958 to 850,000 in 1965 and 2,500,000 in 1970.



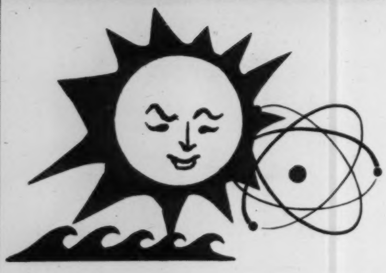


The first group of reactors to produce electricity will be completed in 1958. The site chosen is Marcoule, in the Rhône River Valley, and the first reactor G-1 went critical in January 1956, the first reactor in Europe for producing plutonium and electric power. The two other reactors, G-2 and G-3, will go critical in 1958 and the power plants will have a total capacity of about 50,000 kilowatts of electricity.

The first large-scale atomic power plant, now under construction at Avoine, on the Loire, will be completed in 1959, and two additional piles will be installed in the following years.

The world's first tidal power plant is about to be constructed across the Rance River estuary, on the Brittany coast. The plant, to be completed before 1965, will have 38 turbo-generator units and a capacity of 340,000 kilowatts, that is about 800 million kwh per annum.

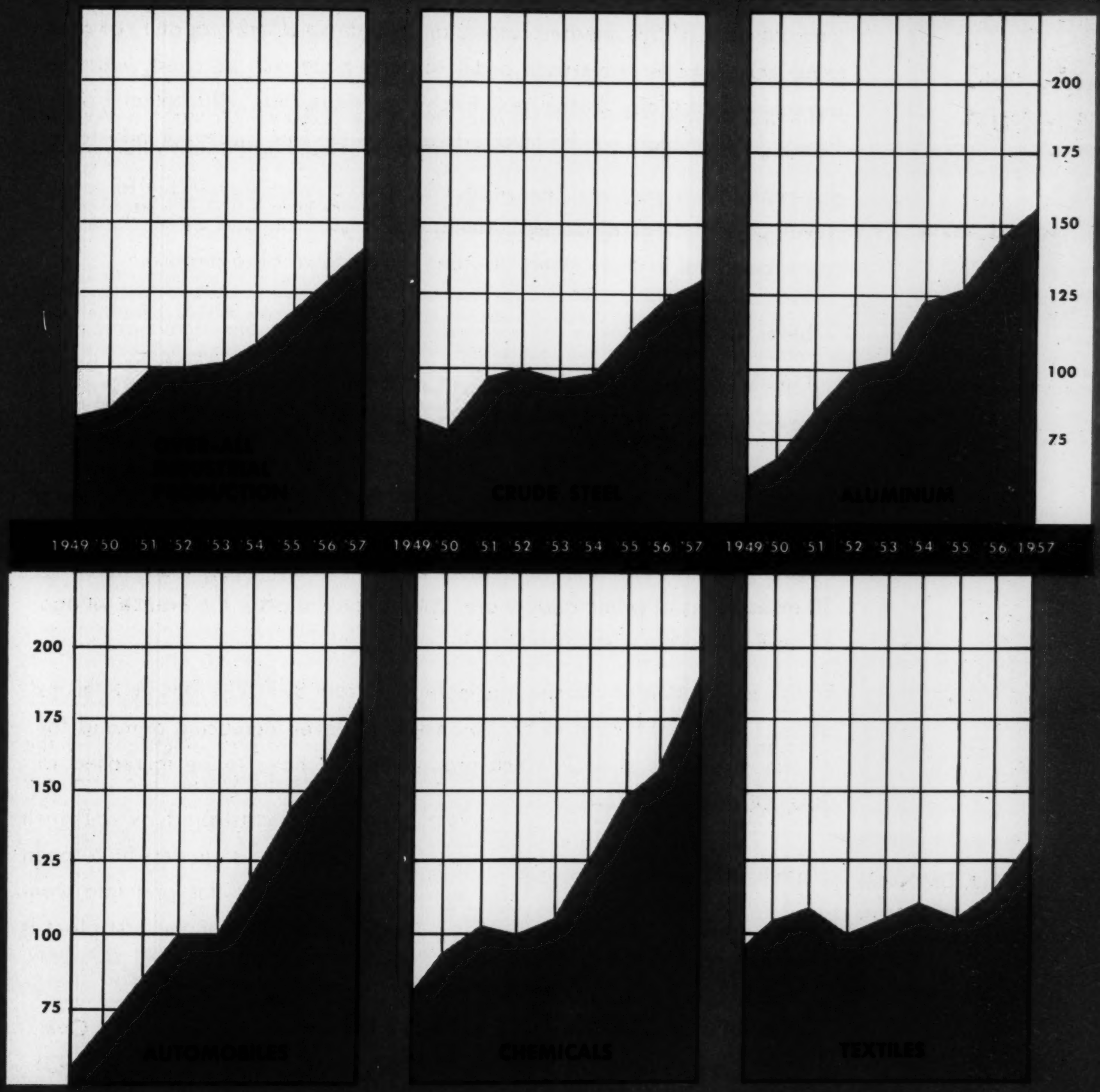
Plans are being considered, on a much larger scale, for the construction of a huge dam structure to harness the power of the tides in the bay of Mont-Saint-Michel. This, however, will not be undertaken until the experiment with the smaller plant on the Rance has proved conclusive.



Thermal energy from the sea may be used to produce electricity, in the relatively near future, in certain tropical areas of the world. The principle on which such plants would operate was first demonstrated by a French scientist, Georges Claude, in 1926. For years, French engineers have been developing techniques for the practical application of this principle, conclusive tests have been made and the choice of a site for the first plant is under study.

Solar energy may even one day answer all our power problems. France has built a solar furnace in the Pyrenees Mountains, completed in 1952, which produces useful heat of 6,300 degrees Fahrenheit. A new giant furnace is being erected near Mont Louis, which will come into operation at the end of 1960, with 23,680 square feet of mirrors. The furnace will be used to produce heat-resistant materials and high-temperature alloys.

PROGRESS REPORT ON INDUSTRY

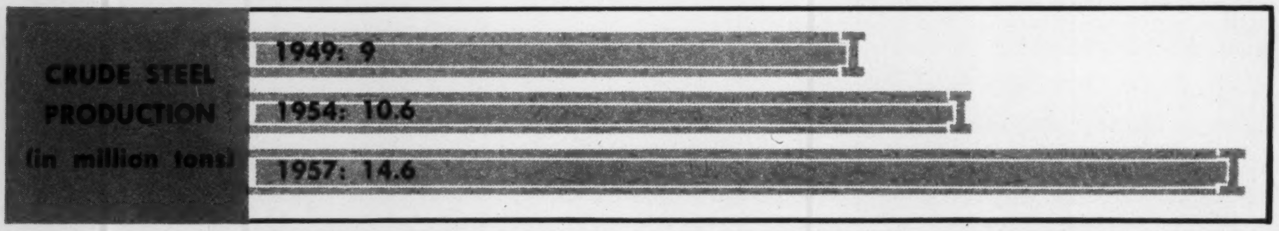


(1952 = 100)

The index of production in selected key industries shows the rapid rate of expansion after the 1952-1953 period of stabilization corresponding to the end of postwar inflation.

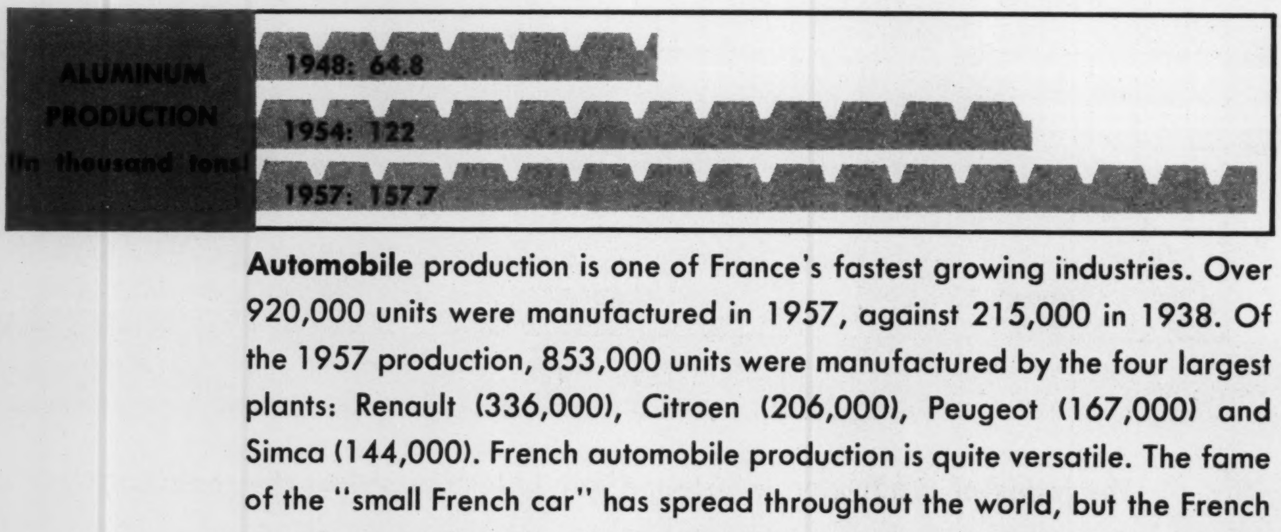
France is the fifth largest **steel** producing country in the world. Since 1949, production of crude steel has increased from 9 million tons a year to 14.6 million in 1957. This increase has been particularly rapid since 1953. For instance, steel production showed an 18% gain in 1955 over the preceding year. In spite of this greater output, the French steel industry still requires more and more investments in order to keep pace with demand, which is increasing constantly. In the next five years, more than 100 billion francs (about $240 million) will be invested yearly in the iron and steel industries.

The rapid rise in postwar steel production is to a large extent due to newly developed methods of desulphurizing liquid pig iron and using domestic low-grade coal in steel plants in order to cut down coke imports.



The electrolytical production of **aluminum** was developed by a French chemist, Henri Saint-Claire Deville, in 1854. Today France is still the fourth largest producer of aluminum in the world, with reserves of approximately 30 million tons of prime quality ore, called bauxite after the French village of Les Baux where it was first found.

French production of bauxite has increased from 807,000 tons in 1950 to about 1,400,000 tons in 1957. To answer the ever-increasing demand for aluminum and its alloys, French production will have to be increased to 200,000 tons by 1964.

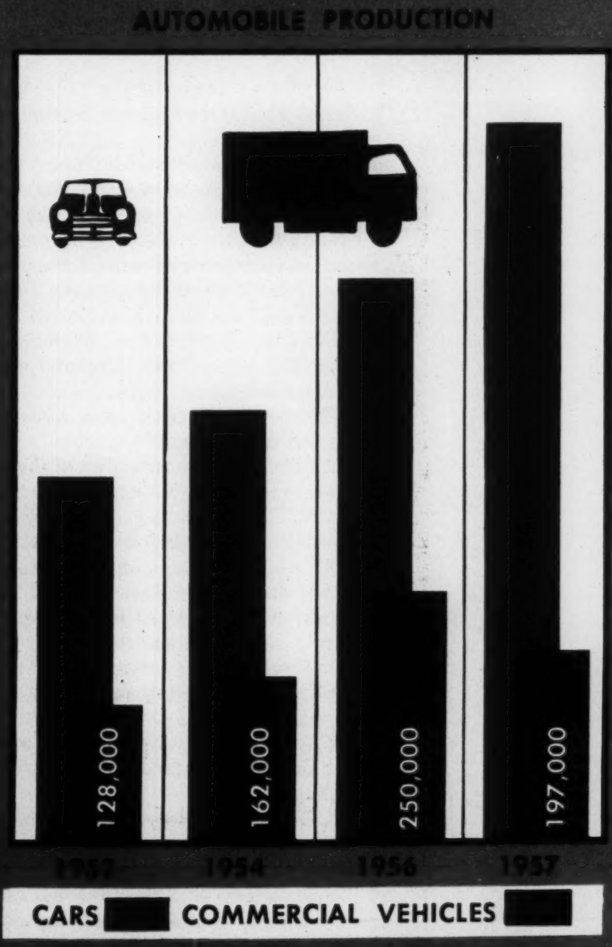


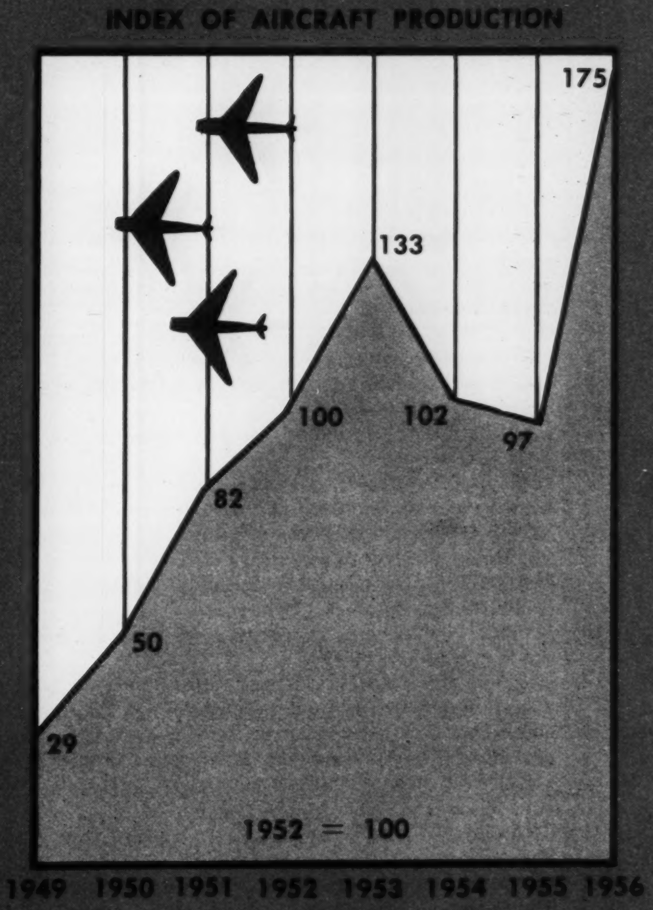
Automobile production is one of France's fastest growing industries. Over 920,000 units were manufactured in 1957, against 215,000 in 1938. Of the 1957 production, 853,000 units were manufactured by the four largest plants: Renault (336,000), Citroen (206,000), Peugeot (167,000) and Simca (144,000). French automobile production is quite versatile. The fame of the "small French car" has spread throughout the world, but the French are also manufacturing the largest truck in the world, weighing 100 tons and used for the transportation of oil from the Sahara.

Automobiles have become an important French export. The Renault factories, for example, exported 117,044 cars in 1957, a 68.5% increase over 1956. Of these, 30,781 were sold in the United States.

The French aeronautic industry ranks fourth in the world and is the most important on the European continent. At present, 21 major firms employing 42,000 workers are engaged in airplane frame construction, and 6 firms employing 18,000 in the construction of engines. Firms manufacturing aircraft equipment employ another 20,000.

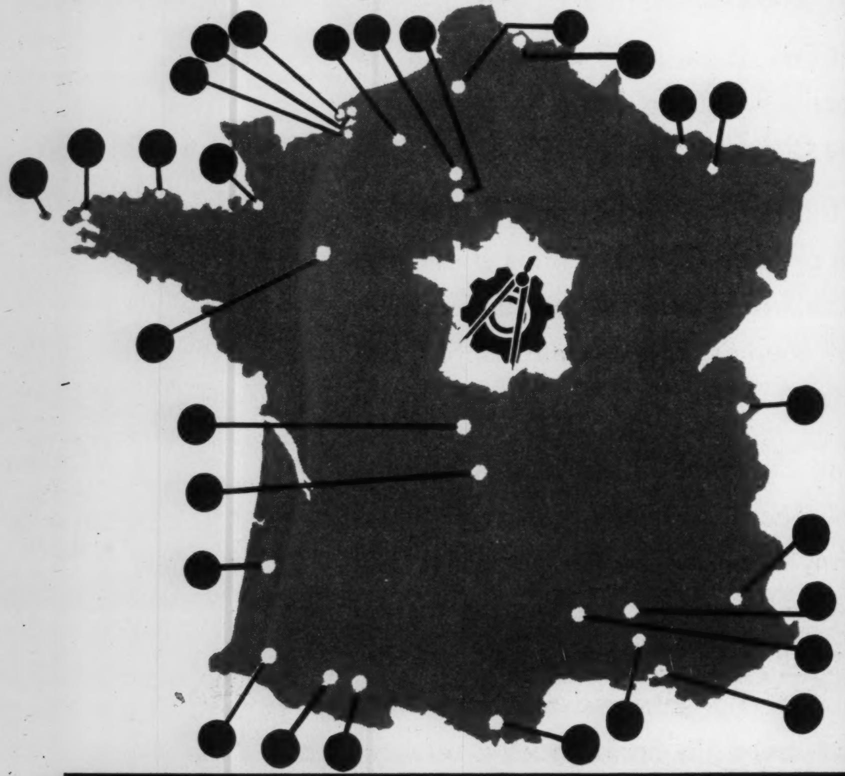
Thanks to important investments in research, French aviation has become one of the leaders in aircraft design. The "Caravelle," a commercial medium-range twin jet now in production, is considered the world's fastest (480 mph), safest and most comfortable in its category. It was the first jet liner to be put into commercial use. In the field of military aviation, the "Super Mystère" fighter, supersonic in level flight, and the "Vautour" bomber are being constructed in large numbers. The French have produced, in the last years, many aircraft of revolutionary design such as the rocket-powered "Trident," the wingless "flying Atar," the Leduc "flying stovepipe" and the "Barouder," only supersonic fighter that needs no prepared airstrip for landings or takeoffs.


AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION


INDEX OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

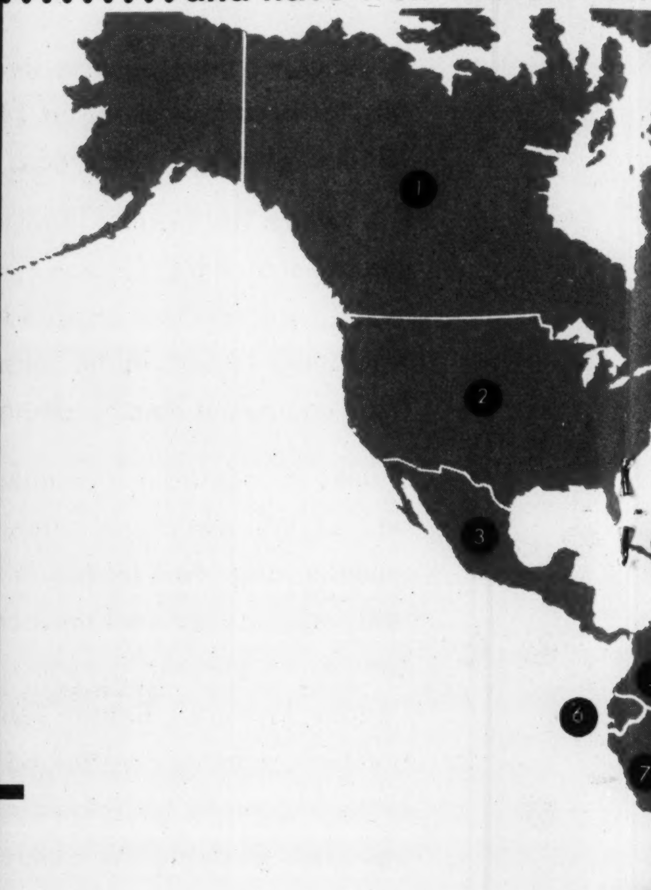
CREATIVE ABILITY AND

have achieved engineering records at home . .



OUESSANT — The most powerful lighthouse in the world.
BREST — Drawbridge with the longest span in Europe.
TREGUIER — The world's largest independent arch bridge made of reinforced concrete.
RANCE — The first tidal power station in the world (under construction).
PORT-JEROME — The largest floating roof oil tank in Europe.
TANCARVILLE — The longest road suspension bridge in Western Europe (under construction).
LE HAVRE — The world's longest continuous quay.
PONT-DE-L'ARCHE — The longest welded steel bridge in Europe.
ORLY — The largest aircraft hangar in the world.
VILLENEUVE-ST. GEORGES — One of the largest and most modern marshalling yards in the world.
BEAUVAL — The largest circular loom built so far.
LILLE — The first electrified railroad operating under 25,000 volts industrial frequency (Lille-Basel).
LORRAINE-PARIS — The longest coal gas feeder in Europe.
DONGES-METZ — The longest pipeline in Western Europe.
CHAMONIX — The highest and longest aerial cableway in the world.
SERRE-PONÇON — One of the world's highest earth dams (under construction).
DONZERE-MONDRAGON on the RHONE — One of the two biggest low-head power stations in Western Europe.
GAGE — The thinnest arch dam in the world, in relation to its other dimensions.
MARSEILLE-MARIGNANE — Aircraft hangar with a world record span in concrete.
MARCOULE — The first atomic-powered electric plant on the European Continent (went critical January, 1956).
MONT LOUIS — Giant solar furnace (under construction) with 23,680 square feet of mirrors.
PRAGNERES — The most powerful penstock in the world (200,000 h.p.; head: 4,138 feet).
MIGOELU — Multiple arch dam under construction. Highest dam site in Europe (7,359 feet).
LACQ — Development of special steel piping for the exploitation of natural gas deposits with extremely high sulphur content.
MORCENX — French-built electric locomotives (series CC-7000 and BB-9000) won the world speed record in 1955.
ARGENTAT AND CAMBAYRAC DAMS — First low head bulb units installed.
CHASTANG hydro-power station — Largest travelling crane in the world (446 tons, 66 feet wide).
LE MANS — First train to be operated by remote control (April 18, 1955).

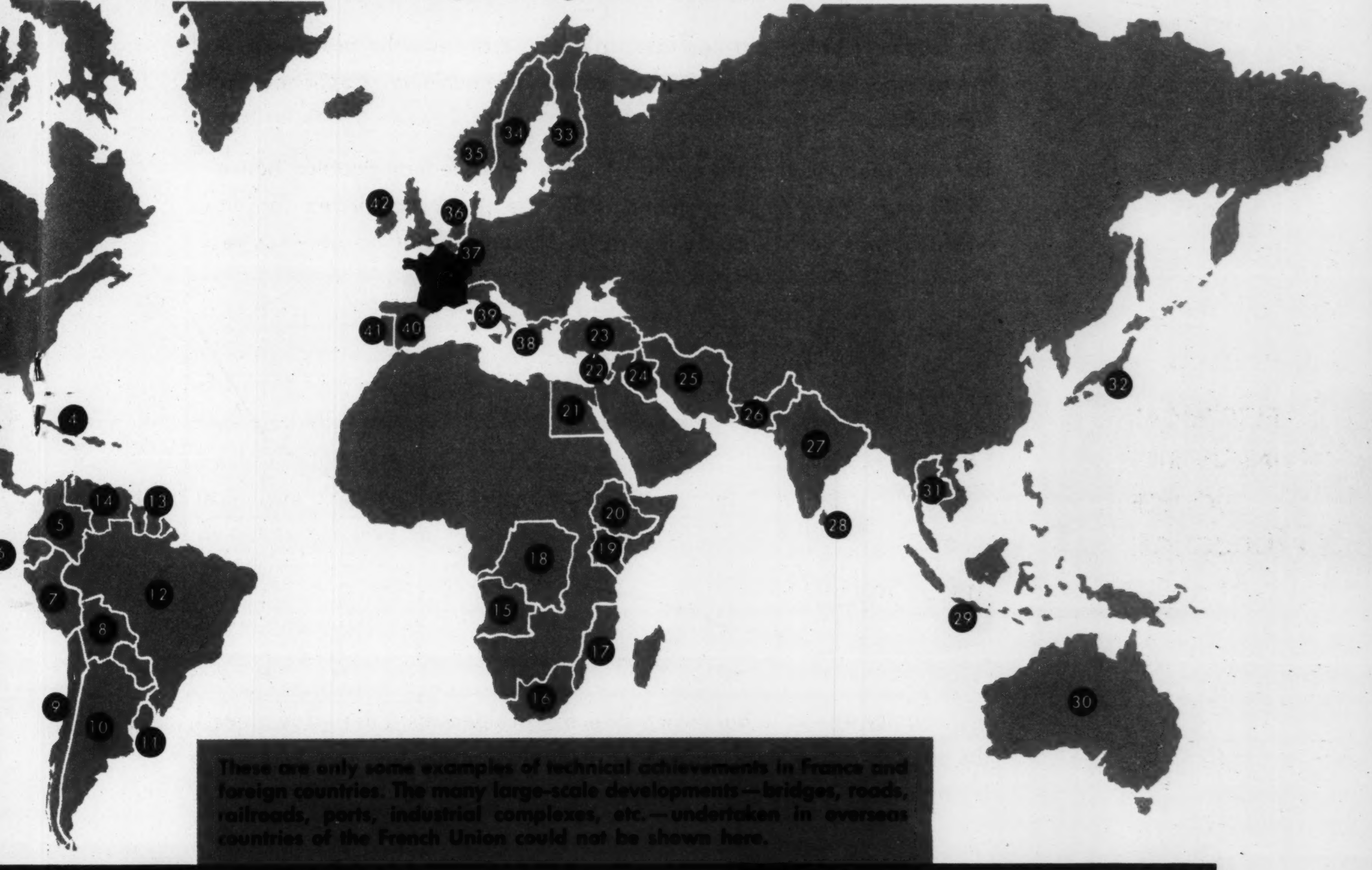
. . . . and have won contracts all



1 **CANADA** — Equipment of the hydroelectric power station at Kitimat-Kemano (British Columbia) and Bersimis (Quebec).
2 **U.S.A.** — Engineering of Pontchartrain (La.) bridge, world's longest prestressed concrete bridge. Equipment of ammonia plants at Crystal City (Mo.) and Kotona (Ala.). Steel extruding process, production of uria, manufacture of tetrapods (new type of concrete blocks for breakwater construction), turbo-drills and free piston engines under French licenses.
3 **MEXICO** — Construction of Manzanillo steel plant (150,000 tons), Patla dam and equipment of television stations.
4 **CUBA** — Construction of a quadruple tunnel under the Bay of Havana.
5 **COLOMBIA** — Construction of the highest steel works in the world (Paz-del-Rio, altitude 8,529 feet).
6 **ECUADOR** — Building of last section of Quito-San Lorenzo railroad. Improvement of Guyaquil harbor.
7 **PERU** — Steel works at Chimbote in operation since 1956. French-built hydroelectric plant on Del Plato canyon will be linked to steel works by the highest supply line in the world.
8 **BOLIVIA** — Sugar refinery.
9 **CHILE** — Engineering for San Antonio and Coronel harbors.
10 **ARGENTINA** — Salt-electrolysis works at Cinco Saltos and San Juan. Engineering study of tidal power plant at San José.
11 **URUGUAY** — Supply and installation of cables for Uruguayan national electric network.
12 **BRAZIL** — Construction of underwater tunnel between Rio de Janeiro and Niteroy (over 2 miles). French firms built Brazil's first oil refinery in Cubataõ near Santos.

D TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY

s all over the world for French engineering firms and manufacturers.



These are only some examples of technical achievements in France and foreign countries. The many large-scale developments—bridges, roads, railroads, ports, industrial complexes, etc.—undertaken in overseas countries of the French Union could not be shown here.

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13 DUTCH GUIANA — Dam at hydroelectric power station near Sara.

14 VENEZUELA — The biggest prestressed deck arches in the world (La Guaira-Caracas motor road viaducts).

15 ANGOLA — Water purification plants at Loanda, Kabinda, and Novo Redondo.

16 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA — Public works for the city of Durban (particularly the water supply). Automobile assembly plant in Johannesburg.

17 MOZAMBIQUE — Water works at Beira and Lourenço-Marques.

18 BELGIAN CONGO — Electrification of 250 miles of railroads, using industrial frequency.

19 KENYA — Construction of 150-mile water pipeline.

20 ETHIOPIA — Water purification plant at Addis Ababa.

21 EGYPT — Technical assistance for the production and distribution of electricity.

22 LEBANON — Planning of Litani River Valley Development (irrigation and hydroelectricity).

23 TURKEY — Construction of Istanbul subway. Consulting and model studies for extension of ports of Smyrna, Zonguldak, Amasra.

24 IRAQ — Construction of Dokan and Ramadi dams, of Mosul power plant and of Baghdad sewer system.

25 IRAN — Building of Sefid Rud dam, first modern dam in Iran, and of oil pipelines (Ahwaz-Teheran and Azna-Isfahan). Planning and design of land development projects: Foumen (subterranean waters) and Sefid Rud plains.

26 PAKISTAN — Work on the Karachi naval dockyard.

27 INDIA — Technical assistance in the building of radio factory at Bangalore. Shandigrah, capital of Punjab, designed by Le Corbusier.

28 CEYLON — Modernization of the port of Colombo.

29 INDONESIA — Installations for the purification of the water of the Bandgir-Djakarta canal.

30 AUSTRALIA — Construction of a subterranean electric power plant on the Tumut River (160,000 kw).

31 THAILAND — Clearing of Bangkok maritime canal.

32 JAPAN — Construction of first oxygen plant at Amagasaki. Use of French patents for manufacturing vertical lathes and telecommunications equipment.

33 FINLAND —Bengskar lighthouse. Large oil refinery at Naantli.

34 SWEDEN — Two paper mills equipped at Hornefors.

35 NORWAY — Building of 24 ships (total: 250,000 dead-weight tons), including a 33,000 dead-weight ton supertanker.

36 THE NETHERLANDS — Radar equipment for Amsterdam airport.

37 BELGIUM — The largest rotary oven in the world built at Oburg.

38 GREECE — Hertzian telecommunications network for the whole country including the Archipelago.

39 ITALY — Participation in the development planning of Catane (Sicily) and Cagliari (Sardinia) plains. Flood control survey of the Po River Valley.

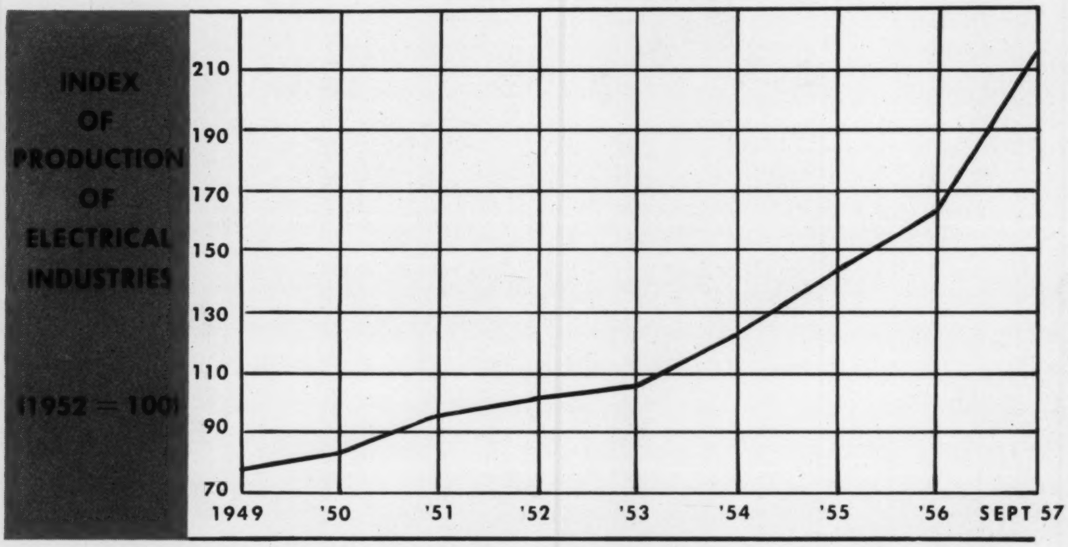
40 SPAIN — Works for the pyrogenation of bituminous schist at Puertollano (2,000 ton/day).

41 PORTUGAL — Dam and underground power station at Salmonde and Canicada.

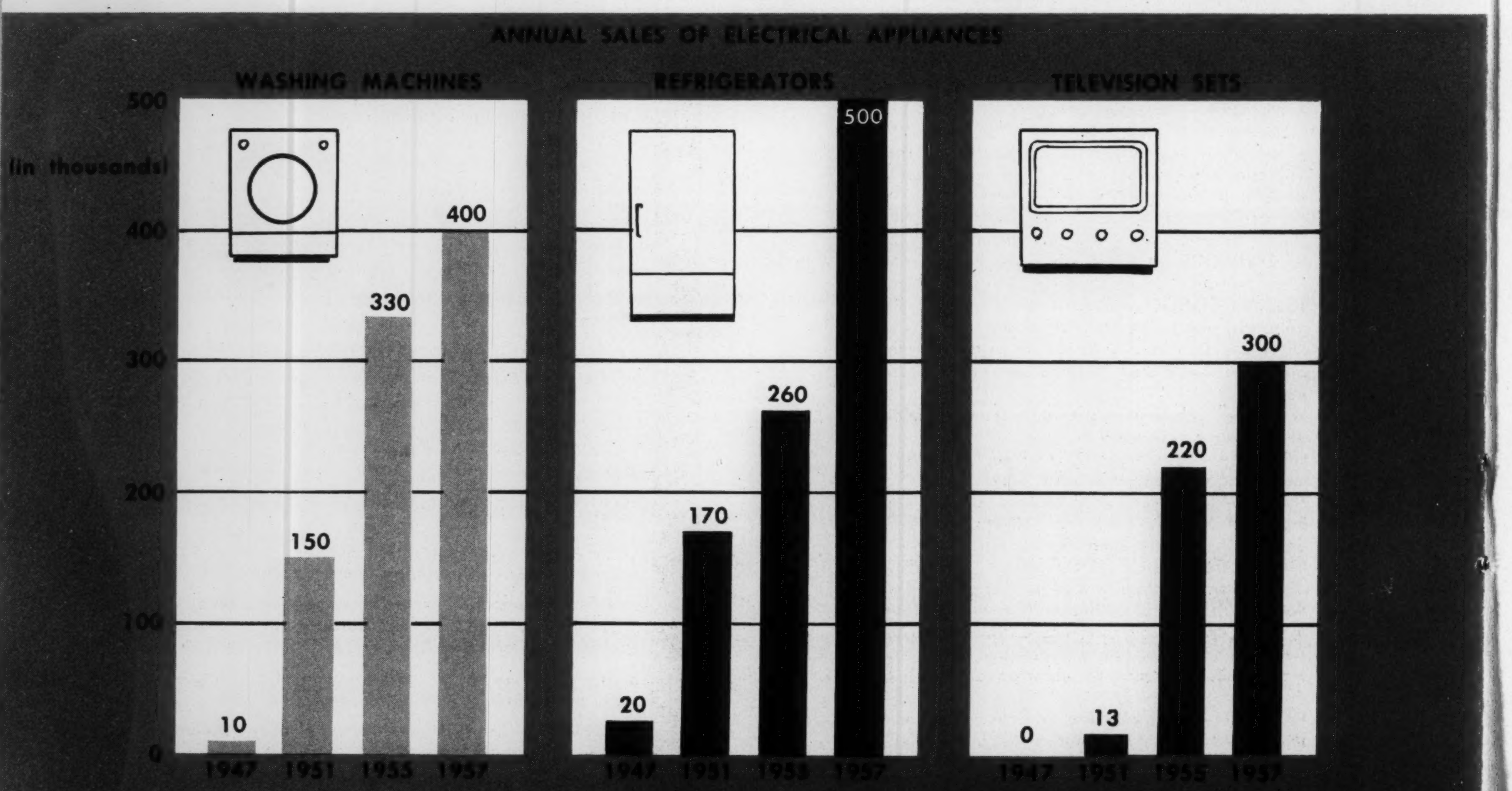
42 EIRE — Dams built on the River Lee.

The technical boom that has taken place in France in the postwar period is most spectacular in the field of electrical machinery, appliances, and electronics.

The total production of the electrical industries more than doubled between 1949 and 1956. For September 1957, the production index for these industries was 16.5% above that of the same month of the previous year.



In a country where "labor saving devices" are becoming everyday objects, the sales of home appliances have multiplied in the last few years. This is particularly noticeable in the case of television sets.



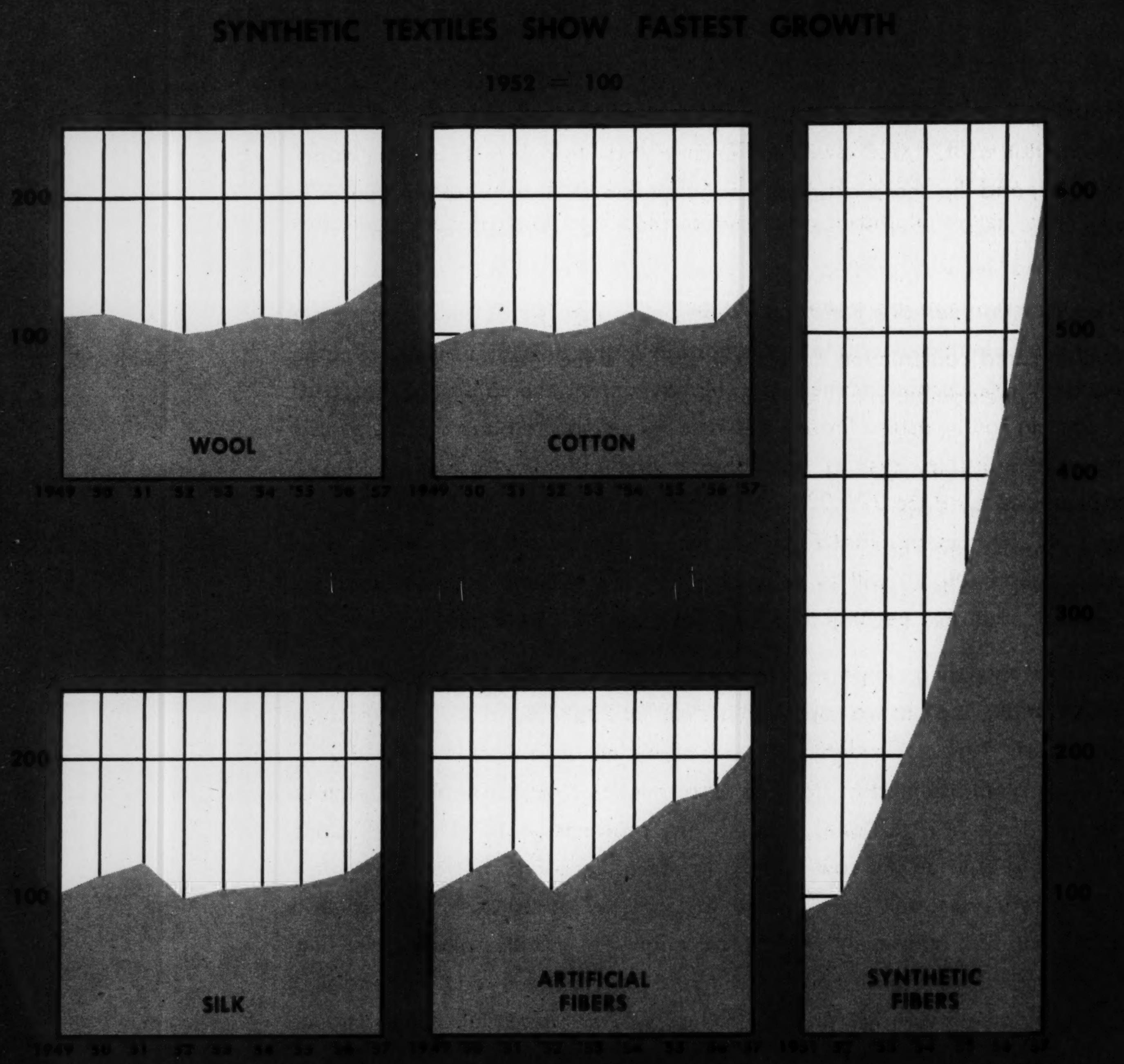
The **chemical industry** is the third largest industry in France. It is also one of the industries that have developed fastest since the war. The newest branches of the industry show remarkable progress. In the last five years, the manufacture of plastics has quadrupled and that of detergents has tripled.

French companies are constantly developing new fields and looking for ways of exploiting available raw materials to the fullest. For instance, long unexploitable because of their high sulphur content, the natural gas deposits at Lacq in southwestern France are fast becoming the basis for a sizeable chemical industry. Besides natural gas and other by-products, Lacq is expected to produce 275,000 tons of sulphur by 1958, and 550,000 tons by 1960. This means that France, which in the past had to import large quantities of sulphur will soon be able not only to meet her own domestic demands, but also become an important exporter of the product.

Petrochemistry is an important factor in the introduction of new industries. For example, a plant was opened in 1951 at Petit-Couronne for the manufacture of "Teepol," a detergent with many industrial and household uses. Another plant, opened in 1953 at Berre, makes chemical products such as isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and their by-products. A Butyl rubber plant, now being built on the Lower Seine to utilize by-products from the neighboring refineries, will have an annual capacity of 20,000 tons, which is about one fifth of present world production. Yet another plant under construction on the Etang-de-Berre will manufacture carbon black, thus enabling France to meet a considerable portion of her own demand for this product, estimated at 40,000 tons a year and now almost entirely imported.

The French **textile industry** is the fourth largest in the world. More than 9,000 plants with over 10 million spindles and 300,000 looms are grouped in five main centers distributed over the country. The industry furnishes employment to 600,000 workers and produces annually 650,000 tons of textiles.

Although this industry was hard hit during World War II by the lack of raw materials and the loss of important export markets, it has made a remarkable comeback since then. Between 1948 and 1956, the production of **wool and cotton** yarn and fabrics has remained around its 1938 level, with the exception of cotton fabrics which reached a peak in 1954. However, early in 1957, textiles which had been trailing other industries began to show a bigger than average rate of expansion. Over-all production, for the first 9 months of 1957, was 12.4% over 1956.



SYNTHETIC TEXTILES SHOW FASTEST GROWTH

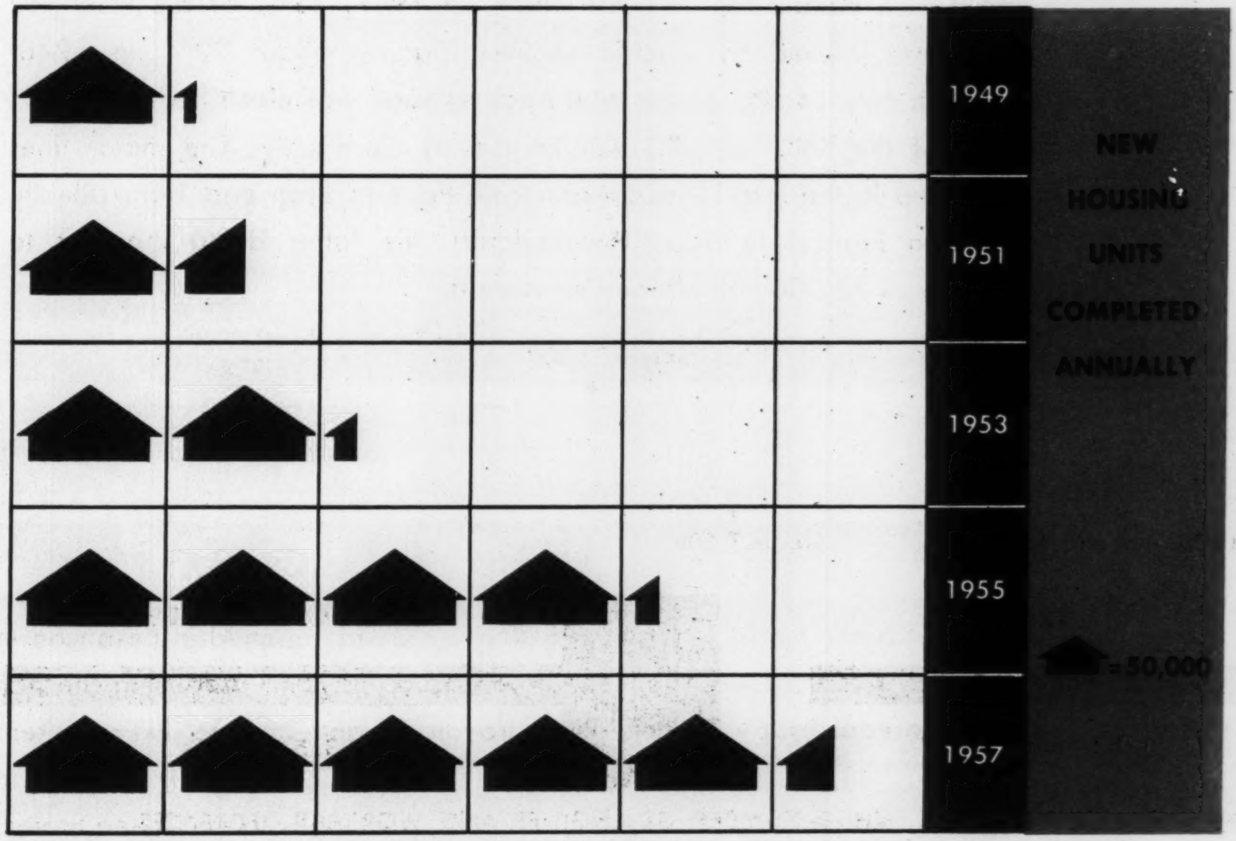
1952 = 100

The first **artificial textile** factory in the world was opened in Besançon in 1891 by Count de Chardonnet who had succeeded in producing the first rayon thread. Today, artificial fibers (rayon, fibrane, acetate silk) represent an important share of the French textile production: about 110,000 tons in 1956, of which 25,000 tons were exported, principally to the United States.

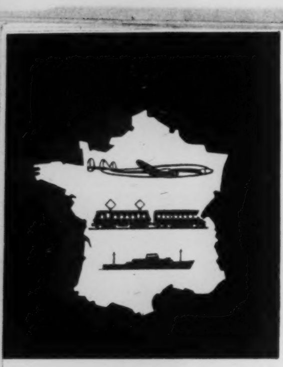
Synthetic threads and fabrics are making tremendous progress, thanks to intensive research and the introduction of a whole new line of products. The last three years have seen a sharp rise in the production of synthetic textiles (doubled since 1955) which are becoming increasingly popular and also constitute an important export.

Housing has been a major problem in France since World War II. The destruction of 420,000 dwellings and damage to one million more during the war, and the sharp rise in the population since then were the causes of a severe shortage. Furthermore, building had been trailing other industries in the two decades preceding the war and the need for new housing had become even more acute on that account.

Building and construction have therefore received special attention in the French development plans and this effort has been accelerated in recent years. Although the reconstruction of war-damaged housing had been practically completed, more than three times as many units were completed in 1957 as in 1952. The goal of 300,000 new units completed yearly, which had been set in the Second Modernization and Equipment Plan, is expected to be reached in 1958. This effort will have to be sustained and even amplified in the coming years.



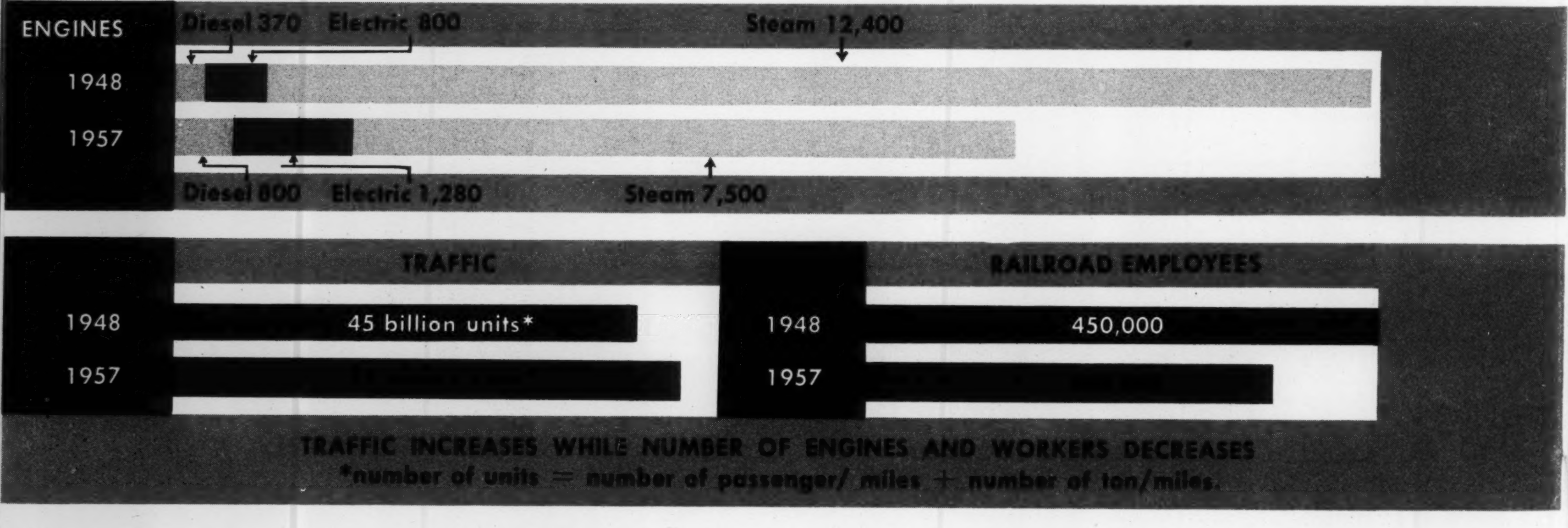
Stimulated by this expansion, the production of construction materials has doubled since 1949. Plaster and cement production have increased from a monthly production of 77,520 tons and 653,330 tons respectively in 1949, to 148,920 and 1,084,000 tons in 1956.



TRANSPORTATION

Seventy per cent of total freight carried in France is handled by the 26,000-mile **railway system** operated by the French National Railroads (SNCF). At the end of the war, the SNCF was faced with the huge task of reconstructing 2,284 bridges, 68 underground crossings, 440 viaducts and 30 million square feet of covered surfaces. This was completed by the end of 1952. New methods of building tracks, with prestressed concrete sleepers, and new types of rails — welded into 2,625 feet lengths and resting on rubber soles — were introduced to permit greater speeds in greater comfort and with maintenance costs that can be as much as 75% less than for conventional tracks.

The **electrification** of the railroads is at present the major concern of the SNCF in its search for economy and efficiency, priority being given to the lines which handle the heaviest traffic. In 1957, 42% of the total rail traffic was moved by electric engines (against about 20% in 1948) although only 14.5% of the total track mileage was electrified. By 1961, 70% of the SNCF's traffic will be moved electrically. The major lines electrified in the last 10 years are from Paris to Lyon and from Lille (in Northern France) to Basel (Switzerland), the latter being the first to operate on 25,000-volt alternating current.



TRAFFIC INCREASES WHILE NUMBER OF ENGINES AND WORKERS DECREASES
*number of units = number of passenger/ miles + number of ton/miles.

Productivity in the railroads, measured by the ratio of number of traffic units divided by number of hours worked by railroads employees, has more than doubled in 20 years, increasing from 31.2 in 1938 to 58.0 in 1955, 64.6 in 1956 and 67.5 in 1957.

French locomotives have won the world's speed record: 260 mph on a 20-mile stretch (March 1955). France has also the fastest scheduled train in the world, the "Mistral" which averages 81.1 mph non-stop between Paris and Dijon (195.7 miles), although some American trains average greater speed but on shorter runs (the "Twin Zephyrs" averages 84.4 mph on the Prairie du Chien-La Crosse run of 57.7 miles).

French airlines carried 2,867,000 passengers in 1956, 2,280,000 of whom went by "Air France" alone, the largest European airline. For the first half of 1957, the number of passengers on "Air France" planes was 1,085,000, against 965,000 for the same period of 1956.

LARGEST
AIRLINE

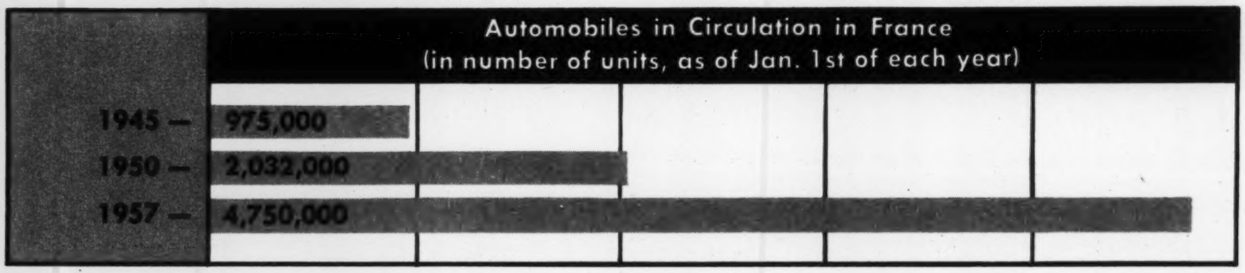
A comparison between the total traffic immediately after World War II and today gives an idea of the recent development of the French airlines. For the years 1945-49, the average number of passenger/miles flown annually was 440 million. In 1956, the figure reached 2,345 million passenger/miles, i.e. more than 5 times as much. For the same years, the amount of freight carried increased from 15 million ton/miles to 56 million ton/miles.

By April 1958, the "Air France" route network totaled 188,000 miles of unduplicated routes to 76 different countries with 222 stopover points.

Paris has the second largest airport in Europe, made up of Le Bourget and Orly fields. In 1956, 57% of the passenger and freight traffic of all the French airports was handled through the Paris airport.

The French highway system is the densest (1,500 ft. per sq. mi.) and one of the best coordinated in the world. There are over 434,000 miles of roads, 50,000 of which are classified as "national highways." In 1951, new legislation set up a Highway Investment Fund to foster improvements and widen main roads. A number of express highways have been started which, when completed, will form a net of super-highways connected with similar projects in other European countries.

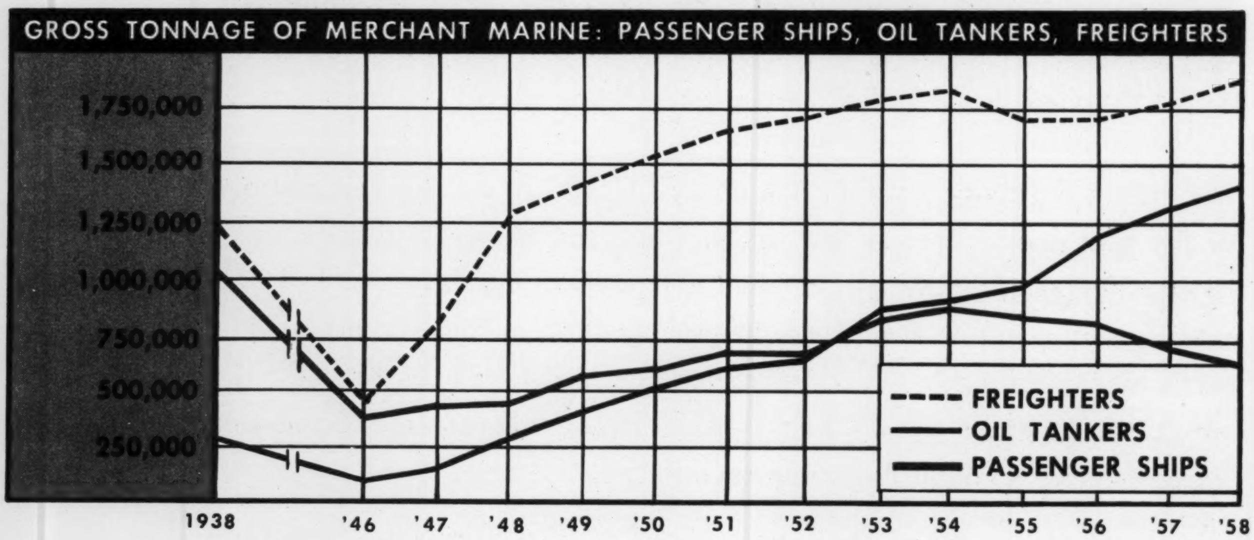
As of January 1st, 1957, there were about 3,500,000 private cars in use in France, 1,270,000 commercial vehicles and 30,000 buses. The total number of automobiles in circulation increases normally at the rate of about 10% annually. However, this increase is believed to have slowed down during 1957, a consequence of the Suez crisis as the consumption of gasoline, a product derived from petroleum which France imports mostly from the Middle East, had to be curtailed.



Two-wheeled motor vehicles are a most popular means of transportation in France. As of January 1st, 1957, there were 3,065,000 motor-equipped bicycles and 1,835,000 scooters and motorcycles in use, an increase of 16.6% over the previous year.

The French merchant fleet, as of January 1st, 1958, numbers 746 vessels representing a total gross tonnage of 3,918,680 tons (this includes only ships over 100 gross tons). If one considers that, immediately before World War II, the total gross tonnage of merchant vessels was 2,734,000 tons, that the destruction caused by the war reduced this tonnage to 800,000 by January 1st, 1946, that the shipyards themselves had to be rebuilt and re-equipped, one can measure the progress accomplished in the last decade.

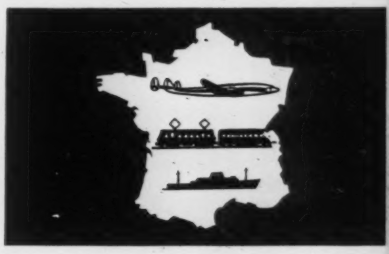
Actually, France has today one of the most modern merchant marines in the world with only 9.4% of ships more than 20 years old.



The most rapid rise in tonnage is that of **oil tankers**, a result of the increased demand for petroleum products which has put the construction of these ships on a priority basis. The largest tanker flying the French flag, the 42,000 dwt "Esmeralda," was launched in 1957. As of January 1st, 1958, French shipyards had 56 tankers on order or under construction, representing a total of 1,464,000 gross tons.

Apart from French companies, orders have been received from such shipbuilding nations as the United States, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Great Britain. On order for U.S. companies are 3 "super tankers" of 72,600 dwt and another 4 of 52,600 dwt were delivered in 1957, the largest ever built in Europe.

The apparent decrease in the tonnage of **passenger ships** in service is due to the sale or scrapping of a number of older ships in the last two years, while only one small liner was added to the fleet. The S.S. "France," a 55,000 dwt liner, is now under construction and will be put on the Le Havre-New York run. This ship will have a cruising speed of 30 knots and will provide up-to-date accommodations for 2,000 passengers.

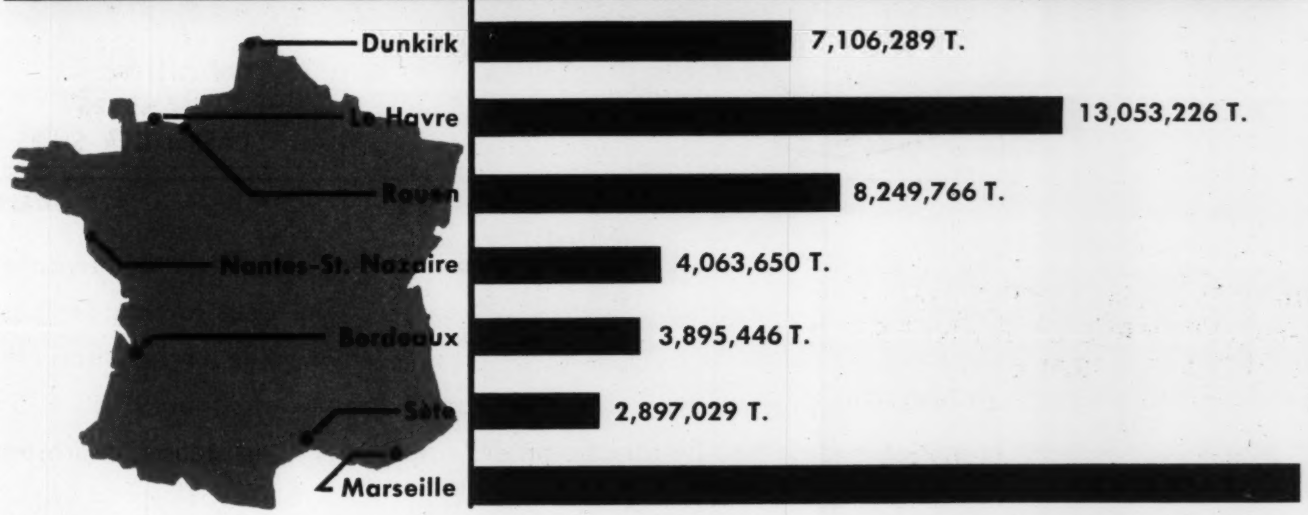


The total number of passengers carried on French ships rose from 1,203,000 in 1950 to 2,277,255 in 1956.

About 85% of the **international cargo traffic on French ships** is from or to Metropolitan France, the remaining 15% representing traffic between foreign countries or between overseas territories of the French Union and foreign countries.

In 1956, French ships carried 25.5 million tons of imports into Metropolitan France (against 14.4 million in 1950), representing 49.5% of total imports. They also carried 8.1 million tons of exports from Metropolitan France (against 6.5 million in 1950), representing 51.5% of total exports.

The **French seaports** which handle the largest amount of freight are, in order, Marseille, Le Havre, Rouen and Dunkirk. The map below shows the tonnage of cargo (exclusive of coastal traffic) moving in and out of the major ports.

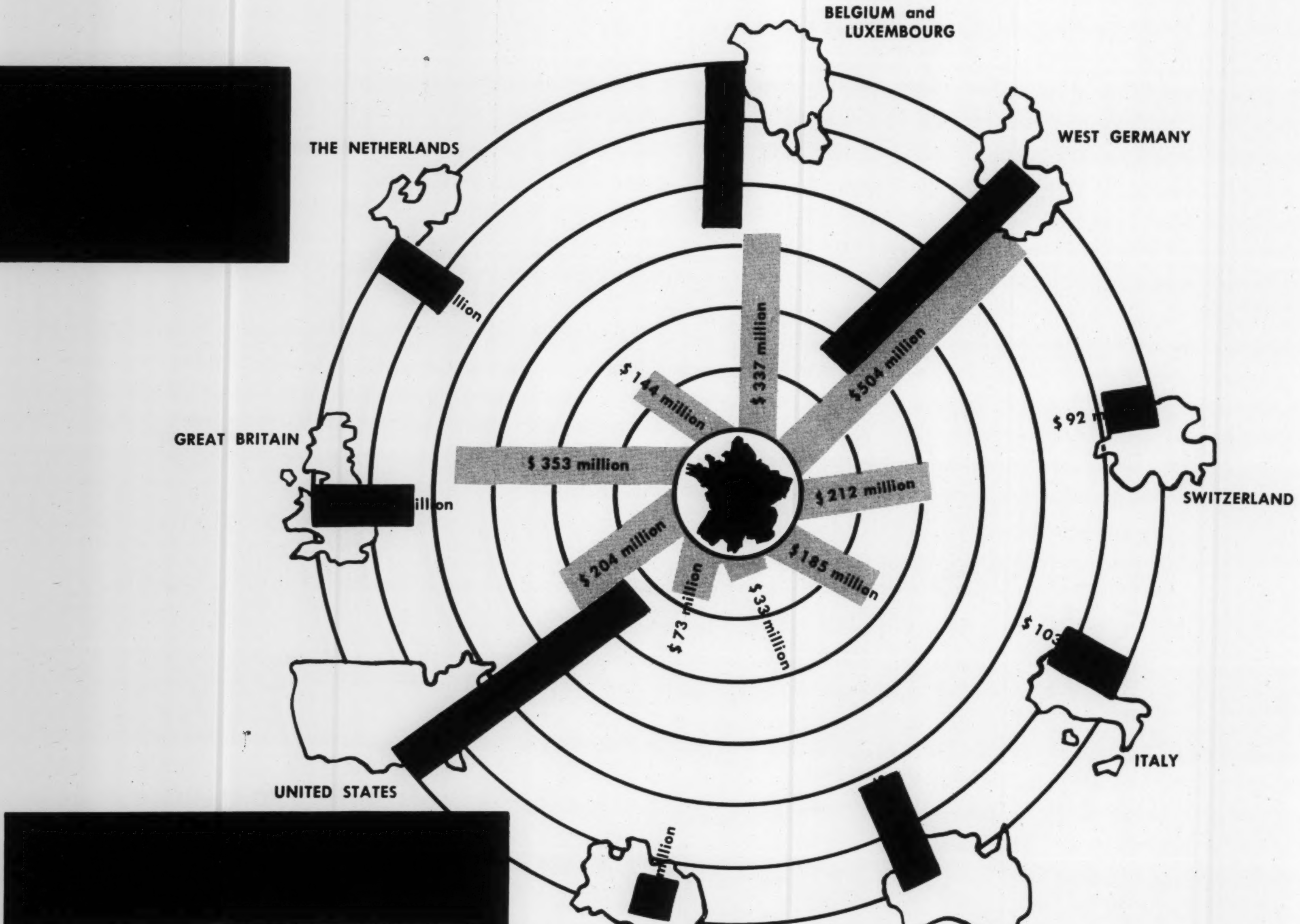


CARGO TRAFFIC OF MAJOR FRENCH PORTS IN 1956

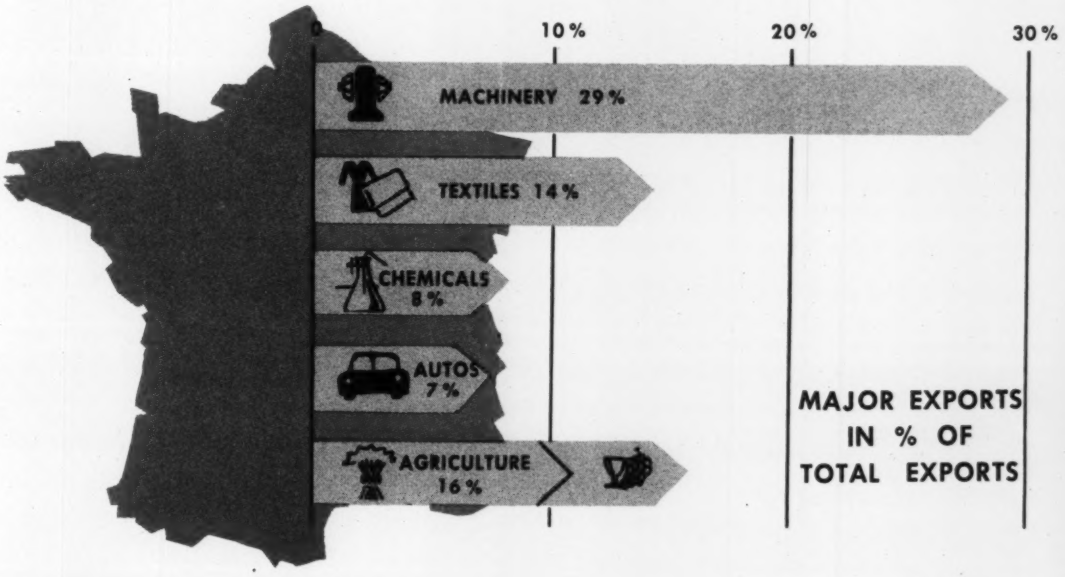
TRADE WITH THE WORLD

External trade plays a vital role in the French economy. Whereas, for instance, imports into the US make up about 3% of its gross national product, total imports into France, both from French overseas lands and from foreign countries, make up over 11% of France's GNP.

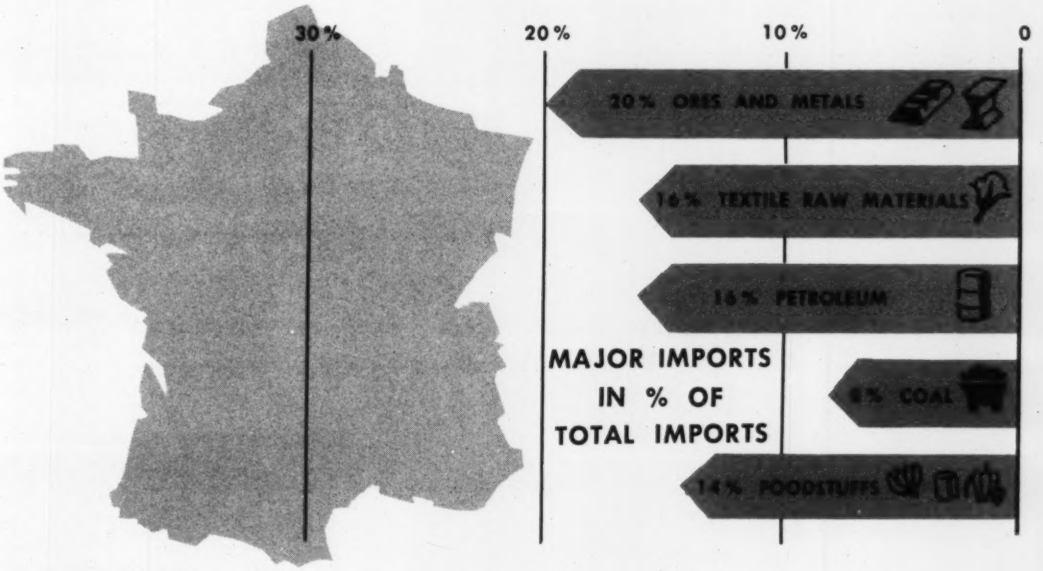
Considering trade with foreign countries only, France's best customers are her European neighbors: West Germany, the Benelux countries and Great Britain. Her largest suppliers are the United States, West Germany and Benelux.



France's leading exports to foreign countries — contrary to the commonly held belief that she is above all an exporter of luxury goods — are metallurgical products and machinery (29% of total), next come textiles (14%), chemicals (8%) and automobiles and rolling stock (7%). All products of agriculture together account only for 16% of the total (4 to 5% for beverages).



France's leading imports from foreign countries are ores and metallurgical products (20%), raw materials for textiles and petroleum (about 16% each) and coal (about 8%). Foodstuffs account for about 14% of total imports (mostly fats, oils, coffee, cocoa, tea and fruit).

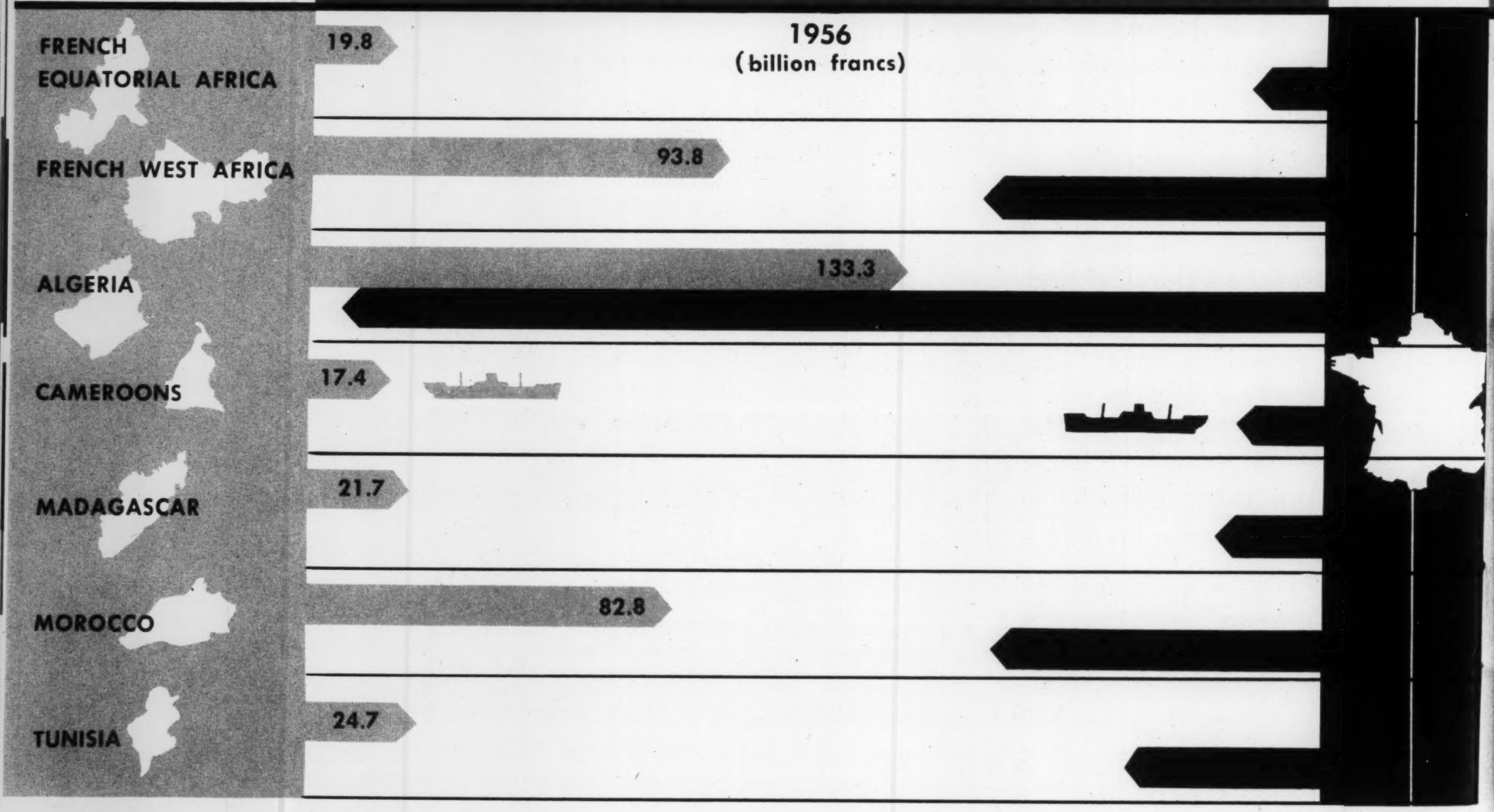


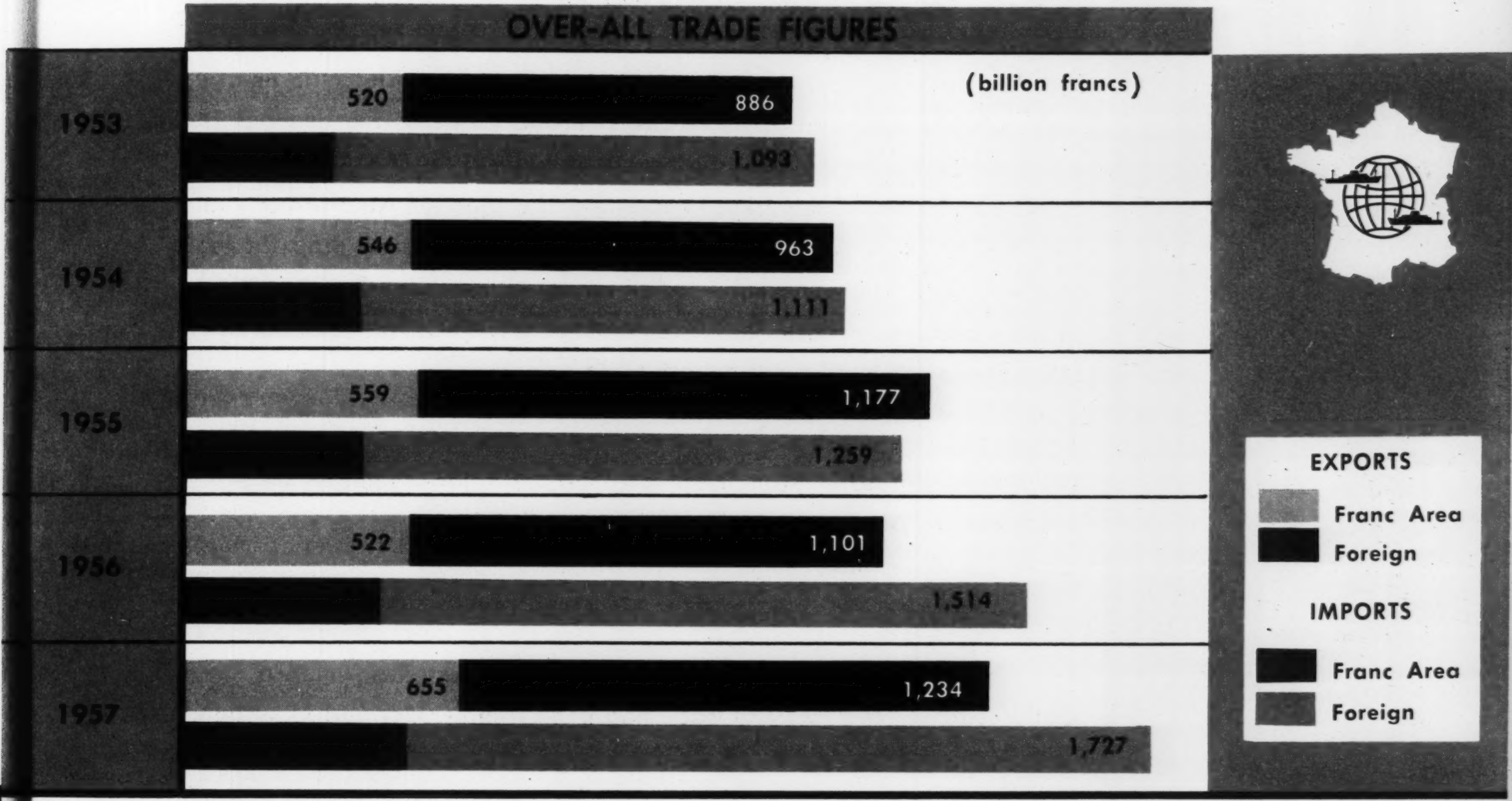
Trade with the franc area, that is to say all the countries whose currency is pegged to the French franc, whether they are overseas lands of the French Republic or associated countries, represents about 1/3 of the total external trade of France.

This trade is characterized by the high percentage of capital goods among exports — these goods are required for the economic development of the overseas lands — and the large share of agricultural goods among imports. However, imports of foodstuffs from countries in the franc area tend to decrease in percentage (81.6% in 1954, 77.7% in 1956) while products of local industries (minerals, wood, etc.) increase their share of the total as these countries become more developed.

One half of imports from countries in the franc area and three fifths of exports represent trade with North Africa: the Algerian Departments of France; and Tunisia and Morocco. The two territories with the next largest volume of trade with Metropolitan France are French West Africa and Madagascar.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS AND CUSTOMERS OF FRANCE IN THE FRANC AREA





France's balance of trade with foreign countries normally shows a deficit. For instance, in 1938, the percentage of coverage of imports from foreign countries by exports was only 66%.

During the years immediately following World War II, France carried a heavy foreign trade deficit due to imports needed for reconstruction, especially purchases from the United States. After 1949, however, exports increased at a faster rate than imports. The coverage of imports by exports increased from 64% in 1952 to 79% in 1953, 87% in 1954, and 93% in 1955.

The deficit in the balance of trade with foreign countries, however, can be compensated for by the surplus in the balance of trade with countries in the franc area. In 1955, the over-all balance of trade of Metropolitan France even showed an excess of exports over imports.

During 1956, the balance of trade between Metropolitan France and foreign countries showed a record deficit exceeding 1 billion dollars. Imports soared to meet the needs of a fast expanding industry in energy, raw materials, and equipment. Exports slowed down as the demand for consumer goods, on the domestic market, grew as a result of the increased purchasing power of the French consumer. The situation was further complicated by severe frosts in the spring of 1956 — the wheat crop for that year was 50% below normal — which rendered necessary the importation of large amounts of agricultural commodities for which France is normally self-sufficient or even a net exporter.

The first half of 1957 brought an even graver deterioration of the terms of exchange. The cumulative foreign trade deficit exceeded 900 million dollars in six months.

The French, who had gradually removed quotas on their imports from OEEC countries — 82.3% of trade had been freed — decided to suspend liberalization on June 18, 1957. On August 11, and October 27, 1957, foreign trade regulations were radically altered: the various existing regulations designed to encourage exports and curtail imports were replaced by a uniform 20% tax on all payments — whether they correspond to a commercial or purely financial transaction — made to countries outside the franc area; similarly, a 20% "premium" is paid when sums in the currencies of countries outside the franc area are exchanged for francs — by French exporters for instance.

As a result of these measures, the situation had much improved in the last quarter of 1957. In October, 1957, the over-all balance of trade even showed a surplus for the first time since 1955.

Today, the position of the **balance of payments** of France reflects closely her foreign trade deficit. The income on French investments in foreign countries which, before World War II, helped compensate for the trade deficit is now practically non-existent as these investments had to be all but liquidated as a result of World War II. Also, with the end of American aid, France found herself deprived of an important source of foreign exchange.

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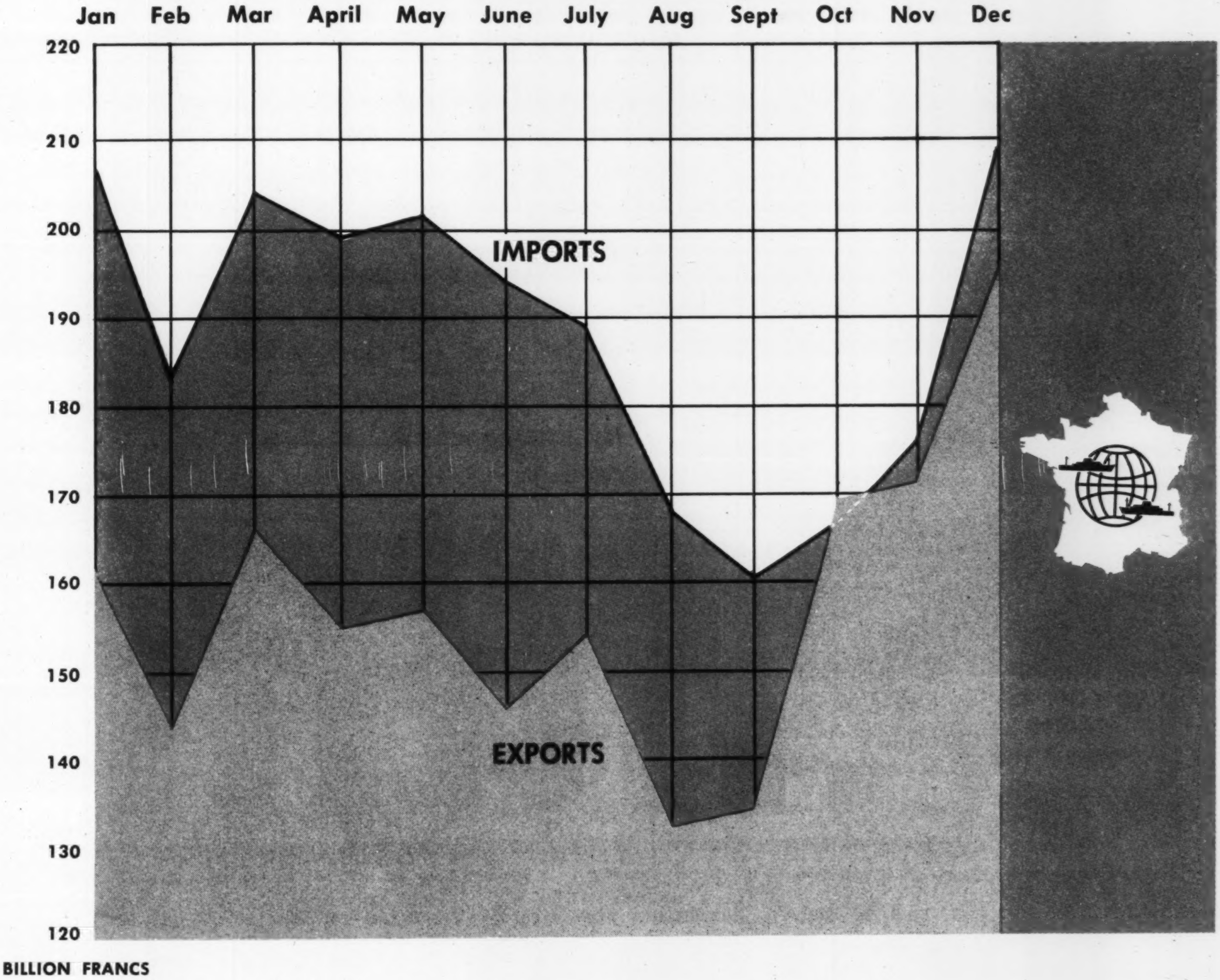
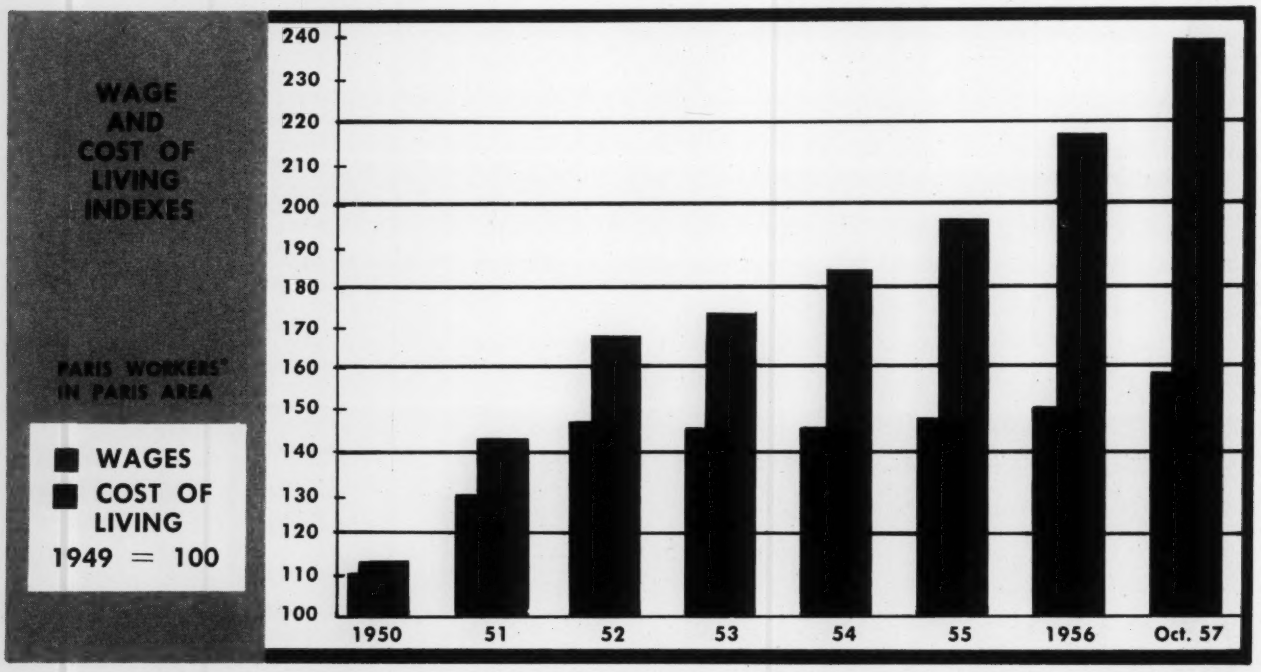


In addition, France assumes the deficit of the trade of the other countries in the franc area with the rest of the world. Furthermore, the sharp increase in freight charges since the end of 1956 represents an added burden on the balance of payments.

The years 1956 and 1957 brought about a depletion of France's gold and foreign currency reserves. However, the reversal of the balance of payments was apparent by the end of 1957, and the possibility now offered to France to draw upon various forms of financial aid totaling $655.25 million ($250 million from the European Payments Union, $131.25 million from the International Monetary Fund, and $274 million from the United States Government and agencies) have strengthened the international position of the franc.

PRICES, WAGES AND PURCHASING POWER

Since 1950, the purchasing power of French wage earners has been steadily increasing. The trend toward a decline in real wages, which had appeared in the period of shortage and inflation that followed World War II, has been reversed.



**Workers employed by the electrical and machine industries (index has been selected because of its widely representative character).*

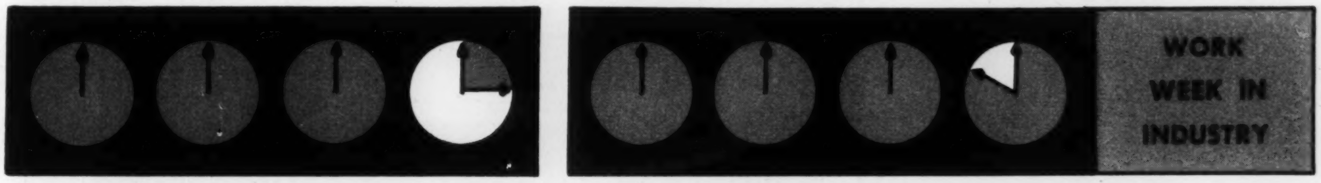
The graph above illustrates the steady increase in wages which has resulted both from the rise in nominal wages and from the stability of real prices since 1952. Actually, a slight drop was registered in the cost of living index from 145.4 in 1952 to 143.7 in 1953 (1949 = 100). The average price index stayed at approximately the same level in 1954 (143.3), rose slightly to 144.9 in 1955 and then more rapidly to 147.7 in 1956. The new inflationary trend became more pronounced in 1957 until new price controls became effective in the latter part of that year.

During the same period, wages rose rapidly. It was only after 1952, however, that they definitely outdistanced prices, as shown by the above graph. In October 1957, the wage index for all workers in the electrical and machine industries in the Paris area reached 237 (1949 = 100). This index has been selected because of its widely representative character. The cost of living index, also compared to 1949, was then 156, indicating an increase of more than 50% in the real income of workers.

PRODUCTIVITY AND STANDARD OF LIVING BEFORE WORLD WAR II AND TODAY

By 1955, after France had completed the task of reconstruction, modernized her equipment and entered an era of economic expansion, the country's production was one and a half times what it was in 1938. How did this affect the daily life of the average Frenchman?

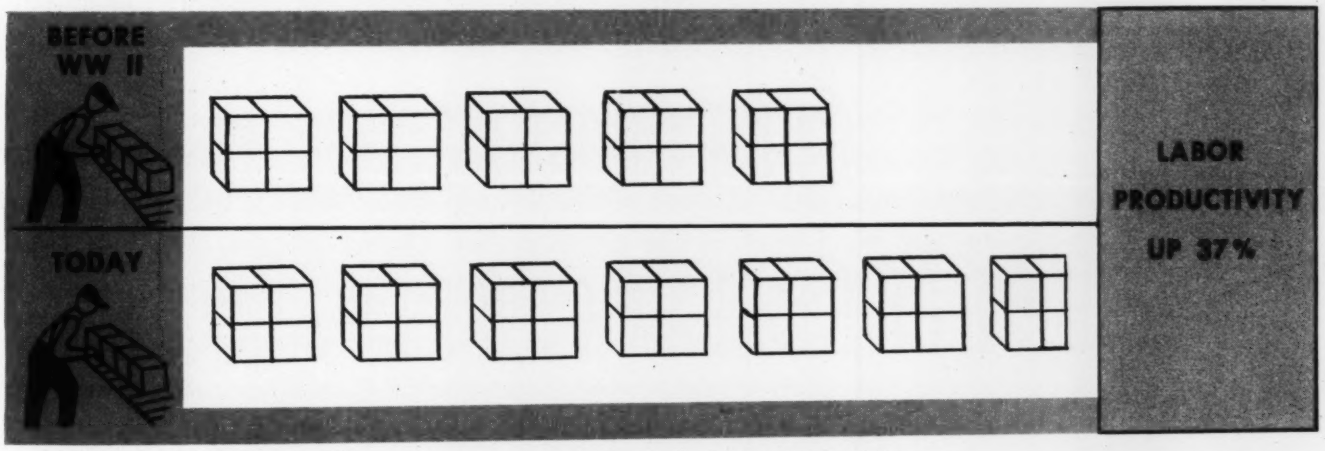
Let us first consider the relationship between production and labor activity. Labor activity is a measure of two factors: the number of people employed and the number of hours they work. Between 1938 and 1955, the active population of France increased by 1% (this does not include employees of the Government and domestic personnel, since their services are not included in the calculation of the gross national production).



BEFORE WW II — 39 hrs. **TODAY — 46 hrs.**

The average work week in industry having jumped from 39 to 46 hours, for the active population as a whole, the increase in labor activity resulting from longer hours worked is estimated at about 8%. Altogether, labor activity in 1955 was thus about 9% above 1938.

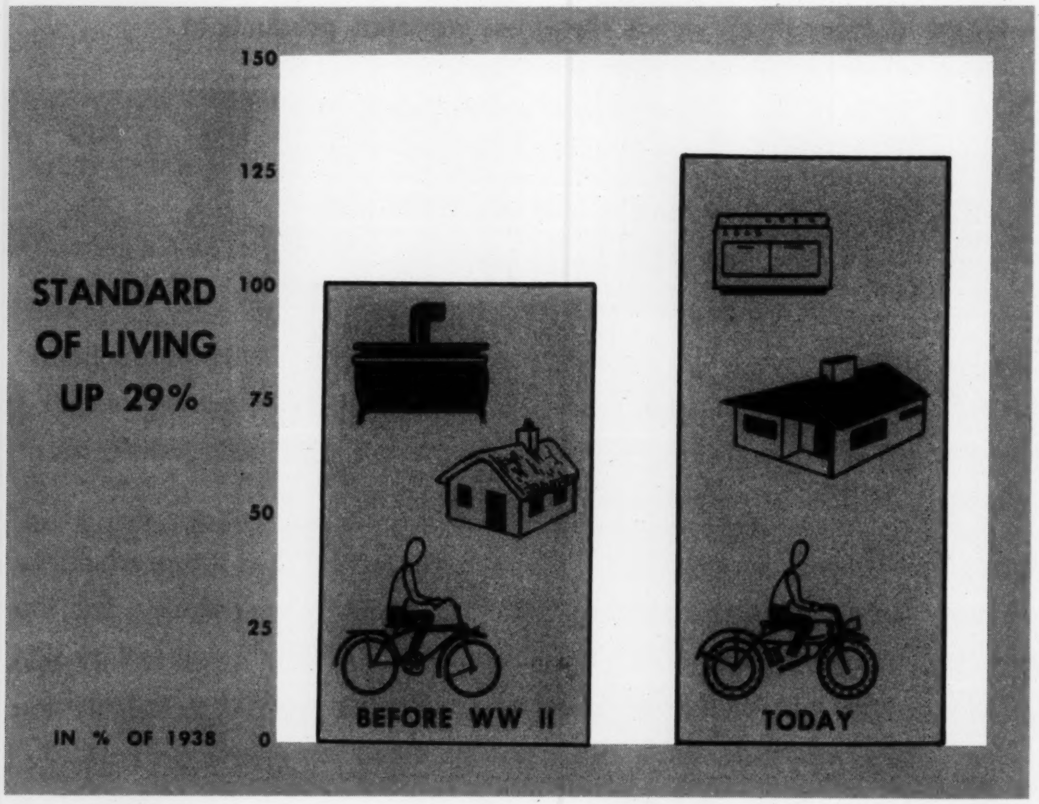
Production having increased by 50%, this shows that it is the productivity of labor, rather than its quantity, which is primarily responsible for the greater volume of goods and services. Labor productivity increased by 37% in 17 years, in spite of the war years which actually marked a regression.



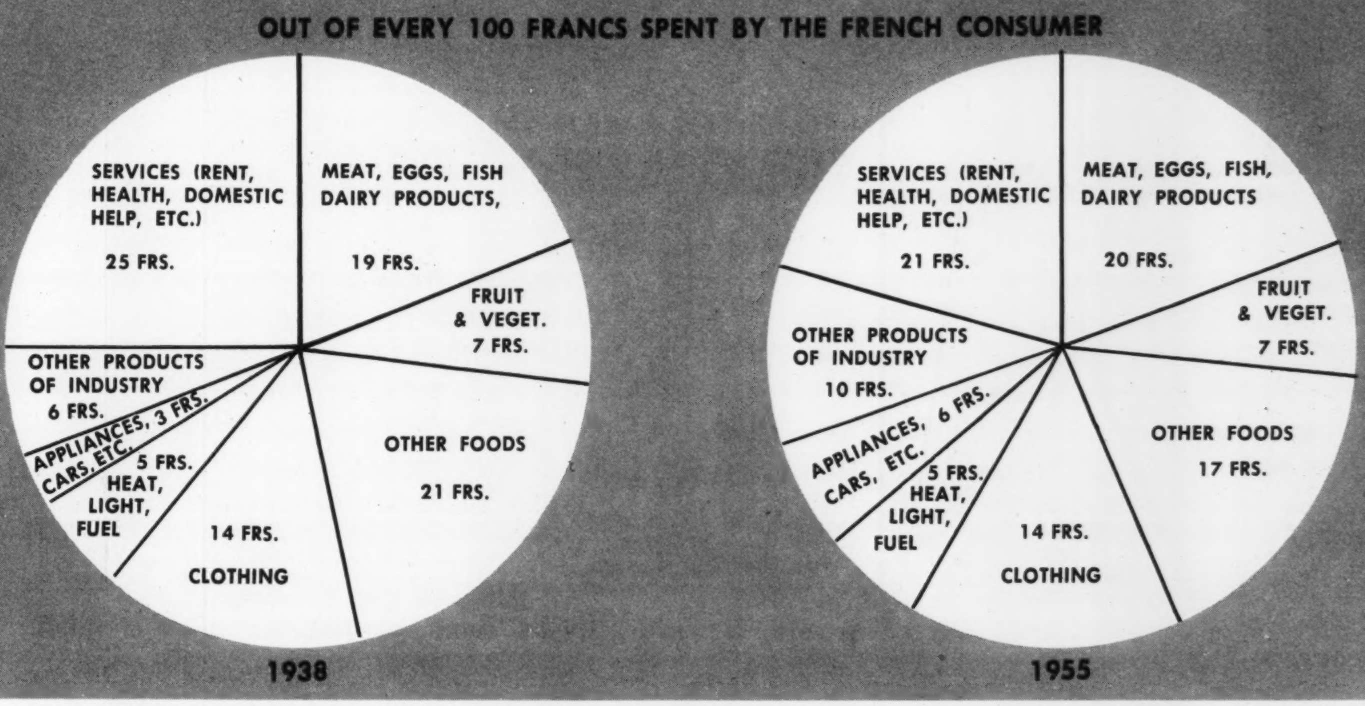
EACH PACKAGE = 20% OF PRE-WORLD WAR II OUTPUT PER MAN

The increased volume of goods and services which the French have today at their disposal is not, however, used in the same manner. Instead of investing 13% of their production in capital, the French are now investing more, about 18%. Government purchases absorb another 15%, instead of 13% before World War II. Consequently, personal consumption expenditures represent a smaller part of the national production: 67% in 1955, against 74% in 1938.

Personal consumption expenditures, evaluated in francs of 1952 purchasing power to make the comparison possible, have increased 34%. Taking into account the increase in total population, the per capita consumption, or standard of living, shows a 29% increase.



The improvement in the standard of living of the French is evidenced by certain changes in the consumption pattern. Because their real income has increased, the French spend relatively less for food today than they did before World War II. Furthermore, there has been a qualitative change in their diet. They consume less starch, for instance, more meat and dairy products. On the other hand, they spend twice as much in percentage of their total expenditures for electrical appliances, motor vehicles, etc.



The above graph calls for a few remarks concerning clothing and services. First, although the percentage of the household budget spent on clothing has remained the same, the French buy relatively fewer clothes because textile prices have increased more than the average of other goods and services. Second, the apparent decrease, in percentage, of income spent on services is largely due to the fact that rents have increased much more slowly than the over-all cost of living.

Saving, which had become a practical impossibility during the war and had been discouraged by inflation in the period immediately following it, has again become a concern of the French, particularly since 1952. The traditional sense of economy and the search for financial security become evident as soon as a rise in purchasing power allows.

THE FRENCH LIVE BETTER, ALSO SAVE MORE

A recent poll involving Frenchmen in all walks of life indicated that 93% of them had some personal savings. This is particularly high if one considers the recent parallel development of collective forms of saving (Social Security, mutual insurance, etc.). The amount saved varied from about 7% of their income for people earning 180,000 francs per month (about $500) to 0.5% for people earning 30,000 francs (less than $100).

According to the same poll, 47% have a bank account or postal checking account, 44% have a savings account, 11% have a deposit with an agricultural credit institution; 15% own securities and 23% keep some cash reserve at home.

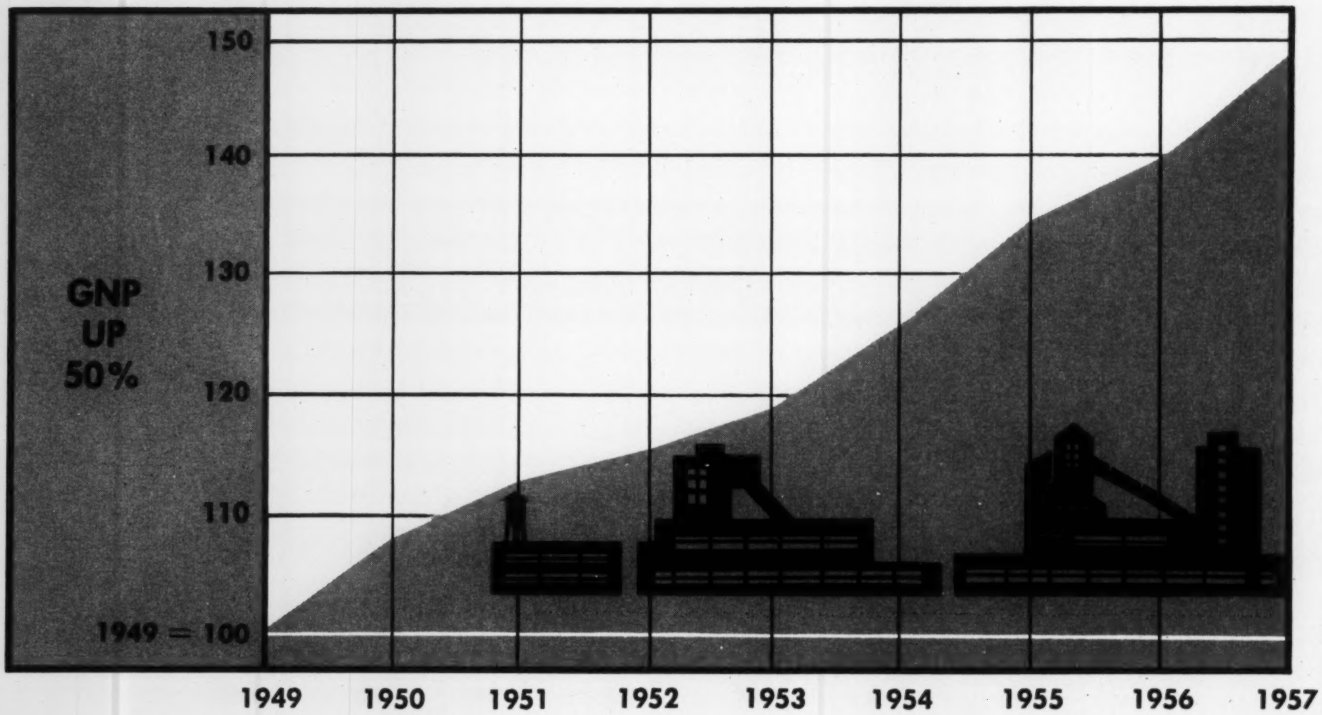
In 1957, the net investment of personal savings was estimated at 833 billion francs (about $2 billion), 235 billion above the 1956 level.

The increase noted in recent years in volume of personal savings explains, for instance, the success of Government and public utility bond issues.

THE ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS OF THE NATION

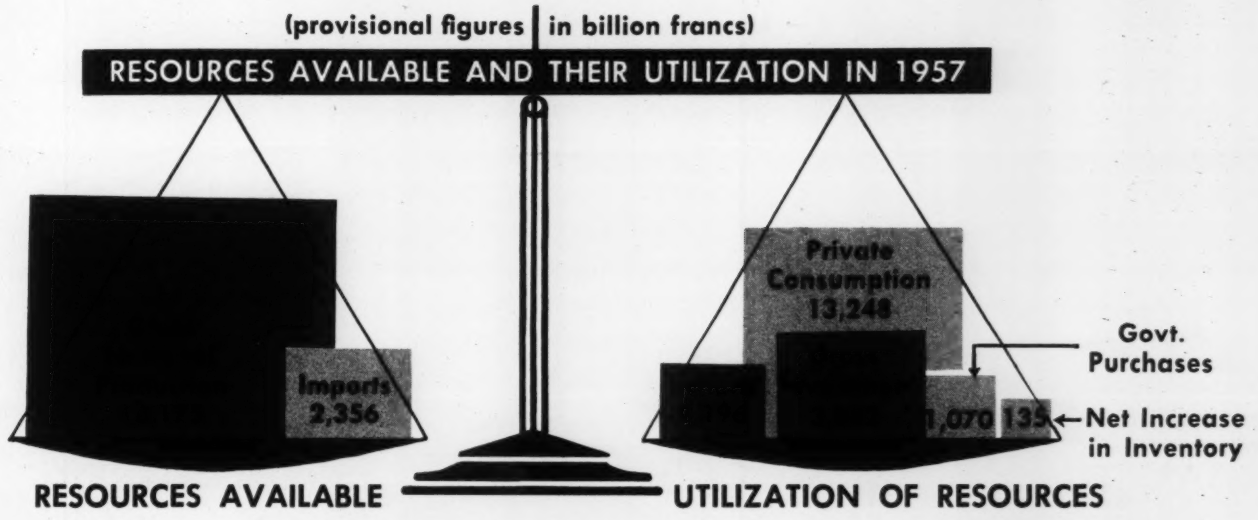
Between 1949 and 1956, the Gross National Product of France increased from 8,400 billion to 20,500 billion francs. Taking into account the variations in the value of the franc over this period, this represents an increase of about 50% for the GNP.

The rate of growth, however, shows some fluctuations: after a quick pickup in 1950, it slowed down around 1952-53 and again began to rise rapidly from 1954 on.



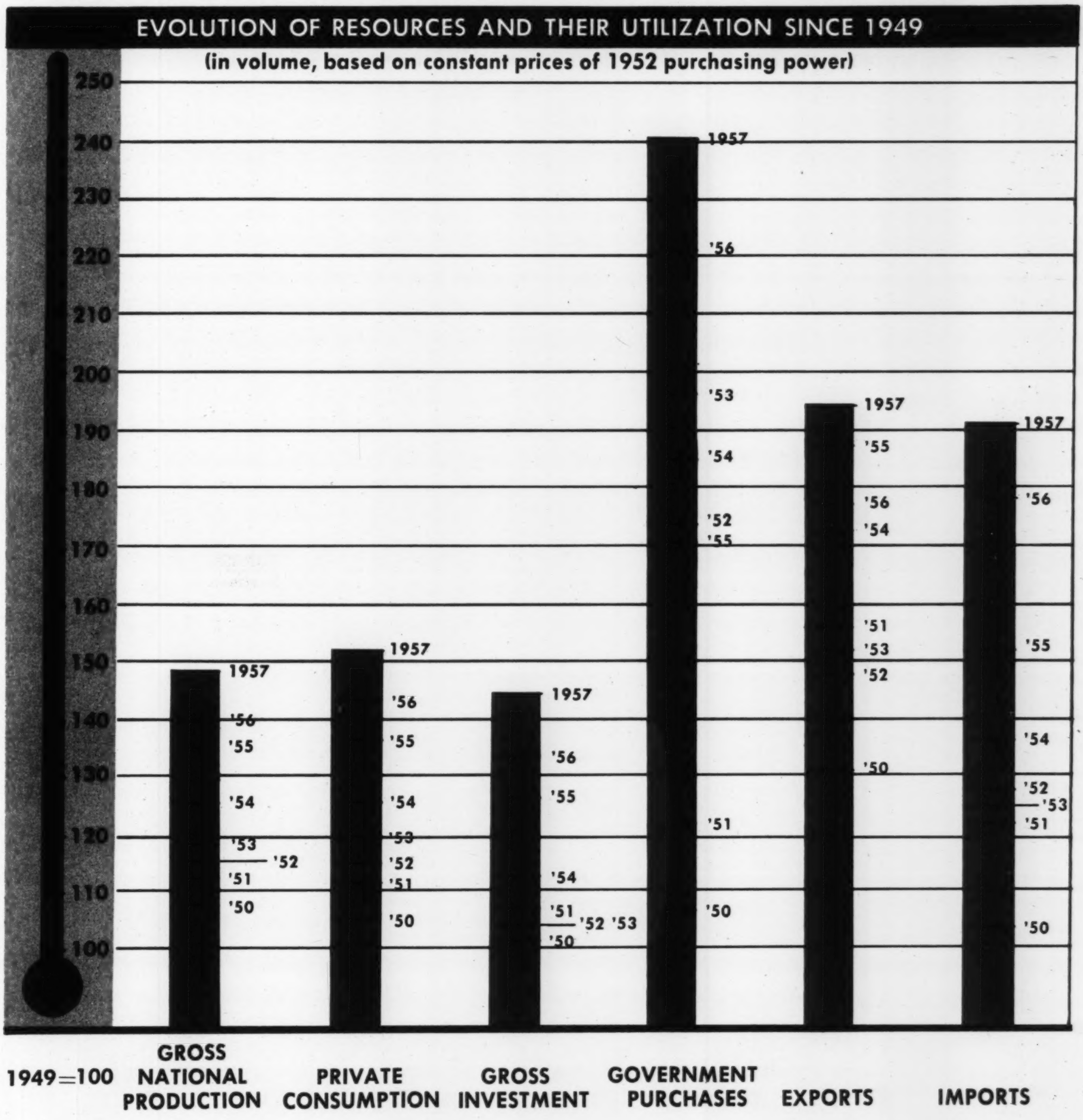
The first graph on the opposite page illustrates the resources available to the nation in 1957 and how they were used. The figures given for gross national production vary from the GNP in that they do not include the value of services rendered by employees of the Government or by domestic personnel.

The second graph shows the variation in volume, since 1949, of resources and utilizations. It stresses, in particular, that with the exception of 1955-56, the rate of increase in private consumption has almost exactly followed that of the gross national production. It also emphasizes the more rapid growth in capital investment since 1954.



(provisional figures in billion francs)

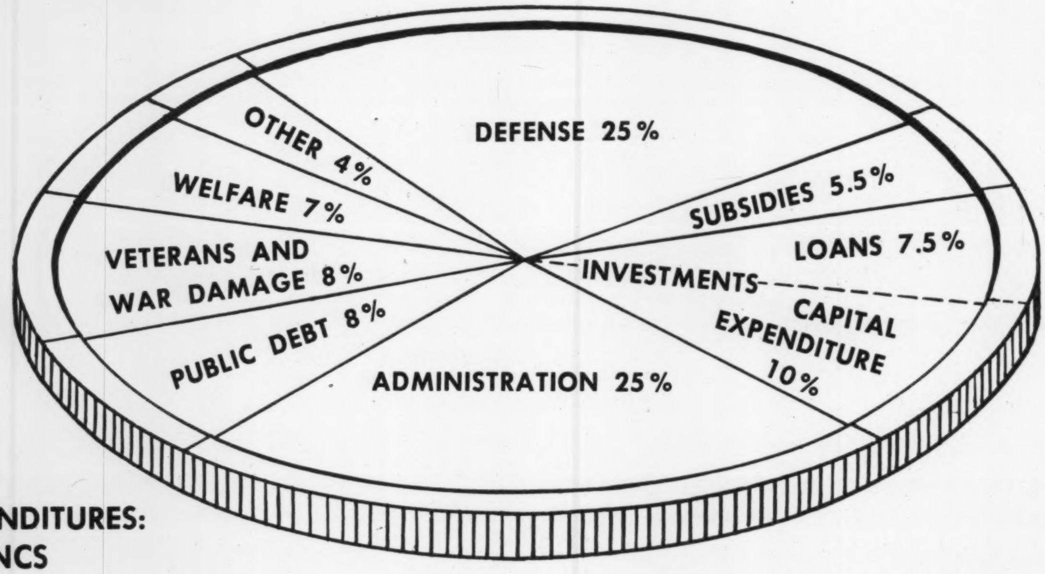
RESOURCES AVAILABLE AND THEIR UTILIZATION IN 1957



EVOLUTION OF RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILIZATION SINCE 1949

(in volume, based on constant prices of 1952 purchasing power)

THE BUDGET



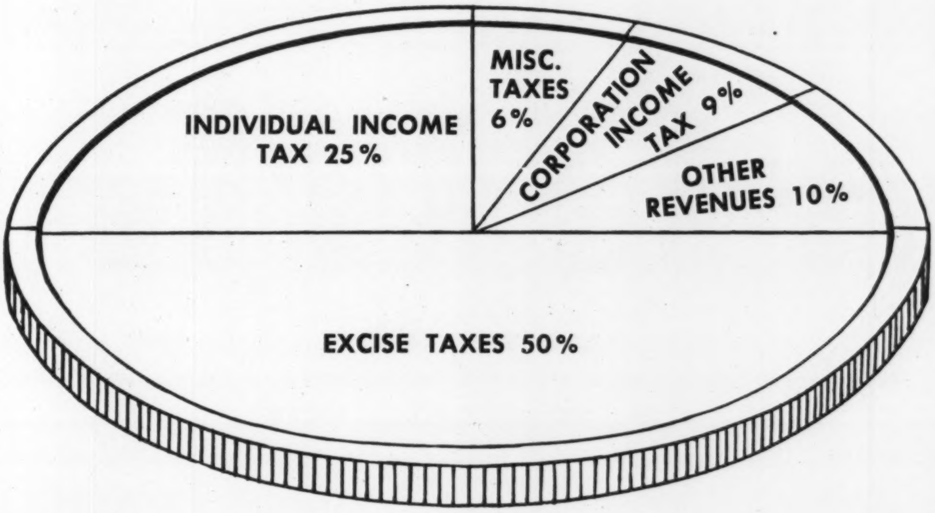
**1958 BUDGET EXPENDITURES:
5,295 BILLION FRANCS**

From the 1958 total budgetary expenditures, the largest share goes to defense and administration. **Administration** represents the cost of running the civilian departments. This includes, in particular, public education, the cost of which, in France, is borne by the central government. In 1958, 358 billion francs have been earmarked for education (against 200 billion in 1952) to which must be added another 125 billion in capital expenditures bringing the total state educational budget to 483 billion francs ($1.1 billion at the rate of 420 francs to the dollar), the highest France has ever had.

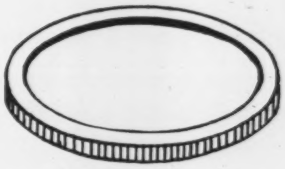
The important share of **defense** expenditures is explained by the necessity of meeting French commitments toward NATO and also of maintaining order and security in the Algerian Departments of France. In relation to the gross national product, the military budget of France is comparable to that of her NATO allies (see illustration, page 48).

Investments represent, on the one hand, capital expenditures (such as for schools, hospitals, public buildings, etc.) and, on the other, loans for modernization and equipment. To this should be added 165 billion francs for the reconstruction of war damaged buildings, which also represent an investment, bringing the total to about 1100 billion.

The 7% of total expenditures earmarked for **welfare** corresponds to special old-age benefits and, to a lesser extent, to public assistance. The French social security system is financed by contributions from employers and employees and consequently does not appear in the state budget. The 4% of total expenditures shown as "other" includes international cooperation and miscellaneous other participations.



1958 BUDGET RECEIPTS:
4,695 BILLION FRANCS



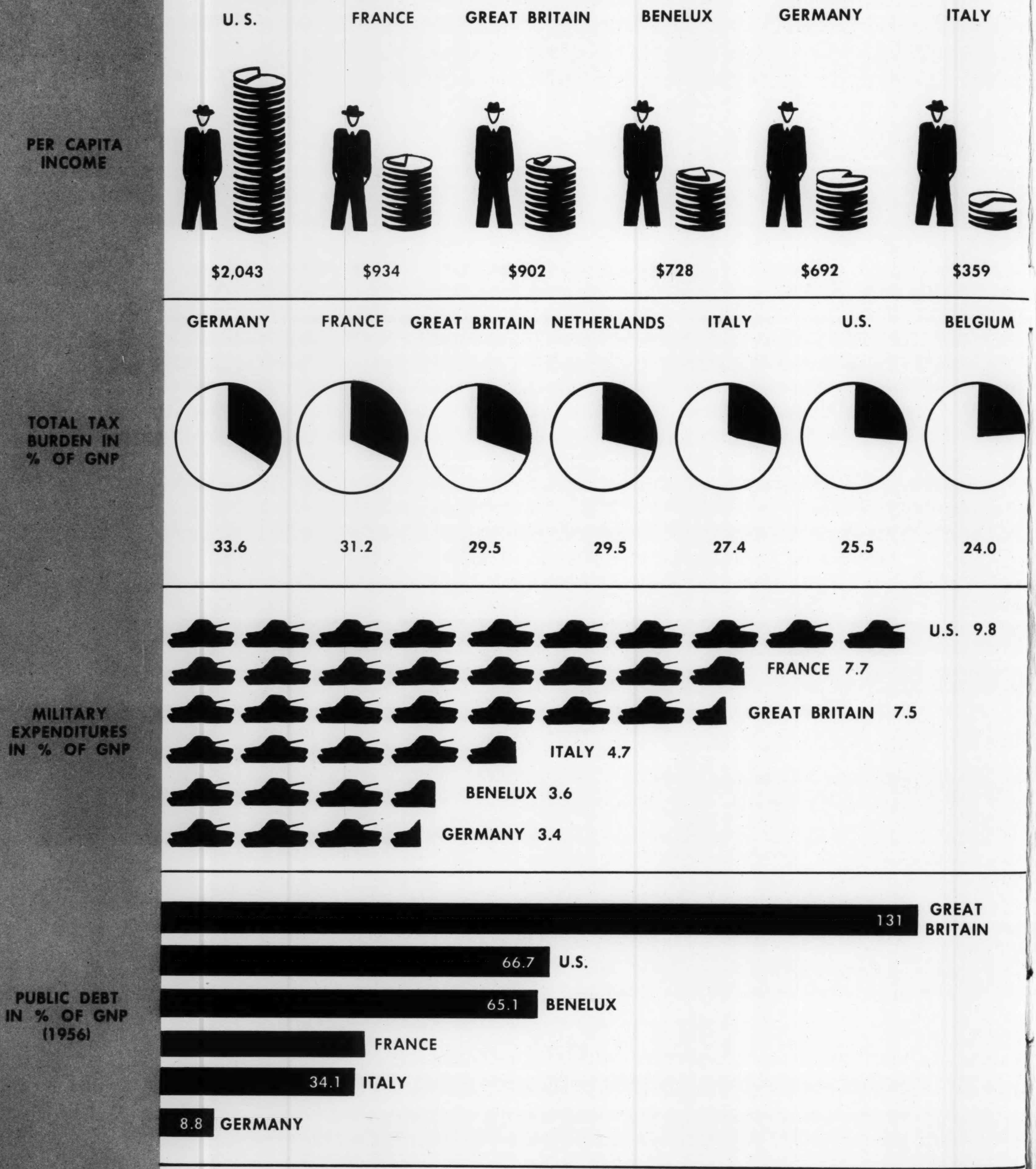
"IMPASSE"
600 BILLION FRANCS

A particular effort has been made in the last year to develop fiscal revenues. New taxes were voted in 1957 and it is estimated that fiscal revenues in 1958 will be about 540 billion francs more than in 1957. The percentage of tax revenue of the Government (exclusive of local taxes and Social Security contributions) in relation to the gross national product rose from 16.9% in 1956 to 18.1% in 1957 and 19.4% in 1958. Actually, the total tax burden was equal, in 1956, to 31.2% of the GNP, compared to 25.5% in the United States.

Together with cuts in current expenditures, this increase in fiscal revenue has permitted the reduction of the "Impasse" from 1,000 billion francs in 1957 to 600 billion in 1958, the lowest figure since 1952.

In the illustration above, the "Impasse" is equal to the difference between fiscal and other revenues, on the one hand, and the total sum of moneys needed by the Treasury, on the other. It should be noted that this "Impasse" does not refer to a straight budgetary deficit to be covered by a permanent increase in indebtedness. If one takes into account specially earmarked receipts not included in the budget and which are committed to amortization of the public debt, the net amount of the new borrowings required by the Treasury will not exceed 475 billion francs. Moreover, since 550 billion of the expenditures for 1958 will be in the form of loans and reimbursable advances, the Treasury's accounts receivable from these loans will exceed new debts incurred by the Treasury by 75 billion francs.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES IN SOME NATO COUNTRIES IN 1956



*Based on figures converted at official rates of exchange into U.S. dollars.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE - SERVICE DE PRESSE ET D'INFORMATION
972 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

LITHO IN U. S. A.

Vencill, Keith

April 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Vencill:

Your letter of April 20th with its interesting questions recently arrived in this office.

I note that today was your deadline. I am sorry about this. At this point, it is useless to answer them for you.

I do hope you were able to get your necessary information.

Sincerely,

Mr. Keith Vencill
Box 2082 University Station
Enid, Oklahoma

Box 2082 University Station
Enid, Oklahoma
April 20, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. News
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

My colleagues and myself are giving an oral report on World War II and Post War Conferences in American History.

We are gathering objective analysis from different news commentators on the forth coming Summit Conference to be held this summer. The information we want is as follows: 1. What stand the U.S. will take on foreign policies, and 2. What steps will be taken towards obtaining world peace.

We need this material in hand not later than Tuesday April 28, 1959. Enclosed you will find a self addressed envelope.

Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely yours,

Keith Vencill
Keith Vencill

Venis, Martin

September 2, 1958

Mr. Martin Allen Venis
4836 Fir Street
San Diego, California

Dear Mr Venis:

Thank you for your letter of September 1 to Mr. Murrow, which I am answering in his absence from New York.

Although Mr. Murrow will be returning to the city next week, I very much regret that his schedule will be so crowded that it will not permit him sufficient time to make the extensive comment that you invite.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

160 Million Deaths Predicted in H-Raid

House Unit Bares Secret Study, Urges Nuclear Shelter Program

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A House subcommittee today made public a secret study estimating that nearly 160 million persons would be killed in an H-bomb raid on 150 American cities.

This figure was contained in a study of probable effects of a nuclear attack prepared by the Rand Corp., a research concern that does secret research for the Air Force.

The House Military Operations Subcommittee said the study was made on the initiative of the Rand Corp. and not with government money.

The subcommittee, which has urged a 20-billion-dollar nuclear shelter program, renewed its appeal with publication of the study. It said failure of the administration and Congress to adopt the program has put the nation in "mortal danger."

Economy Obstacle Cited

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif), subcommittee chairman said economy measures are blocking the shelter program.

"We spend 40 billion dollars a year for defense and it gives us no final defense," he said.

"We gamble everything on the idea that our retaliatory power will prevent an atomic war. But what if it doesn't? The nation has virtually no civil defense at all."

Attack Results Estimated

The Rand Corp. study estimated the results of a nuclear attack on 150 American cities in varying states of preparedness as follows:

With no preparedness—no warning, 160 million dead; 3 to 6 hours warning, 160 million dead.

With fallout shelters and tactical evacuation—no warning, 85 million dead; 3 to 6 hours warning, 60 million dead.

With fallout shelters and strategic evacuation — no warning, 40 million dead; 3 to 6 hours warning, 25 million dead.

With blast and fallout shelters — no warning, 25 million dead; 3 to 6 hours warning, 25 million dead.

With blast and fallout shelters and strategic evacuation—no warning, 5 million dead; 3 to 6 hours warning, 5 million dead.

Tactical evacuation means moving people out with little warning. Strategic evacuation means dispersion well in advance.

The survey did not specify the degree of preparedness in individual cities nor did it name the 150 cities.

Expert witnesses before the subcommittee said there was virtually no preparedness in any American city.

4836 Fir St.
San Diego 2, Calif.
Sept. 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

By way of introduction, I am a student currently enrolled in college and making a personal research which could be of vital benefit to you.

The purpose of this letter is to get your opinion about the enclosed newspaper article dated Aug. 11, 1958, SAN DIEGO UNION TRIBUNE. The article depicts how:

> "an H-bomb raid on 150 major American cities at the present time would kill nearly 160 million people--almost the entire nation. However . . . the same attack . . . would reduce those killed to five million if blast and fallout shelters were available . . . for a 25 to 30-billion-dollar shelter building program."

I have carefully selected your name for an opinion on what should be done to preserve the lives of the people of the United States. Do you think that shelters should be built immediately?

The U. S. Government has not yet said that it plans to start building shelters. Therefore, we are now relying entirely for self-preservation on our retaliatory power to prevent hydrogen war. Do you think we should gamble everything--lives--this way?

As a Korean Veteran, and a G. I. student, I am very much interested in preserving American lives and ideals. Therefore, I should like to have your ideas on what should be done immediately to safeguard our nation from "mortal danger". Please mail all replies to the above address.

With all sincerity,

Martin A. Venis

Mr. Martin Allen Venis

Enclosure

Vernon, Hallie

V

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
BOX 6142
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

YMOND D. FOWLER, PH.D.
DIRECTOR

March 20, 1959

Mr. Stephen Zolczynski
Division of Mental Hygiene
Department of Public Health
State Office Building
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Zolczynski:

Thank you so very much for the generous use of the tape recording. The meeting was most successful and we are so grateful for your advice to ask Mr. Turn to speak to us. We had about forty people there. We used a cut version of the first reel of the recording and then Mr. Turner tied it in with our local needs, focusing on prevention. It was a warm human talk, giving all the important suggestions without the use of straight statistics yet by no means just generalities.

Everyone was impressed and commented how they wished more of the same means could be used in our adult educational efforts. There did not seem to transpire any feeling of "placing it on the other side of the fence". Mr. Turner very deftly brought it all home right in the beginning of his remarks.

Please forgive us for not having returned the tape as yet, but Dr. Fowler asked to keep it for one of his classes. He will send it back shortly.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Hallie Vernon

/wnh

Tape recording used was "Who Killed Michael Farmer"

Vasconcellos, Dora

630 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.
April 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thanks for your letter of April 6, and for the token of appreciation enclosed with it.

You cannot imagine how thrilled and moved I was to be able to talk with you and with Mr. Frost and Mr. Herbert. It was an unforgettable experience and although I was worried of all the things I had to say - and say properly - I could not resist the charm of the conversation which made me lose count of everything but the pleasure of having such a wonderful talk with my three brilliant interlocutors.

Thank you again, and best regards.

Sincerely,

Dora Vasconcellos

Telegramm - Télégramme - Telegramma

Vicas, George

von – de – da	No	Wörter Mots Parole	Aufgegeben den Consigné le Consegnato il	Stunde Heure Ora
80 NEWYORK SDZ763 38 1 1756 VIA RS =				

Erhalten – Reçu – Ricevuto

von – de – da	Stunde-Heure-Ora	Name – Nom – Nome
BNB		

Befördert – Transmis – Trasmesso

nach – à – a	Stunde-Heure-Ora	Name – Nom – Nome

1959 DEC 2 07:53

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~~LT~~ = EDWARD R MURROW HOTEL
BEAU RIVAGE GENEVA =

ARRIVING GENEVA SATURDAY AYEM WITH SCRIPT AND TAPE SECOND HIDDEN REVOLUTION PROGRAM WOULD LIKE RECORD NARRATION THROUGH GENEVA RADIO FACILITIES HOPE THIS AGREEABLE TO YOU REGARDS = GEORGE VICAS CBS NEWS +

TT 2ter III 58 A 5 O 65 Auf Wunsch werden die Telegramme zutelephoniert Sur demande, les télégrammes sont téléphonés A richiesta, i telegrammi sono telefonati

Vickerman, Carol

November 20, 1958

Dear Miss Vickerman:

Very many thanks for sending me a copy of LIFE'S Picture Cook Book and its accompanying recipe box.

Mrs. Murrow is delighted with both, and we thank you for your thoughtfulness.

Cordially yours,

Miss Carol Vickerman
Time Incorporated
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York

mec

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

November 12, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow.

We thought you might like to have this copy of LIFE's Picture Cook Book for your library, and its accompanying recipe box for your kitchen. With the season of party-giving and good eating just around the corner, we hope this new book will help you enjoy many happy times.

Bon Appétit!

Cordially,

Carol Vickerman
Carol Vickerman

P.S. This comes with best regards, too, from Shirley Clurman.
C

Video Board Inc

REPLY REQUIRED BY END OF BUSINESS DAY Tuesday November 11/58

VIDEOBOARD Incorporated

25 WEST 43 STREET NEW YORK 36 NEW YORK WISCONSIN 7 1250

November 10 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
17th floor
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

PURPOSE:	Help GREATER NEW YORK FUND.
VEHICLE:	Fund's 10-minute film for 1959.
SCREENINGS:	All year round. Sometimes as many as 30 showings daily, to as many New York businesses.
YOUR PART:	TEN TO FIFTEEN SECONDS ONLY -- a fast "vignette" -- on TV screen; two well-chosen sentences in form of a straightforward pep-talk ("human beings help each other" style). No direct pitch required.
APPROXIMATE FILMING DATE:	Sometime within last half of December, at your convenience.
TIME NEEDED TO FILM YOUR PORTION:	Ten to twenty minutes at most. MLS dollying in to MCU. Single scene, no cuts. Camera and lights set up when you arrive. Makeup man waiting.
REMUNERATION:	"Scale", if you're willing -- because of nature of the film.
OTHER "VIGNETTE" STARS:	Welles (voice), Belafonte, Gene Kelly, Bellamy, Loretta Young, Desi & Lucy . . .

To accept, won't you call Perry Watkins or Paul Belanger at WI 7-1250?

Sincerely,

% Mr. A. TRZYNA. Vienzorowskis
13, Chesterton Road
LONDON, W. 10.

November, 9. 1959

Dear Sir,

Reading such articles - as I allow me to forward to you, we both always experience an association - a mental connection related to you. Your great & incessant efforts to improve the T.V. are very well known to us, and we both still remain your eager faithful admirers. - Hoping that you, Mrs. Dr. R.J. Munsar & Casey, you all, are fine & well we send to you our best wishes & regards

Tadeusz & Wiesława Viazorowski

P.S.

We are on our long awaited tour in Europe temporarely - just not the best time - in London. - At the begining of December we want to go to Poland to see (- after 20 years!) our relatives there & spend the Christmas-Eve there, but end of January we will be back again in London, and see & consider what to do later (?) We shall be available any time at the % address.

Tad.

Vincent

June 26, 1959

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Vincent:

Many thanks for your nice letter of June 18th.

Your kind comments about my past programs are indeed appreciated. Thanks, too, for your good wishes in connection with my year's leave of absence. I hope that when I do return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Vineent
7709 S. E. Southgate
Portland, Oregon

MRS. ALBERT C. VINCENT
7709 S. E. SOUTHGATE
PORTLAND 22, OREGON

June 18th, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS -
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Into our home, via the ether waves, you have come countless times with the News and Views of interesting people and happenings. I wonder if you can realize what "a lonely place against the sky" you will leave in our daily living, when you take the well earned rest.

It is impossible to tell you how much we have enjoyed your splendid programs; the world figures we have come to know through your presentation of "See It Now" and "Person to Person"; and the kindly friendly feeling we have for you and your excellent staff.

We feel our precious freedom and our American way of life has been made more secure by your candid and fearless reporting, and by showing to the nation controversial problems. Undoubtedly time will reveal their unending worth to our loved country.

May we express to you a big Thank You, and wish for you a good rest, plus a grand time, and please, oh please, come back Soon.

Most sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Vincent

Vogt, Wm.

February 6, 1959

Mr. William Vogt
National Director
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Vogt:

Since my recent conversation with Mr. Tree, I regret to tell you that our plans have changed and we shall not now have a team in India at the time of the International Planned Parenthood Conference.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg Feb. 3

This letter is about a population conference in India and the possibility of a documentary team there at that time.

Plans changed - team won't be there - Sorry -

CABLE: PARENTHOOD, NEW YORK

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 5-8600

January 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Ronnie Tree just telephoned me to report on his conversation with you and the fact that you will have a team in India at the time of the International Planned Parenthood Conference.

As I believe he told you, the Conference is to be opened by Mr. Nehru and closed by Vice-President Radhakrishnan. We are also expecting that Julian Huxley will be present, that there will be representatives from Red China and possibly Taiwan, and there is a very colorful Indian demographer, named S. Chandrasekhar, who has just come out of China making a six-week study of the population problem and who might have something interesting to say -- though I gather the Red Chinese would not like it.

I should be glad to discuss this with you at your convenience if your secretary would call mine.

Sincerely yours,

William Vogt
National Director

WV:mb

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FROM PPFA'S BY-LAWS

To provide leadership for universal acceptance of family planning as an essential element of responsible parenthood, stable family life and social harmony, through education, provision of necessary services, and promotion of research in the field of human reproduction.

AFFILIATED WITH

International Planned Parenthood Federation
National Health Council
Council of National Organizations, Adult Education Association

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Planned Parenthood is a service mark registered in the U.S. Patent Office

Volk, S.

December 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Volk:

Thank you so much for your recent note and for your enclosed caricature of Mr. Murrow.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is in Europe on a year's leave of absence he has not yet seen your picture. However, I shall show it to him on his return.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Steve Volk
2903 Hampshire Road
Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio

[illegible] Hampshire Rd
Cleveland Hts 18, Ohio

Just in fun

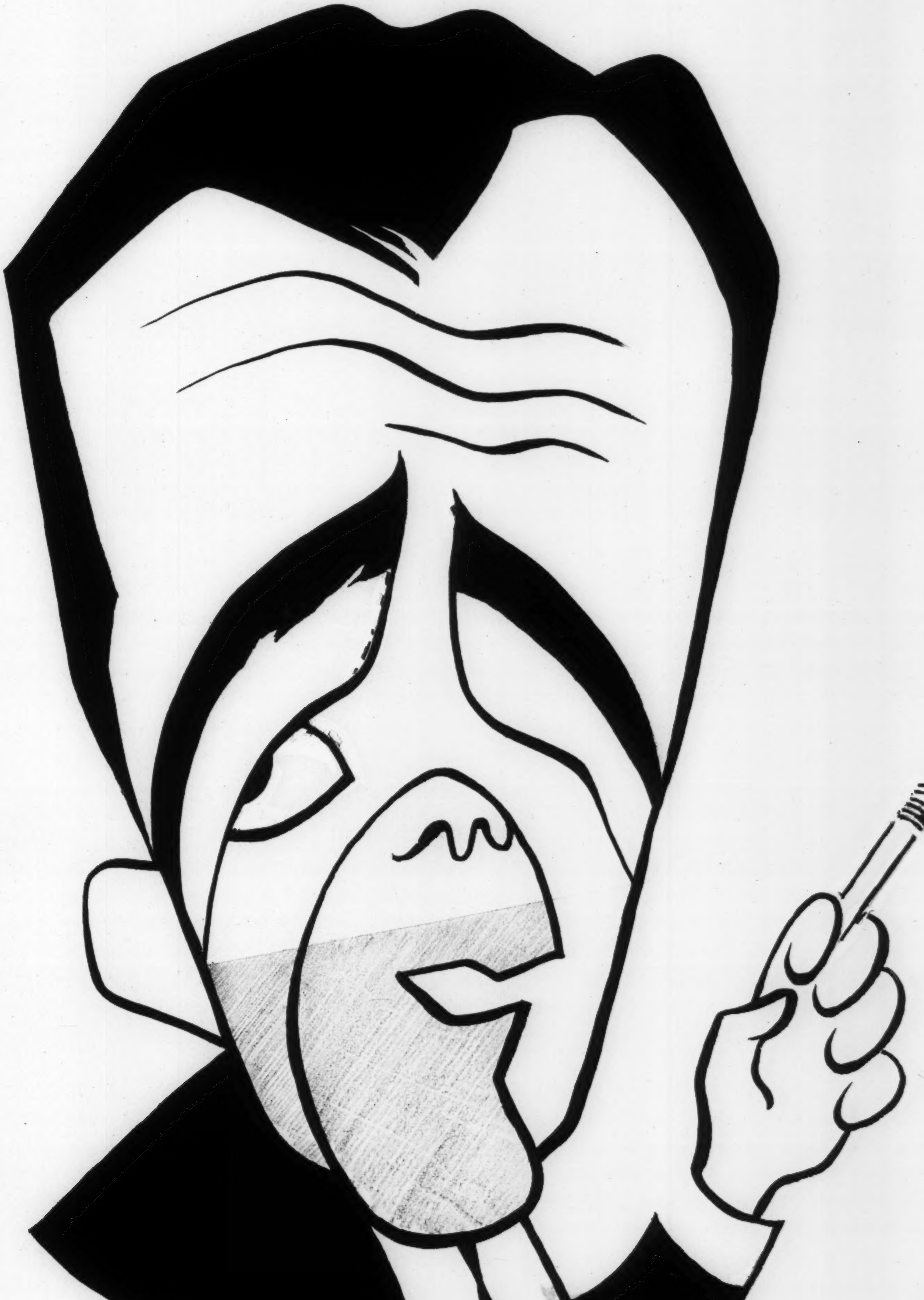
Nov. 23, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Please accept the enclosed caricature which I sketched during your last "Person to Person" telecast.

I know you will enjoy it.

Respectfully -
Steve Volk



S.Volk

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR RESEARCH, INC.
113 East 37th Street, New York 16, New York • MUrray Hill 6-6828 • Cable: LABRESINST

April 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to thank you very much for your kind interest in meeting with President Figueres on Thursday, May 7. For a long time Don Pepe Figueres has been an admirer of your activities and, I would like to add that I have too. I am sure that he is looking forward to this date with you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Sacha Volman

Sacha Volman
Secretary-Treasurer

426

Volman, Sacha F

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR RESEARCH, INC.

113 East 37th Street, New York 16, New York • MUrray Hill 6-6828 • Cable: LABRESINST

April 16, 1959

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

This is just to confirm our telephone conversation concerning the visit of Dr. José Figueres, former President of Costa Rica, which the Institute is sponsoring.

I think we can consider the date for the meeting between President Figueres and Mr. Murrow which we discussed--Thursday, May 7 at 3:00 P.M.in his room at the St. Regis--as definite from our point of view.

Thank you so much for your help in making this arrangement,

Sincerely,

Jennifer Brown

Jennifer Brown
Assistant to Sacha Volman

426

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 20, 1959

President Figueres is a past president of Costa Rica. The present president is President Jimenez.

Von Haimberger,
Paula

March 2, 1959

Miss Paula von Haimberger
192-35G 71st Crescent
Fresh Meadows 65, N.Y.

Dear Miss von Haimberger:

Thank you for your letter of February 23. I regret that at present I have no vacancies on my staff, and, as I plan to take a year's leave of absence starting July 1, it is not likely that I shall have any opportunity to make use of your talents.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

Paula von Haimberger
192-35G 71st Crescent
Fresh Meadows 65, N.Y.
AXtel 7-4586

February 23, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For 14 years I have been a researcher and alternate department head in the Foreign News section of TIME Magazine. I just resigned to travel in Europe and West Africa. I would like to start in a new job by September. Could you use me?

I speak and write German, speak and translate from French, take shorthand dictation, am thoroughly familiar with U.S. and foreign reference sources--people and books. I have a college education and years of intensive reading on foreign affairs behind me. I did a tour of duty as a correspondent in TIME's Washington office.

Not out for personal glory, I want to work where I can use my rich experience by being quietly and efficiently helpful doing any manner of chores. I am unattached and can work all hours, anywhere.

The senior editors of TIME, Max Ways, Thomas Griffith and Henry Grunwald, Managing Editor Roy Alexander, will be able to tell you about the quality of my work.

It would be wonderful if you could take a few minutes to size me up personally and possibly even decide to "keep me on file" for future use.

Sincerely,

Paula von Haimberger

Paula von Haimberger

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Von Windegger

July 9, 1959

Dear Mr. von Windegger:

Thank you for your recent kind letter and for your good wishes.

I hope that when I return to my desk next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Many thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. E. R. von Windegger
Paradise Enow
Wild Life Sanctuary
Gatlinburg, Tennessee

F. R. von WINDEGGER

DOROTHY S. von WINDEGGER

PARADISE ENOW
WILD LIFE SANCTUARY
GATLINBURG, TENN.

June 20, 1959

Dear Ed Murrow:

How we will miss you when you leave on your richly deserved sabbatical year! Yours is the only radio program which we listen to religiously and make a determined effort not to miss. This goes back to the "This is London" days, and we have gotten to the point where the word Radio means Ed Murrow to us.

With our fervent wishes for a delightful and restful year without meeting a deadline, and with my utmost respect and esteem,

In all sincerity,

F. R. von Windegger

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

NOT FOR RELEASE UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1959

f Voorhees

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1959

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I transmit for the consideration of the Congress a report on the Organization and Administration of the Military Assistance Program, submitted to the President on June 3, 1959, by the President's Committee to Study the United States Military Assistance Program.

I am in full agreement with the basic concepts enumerated by the Committee in its letter, and urge that the Congress provide for continuing authorizations for the Military Assistance Program, and hereafter make appropriations for military assistance to the Secretary of Defense under a separate title in the Department of Defense budget. In addition, I believe that legislative action along the lines suggested by the Executive Branch is necessary to clarify the responsibilities of the Departments of State and Defense in the administration of the Military Assistance Program.

The remainder of the principal recommendations in the Committee's letter largely pertain to administrative actions which could be taken within the Executive Branch without additional legislative authorization. These proposals as I interpret them are acceptable to me, and the appropriate executive agencies are now studying them and will make appropriate recommendations for my early consideration and approval with respect to their implementation.

Sincerely,

/s/

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOT TO BE RELEASED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1959

June 24, 1959

Dear Mr. Speaker:

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Sincerely,

/s/

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Sam Rayburn
Speaker
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

NOT FOR RELEASE UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1959

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1959

Dear Bill:

I want to thank you and the other members of your Committee for the thoughtful Second Interim Report of the President's Committee to Study the U. S. Military Assistance Program, which was summarized in the letter of June 3, 1959, submitting the report.

Let me say first that I full concur in your Committee's judgment as to the high importance of assuring that the Military Assistance Program is organized and administered as efficiently and effectively as possible. Your exploration of these aspects of the program has been most useful and timely.

Your Committee in its June 3 letter unanimously recommends acceptance of two basic concepts:

> (1) The strengthening of the position of the State Department on the policy level of military assistance planning and an increased assurance of the conformity of the Military Assistance Program to foreign policy and to related assistance programs.
>
> (2) The focusing of responsibility on the Department of Defense for planning, programming and execution of military assistance within the framework of policy guidance laid down in the National Security Council and by the Department of State.

I am fully in agreement with these concepts.

I also consider the principal recommendations outlined in the letter of the Committee for effectuating these basic concepts to be valuable and well reasoned. Two of these recommendations, providing for a continuing authorization of military assistance and appropriating for military assistance as part of the Department of Defense budget, require legislative action. In transmitting copies of your report to the Congress, I am indicating my support of these proposals. I have also approved the substance of a legislative proposal to clarify the respective responsibilities of the Departments of State and Defense in the Military Assistance Program.

The remainder of the principal recommendations contained in your letter of transmittal largely pertain to administrative actions which could be taken within the Executive Branch without additional legislative authorization. These proposals as I interpret them are acceptable to me, and the appropriate executive agencies are now making a detailed study of these proposals and will give to me, for my early consideration, recommendations with respect to their implementation.

I am in complete accord with your conclusion as to the necessity for continuing reappraisal and critical evaluation of our military assistance programs to assure that such programs do not tend to continue simply through their own existing momentum beyond the period of their real need.

May I once again thank you and the members of your Committee for the earnest study of and constructive suggestions about our vital Military Assistance Program. In these troubled times I can think of no more important problem upon which the devoted attention of outstanding citizens is needed. As I have noted many times, our Military Assistance Program is a vital part of our total security effort.

Sincerely,
/s/

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable William H. Draper, Jr.
Chairman
The President's Committee
To Study the United States
Military Assistance Program
708 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

NOT FOR RELEASE UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1959

Letter to the President of the United States
from
The President's Committee
To Study the United States Mititary Assistance Program
and the Committee's
Second Interim Report

THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

---

708 Jackson Place, NW.
Washington 25, D.C.
June 3, 1959

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE

TO STUDY THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

708 JACKSON PLACE, NW.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

JUNE 3, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

Based upon continued studies since our first Interim Report on March 17, 1959, we are submitting to you our second Interim Report. This report deals with *"The Organization and Administration of the Military Assistance Program."*

We expect to submit to you in the near future our recommendations on the economic assistance program.

We reiterate our unanimous belief that the United States and the free world are gravely threatened; that the military threat of the communist dictatorships is greater than ever; that, likewise, the communist economic and political threat and capability are increasing.

While there is at the moment no widespread military conflict with the communist bloc, free world forces bolstered by our assistance are in fact confronting the enemy on many fronts. In certain areas, hostilities are suspended only by uneasy truces.

We have seen the development in recent years of a new dimension of the communist threat: The effective use by the communist dictators of military and economic aid programs. These dictators, not accountable to their people, move with great speed and flexibility in using their aid programs in support of their aggressive aims to take over or subvert additional free world countries.

The scope and purposes of our Military Assistance Program have changed markedly since the program was begun some ten years ago as a hastily instituted series of measures to meet communist aggression in particular areas. Our programs have now grown to include assistance to nations which are clearly threatened with aggression or subversion. From mere reaction to overt actions our policy has developed into one of anticipation of threatened events and the building of collective security. It has thus become a basic portion of the defense structure of the free world and a bulwark of the long-range security interests of the United States.

Concurrently with the evolution of this concept, the nature and character of our Military Assistance Program have undergone significant change. Our early programs consisted largely of shipments of conventional weapons drawn from post World War II stocks. Today, to meet the manifest needs of an adequate free world defense posture, new weapons having varying degrees of complexity appropriate to particular areas, are required.

Since many of the threatened free world nations are not capable of producing and paying for essential weapons, there is a clear need for military assistance. To eliminate or drastically reduce military aid to a country which is part of the present front line defense would constitute disengagement or withdrawal. This would, as certainly as in war, result in the loss of free world positions. And, since the threat will be with us for a long time, our planning and programming should be grounded on a long-term approach.

The administration of the Military Assistance Program has greatly improved through the years. Nonetheless, there remain serious deficiencies in planning and execution. These require correction if military assistance is to make its maximum contribution. We are convinced that our assistance programs must be administered with increased speed and greater flexibility, and that this can be done effectively under our democratic processes.

An urgent need in this field is so to organize the administration of the Military Assistance Program that our aid can be provided on a selective basis in timely anticipation of threatened aggression. Only so can we build the kind of collective strength that must underlie our efforts to deter or turn back those tempted to use force to achieve the subjugation of free nations.

By this, we do not mean to imply that all of our existing military assistance programs must be regarded as a permanent part of our national security position. For unless we do a selective job in this respect, we surely run the risk of dissipating, in response to competing demands of many nations, the quantities of materials and support available year after year.

For this reason we recommend that there be reflected in the administrative process the substantive concept of selectivity, namely, that a continuing critical program review be provided in the Executive Department; that such review be made in the light of our basic national security strategy and that of the free world; that such review take into account the ability of other nations to provide their own share in the concept of true mutual security; and that any military assistance proposals which are not found conducive to the security interests of the United States be eliminated from our military assistance programs. Without such continuing reappraisal and evaluation, there is danger that such programs tend to continue simply through their own existing momentum as a drain on limited resources beyond the period of their real need. Without such technique of selectivity in its administration, even this essential program cannot long endure.

The Committee is convinced that the key to successful administration of the program lies in an effective working relationship between the Departments of State and Defense. This will require restraint by the Department of State against becoming involved in the details of operations, a willing acceptance by the Department of Defense of competent and timely foreign policy guidance, the development in the Department of State of a thoroughgoing capacity to provide this guidance, and a workable system through which proper execution of plans and adequate ability to effect necessary changes in programs is assured. The central role in such a system of meaningful and effective foreign policy guidance, utilized on behalf of the President and the Secretary of State, must be that of the State Department.

The Committee recommends acceptance of the following two basic concepts:

> (1) The strengthening of the position of the State Department on the policy level of military assistance planning and an increased assurance of the conformity of the Military Assistance Program to foreign policy and to related assistance programs.
>
> (2) The focussing of responsibility on the Department of Defense for planning, programming and execution of military assistance within the framework of policy guidance laid down in the National Security Council and by the Department of State.

Our principal recommendations giving effect to these two concepts are:

> Military assistance should be planned and programmed on a long term basis, covering a period of three and ultimately five years.
>
> There should be a continuing authorization for the military assistance appropriation, in order to provide a sound legislative framework for multi-year planning and programming.
>
> The military assistance appropriation should be placed in the Department of Defense budget, in order to center responsibility for administering the program more positively in the Defense Department.
>
> Military assistance plans should be formulated within order of magnitude dollar guidelines to ensure feasibility and should be approved by the Secretaries of State and Defense before implementation.

The Department of State and the Ambassadors should participate at an earlier stage in the development of military assistance plans.

Military assistance planning and programming should be further decentralized to the United States Unified Commands overseas and to the Military Assistance Advisory Groups.

Provision should be made for more adequate consultation with recipient countries during military assistance planning.

The Department of Defense should have clearer operational responsibility for planning, programming and execution of military assistance.

The Executive Branch should assure that funds for the procurement of military assistance materiel are made available to the military departments more promptly after appropriation; the military departments, in turn, should accelerate procurement and supply actions to expedite actual deliveries overseas of military end items.

There should be established within the Defense Department a Director of Military Assistance.

There should be established within the Defense Department an independent evaluation staff.

Highly qualified and experienced personnel should be assigned to the program.

Most of the changes we recommend can be carried out by actions within the Executive Branch. However, two of our recommendations are dependent directly or indirectly upon legislative action. They are:

(1) That you include the request for the military assistance appropriation for Fiscal Year 1961 in the Defense Department budget and submit it to the Congress in a separate title of the regular Defense Department Appropriation bill, with the appropriation to be made directly to the Department of Defense; and

(2) That at the current session of Congress you request a revision of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 to place the authorization for military assistance on a continuing basis.

Our recommendations are set out in greater detail in the report we are submitting to you. The remainder of our report consists of a discussion of the background of our recommendations and specific procedures for putting them into effect.

In our judgment, acceptance of our unanimous recommendations should lead to substantial improvement in the administration of the Military Assistance Program. The extreme complexities of the program are such, however, that maximum results can be obtained only with the continuous command attention of all top level personnel in the Executive Branch responsible for the various parts of the program.

Respectfully submitted,

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Second Interim Report
Submitted to the
President of the United States
by
The President's Committee
To Study the United States Military Assistance Program

THE
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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708 Jackson Place, NW.
Washington 25, D.C.

June 3, 1959

The Organization and Administration of the Military Assistance Program

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Introduction

At their inception, United States military aid programs were of an emergency nature—a series of temporary measures to achieve specific objectives. But the time has long since passed when military assistance can be thought of as a temporary measure. So long as the threat of communist aggression and subversion remains, there will be need for selective military assistance to preserve and strengthen the capacity of other free world nations to resist communist pressures and participate in the common defense.

The organization and administration of military assistance must be adjusted to this long-term concept.

The administration of the Military Assistance Program has greatly improved through the years. Nonetheless, there remain serious deficiencies in planning and execution. These require correction if military assistance is to make its maximum contribution to United States foreign policy objectives and if maximum returns are to be realized from the resources invested in the program. There must be clarification and simplification of the conduct of the program.

The Committee is convinced that the key to the success of the program lies in an effective working relationship between the Departments of State and Defense.

The Committee regards two basic concepts as essential:

1. The strengthening of the position of the State Department on the policy level of military assistance planning and an increased assurance of the conformity of the Military Assistance Program to foreign policy and to related assistance programs.
2. The focusing of responsibility on the Department of Defense for the planning, programming and execution of military assistance within the framework of policy guidance laid down in the National Security Council and by the Department of State.

The spirit of these basic concepts has often been missing. The Departments of State and Defense have tended to exercise their respective responsibilities at the working level in a contentious rather than a fully cooperative manner and without adequate exchange of information.

There is a belief in the State Department that the Department has not been given adequate opportunity to furnish political and economic guidance and that the military objectives of the program, as defined by the Department of Defense, have not always been clearly explained. There has also been uncertainty in the State Department as to the weight given political and economic factors in the development of military objectives by the Defense Department.

On the other hand, the State Department, when called upon to furnish political and economic guidance for the program, has not always done so in a timely and effective fashion. Also, there is a belief in the Defense Department that the State Department has invaded the operational area and has not limited itself to foreign policy; that instead it has often exercised supervision by review and judgments on specific military details—in other words, by getting too much into the "nuts and bolts" aspects of the program.

The Secretary of State has always been expected, as the senior member of the Cabinet, to serve as the President's principal advisor and deputy on foreign policy and to be primarily responsible for our relations with other countries. His task has never been limited to the fields of diplomacy and negotiation. The central role in a system of meaningful and effective foreign policy guidance of military assistance, utilized on behalf of the President and the Secretary of State, must be that of the State Department.

The changes in the administration of the Military Assistance Program which we are recommending necessitate a clear understanding of the responsibility of the Secretary and Department of State for the foreign policy guidance of operating activities. This need exists as to all operating programs—military, economic, and informational—that have emerged as integral elements in our arsenal for the Cold War. If these powerful instruments are effectively to assist in achieving our foreign policy objectives, they must be guided by common policies, coordinated in their continuing operations and any portions phased out or terminated when no longer required.

With two government Departments so immediately involved in military assistance it is imperative that there be no room for misunderstanding as to their proper roles and relationships. This will require restraint by the Department of State against becoming involved in the details of operations, a willing acceptance by the Department of Defense of competent and timely foreign policy guidance, the development in the Department of State of a thoroughgoing capacity to provide this guidance, and a workable system through which proper execution of plans and adequate ability to effect necessary changes in programs are assured.

In order to assure that there is a proper understanding of the respective roles and relationships of the Departments, it is essential that there be a corollary understanding of the distinction between military assistance plans and military assistance programs.

We define the *plan* as a long range, time phased schedule of actions by areas and countries intended to assure that the furnishing of military assistance directly supports United States military and foreign policy objectives covering a period of three, and ultimately five, years.

We define the *program* as a detailed list of specific military assistance requirements and of the funds needed to finance them, area by area and country by country, for each of three consecutive years.

The plan is the broad concept. The program provides the specific means of funding and carrying the plan out in stages.

The Secretary of State should coordinate military assistance with other aid programs, and through timely and effective foreign policy guidance, should assure that military assistance is properly directed toward the accomplishment of United States foreign policy objectives. In particular, there must be early participation by the Secretary of State in the development of military assistance plans, which in their final form must have his approval. The Secretary of State should receive from the Defense Department adequate information to permit proper performance of these functions. The Secretary of State should be free at any time to propose military assistance primarily for foreign policy purposes.

The Secretary of Defense should have responsibility for planning, budgeting, programming and implementing military assistance and should be free to carry out day-to-day operations within the framework of foreign policy guidance furnished to him by the Secretary of State. At the stages of programming and implementing military assistance, the Secretary of State should review and be free to disapprove programs for inconsistency with approved plans, foreign policy, or other assistance programs. However, to the extent that military assistance programs are not expressly disapproved, they should go forward without any requirement for State Department approval.

Any disagreements with respect to military assistance between the Departments of State and Defense should be resolved promptly by the Secretaries of the Departments. In the few cases where this cannot be done, disagreements should be settled by the President.

The following sections contain a detailed discussion of the foregoing concepts, with specific recommendations to carry them out and to improve administration of the program. We believe that affirmative action on these recommendations will increase the responsiveness of the Military Assistance Program to United States foreign policy and will greatly strengthen administration.

II. Discussion of Recommendations

A. Planning for Military Assistance

Military assistance should be put on a three year planning basis, and as soon as feasible should be placed on a five year planning basis. The military assistance plan we envisage would provide a long range, time phased schedule of actions by areas and countries intended to assure that the furnishing of military assistance directly supports United States military and foreign policy objectives, including assurance that, unless there are affirmative decisions by the Departments of State and Defense that continued assistance to particular countries will support United States military and foreign policy objectives, such particular country programs can be phased out or terminated.

This plan would be based upon applicable National Security Council policy, State Department amplification of such policy, and other accepted national policy; it would set forth the missions of foreign forces considered for support in order of priority; a listing of foreign military units to be supported by United States military assistance and a time schedule for activating them; a time schedule for furnishing major categories of weapons and equipment as military assistance; a time schedule for the performance of related activities such as local production of military items, military construction and progressive achievement of standards for individual and unit training; and any other pertinent guidance such as support of economic or other development objectives.

As guidance to the Department of Defense, the State Department should prepare overall, regional, and country political and economic statements in as specific terms as possible, based on and amplifying where necessary, National Security Council policy. The State and Defense Departments, after consultation with the Bureau of the Budget, should jointly develop realistic overall order of magnitude dollar guidelines for military assistance, by area (or in appropriate cases by country), for each of the three years of the plan. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, working within the framework of this guidance, should prepare a draft of the military aspects of a feasible worldwide military assistance plan, taking into consideration the comments of each United States Unified Commander overseas concerning his area of responsibility. In turn, each Unified Commander should consult the Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAG's) in the countries within his area. It is desirable at the earliest phase of planning to insure that our military assistance properly reinforces local military efforts.

In the preparation of the draft plan, the staff of the Joint Chiefs should consult with and give consideration to the views of other interested offices of the Defense Department and of the State Department.

The State Department would secure the views of the United States Ambassador on specific country issues, in advising on the plan. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) would then be responsible, after consultation with representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other interested Defense offices, and the State Department, for blending into the draft plan prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff appropriate political, economic, and legal considerations and amending military aspects as required. The final three year military assistance plan, containing area and country by country guidance, would be reviewed and agreed to by the Department of State.

The plan thus developed should provide a comprehensive statement of what the United States is trying to accomplish through military aid. Such a plan should remove the basis for recurrent criticism of the validity or realistic nature of the list of foreign military forces (force goals) developed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for military assistance support—by assuring that such force goals are within available United States resources, are acceptable to the countries concerned and realistic in terms of country capabilities. Such a plan should also clarify the foreign policy or other basis for any force goals established at least partly for nonmilitary reasons.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) would then send the basic planning document to the military departments, the United States Unified Commands overseas, and the MAAG's. Copies would be made available to the United States Ambassador in each country. The MAAG's, Unified Commands and Ambassadors could at any time recommend changes in the basic planning document.

The Unified Commands would prepare and distribute any supplementary planning instructions required to the MAAG's in each country in their area. Each MAAG, consulting with the Ambassador on foreign policy guidance, would develop a detailed three year military assistance plan for its country. In preparing the detailed country plan the MAAG would necessarily consult the local military authorities to the extent appropriate.

Present Executive Branch regulations provide that United States officials may not enter into commitments with foreign governments except with specific United States approval. These regulations have often been interpreted so as to prevent or seriously inhibit joint discussions by MAAG's and country authorities intended to secure optimum teamwork in utilization of local military resources and United States military assistance. It is vital to a more effective mutual effort that country military plans and budget cycles be properly meshed with our military assistance and vice versa. Present regulations should be clarified so as to permit consultation with our allies where appropriate in planning military assistance, but without any express or implied commitment by the United States.

The Country Team would review the detailed military assistance plan for consistency with foreign policy objectives for the country concerned and with other United States country plans and programs. The Committee believes that the Ambassador should participate actively in the planning of military assistance and should exercise strong leadership in development of the plan, in order to relate the plan to foreign policy objectives and to assure that it and other United States policies and plans are mutually supporting.

The detailed country plan is considered primarily a working document for the use of the MAAG and the Country Team, but copies would be forwarded to the appropriate Unified Command for review to assure conformity to area and feasibility considerations. As necessary, the Unified Command would direct appropriate revision.

The country plan would form the basis for the development of the three year country military assistance programs described in the next section. The great bulk of the data developed in the course of planning should be directly usable in the development of programs. In fact, in the first year of the new system the country planning and programming processes would take place concurrently and would in effect coalesce.

The procedures outlined in this Section call for the delegation to the Unified Commands and Country Teams of increased responsibility for military assistance planning. The current overcentralization of planning in Washington increases the probability of mistakes and distortions, does not give maximum assurance of meshing with regional United States plans, and does not focus sufficient responsibility in the development of plans on Country Teams and Unified Commands.

We Recommend: That the Executive Branch take the required action to put into effect procedures for long range planning of military assistance, the key aspects of which are (1) time phased planning for three and ultimately five years in terms of foreign policy and national security objectives; (2) a requirement that continuation of military assistance to each particular country depends upon continued affirmative findings by the State and Defense Departments that such country programs will support United States military and foreign policy objectives; (3) State Department participation at an early stage in such planning to give foreign policy guidance; (4) a greater degree of decentralization of planning responsibility to the Unified Commands and the Military Assistance Advisory Groups; (5) increased participation in planning by the Country Team under the direction of the Ambassador; (6) clarification of Executive Branch regulations to permit greater consultation with our allies where appropriate in planning military assistance, so as to produce a more effective total effort including better utilization of the resources of recipient countries; and (7) a requirement that all military assistance plans, including order of magnitude dollar guidelines by area (or in appropriate cases by country) be approved by the State and Defense Departments before their implementation.

B. Development of the Military Assistance Program and Presentation to Congress

In the preceding Section, we have described the requirement for a long range military assistance plan, which we define as a statement, based on applicable United States foreign policy, of the foreign military forces to be supported by United States military assistance, area by area and country by country, their missions and tasks, the time schedule for activating them and for furnishing major categories of weapons, equipment and training to them, and other related information, covering a period of three or more years.

This Section discusses the development of programs to implement the plan, which we define as detailed lists of specific military assistance requirements and of the funds needed to finance them, area by area and country by country, for each of three consecutive years.

The plan is the broad concept. The program provides the specific means of funding and carrying the plan out in stages.

To guide the field in developing programs, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) would prepare and forward to the Unified Commands and MAAG's programming standards and other instructions supplementing the basic three year planning document. These programming instructions would include order of magnitude dollar guidelines for military assistance country by country for the first year's program, and by Unified Command areas (or where appropriate by country) for each of the second and third year's programs for redistribution by the Unified Commands to the countries in their particular areas.

They would specify, however, that if there are requirements necessary to reach goals in the approved plans which could not be covered at the program levels necessitated by the dollar guidelines, they should also be reported. The Unified Commands should also be instructed to report any instances where programming requirements can be met for amounts less than the amounts set out in the dollar guidelines. In addition, the Unified Commands would be expected to comment on the general adequacy of programs to meet area programming requirements and to report any additional requirements in order of priority.

The dollar guidelines (i.e., target figures) contained in the programming instructions would be developed and revised as appropriate each year for the next three years by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) in consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of State, and after discussion with the Bureau of the Budget. The dollar guidelines should be derived from a review of the requirements necessary to complete the plan in the light of budgetary considerations, projected availability of equipment, production schedules, the need for funding procurement lead time, and the like. Any significant deviations from the agreed plan in any country program should be approved by the State Department.

The programming instructions for the three year period should furnish the field programmers with necessary information and standards for program preparation, refinement and adjustment on a realistic basis. The process of developing such instructions, including the dollar guidelines, should provide a feasibility test of both the plan and the program.

The Unified Commands would provide additional programming instructions for each country as appropriate, including a priority list of desired accomplishments.

Based on the country plan and the programming instructions received from the Defense Department and the Unified Command, the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) in each country would develop and submit to the Unified Command detailed program data as to military assistance requirements in priority, in the light of local military resources, time phased over three years.

During this process the Ambassador, as the head of the Country Team, would furnish appropriate foreign policy guidance and would assure that the proposed military assistance requirements were consistent with other United States programs for the country and with the effort of the country.

Based on the country data, the Unified Command would develop country military assistance programs for its area: a "firm" program for the first year, which after review and revision in Washington would form the basis of the Executive Branch request to Congress for military assistance funds for the coming fiscal year; a "provisional" program for the next year; and a "planning" program for the third year.

Because of the time lapse between the appropriation of funds and the delivery of military equipment, these three year programs developed for funding purposes must be based on plans specifying requirements for deliveries projected for at least five years—hence the desirability of placing planning for military assistance on a five-year basis as soon as practicable.

The Unified Command would be responsible for recommending adjustments, within the dollar guidelines for the area, in the various elements, including the monetary level, of each country program for the second and third years of the three-year programming period. The Unified Commands would then forward the military assistance programs to the Department of Defense.

The transfer from Washington to the Unified Commands of primary responsibility for developing recommended military asisstance programs is a necessary corollary of the decentralization of planning responsibilities to the Unified Commands described above. This is intended to place greater responsibility for developing the recommended programs on the actual operators of the program in the field, who are in the best position to know the priority requirements of the various foreign military forces. This change of concept should do much to eliminate present criticism that some weapons furnished as United States military assistance have not been suited to the needs and capabilities of recipient countries.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) would be responsible, in consultation with the military departments and other interested offices of the Defense Department, for reviewing and placing the military assistance programs for the coming fiscal year in final form for submission to Congress.

At present, military assistance programs are developed on a straight requirements basis, which means that the total dollar value of programming requirements submitted to Washington by the field far exceeds the level of any request that might reasonably be made to Congress. This situation is not solely the result of field agencies stating high requirements of their own choosing; they are directed to translate the Defense Department's programming guidance into requirements. This guidance promulgates force objectives and military tasks which are clearly infeasible of simultaneous attainment worldwide. Hence, under the present system the programs have been cut back drastically in Washington to the level of the budget request submitted to Congress, and during the presentation to the Congress the field has been asked to adjust or "refine" the programs to the Congressional request.

The proposed long range planning and programming procedures should assure that the levels of programs developed by the field are much more realistic and hence should greatly reduce the amount of work necessary to revise and refine them, both in Washington and in the field.

At the stage of preparing the military assistance programs in Washington for presentation to Congress, the Department of State would have the opportunity of reviewing the programs on political and economic grounds. It would then be free to propose additional military assistance primarily for foreign policy purposes or to propose other changes in plans or programs to meet new international commitments or requirements or any other changes in the international situation. It would also be free, if necessary, to exercise its right of disapproval of programs for inconsistency with approved plans or other assistance programs.

In the light of previous full participation by the State Department in the development of the basic military assistance plan and of participation by the Ambassadors at the early programming phase, this review should involve few changes. Any disagreements between the Departments of State and Defense should be resolved promptly by the Department heads. In the few cases where this cannot be done, disagreements should be settled by the President.

The Bureau of the Budget would perform its usual function of review and coordination of the dollar level of the military assistance request with the requests of the other agencies and departments of the government.

The Executive Branch would submit to Congress a request for an appropriation for military assistance for the ensuing fiscal year only—this would be the "firm" program for the first of the three years. However, the presentation material might also include appropriate information as to the military assistance plan for the two succeeding years.

As at present, the military assistance request would be justified to Congress primarily by representatives of the Defense Department. Representatives of the Unified Commands would play a major role in justifying the programs for their areas. Officials of the State Department and International Cooperation Administration should participate, particularly where the justification of military assistance items involve political or economic considerations or where the level of the military assistance request, as compared with the level of the economic programs, requires explanation. The presentation to Congress must be made on a well coordinated basis agreed to by the State and Defense Departments.

We Recommend: That the Executive Branch take the required action to put into effect procedures for programming military assistance, the key aspects of which are (1) three year, time phased programs; (2) greater decentralization of programming responsibility to the Unified Commands; (3) establishment and annual revision on a continuing basis of dollar guidelines for the three year programming period; (4) increased participation in the programming process by the Country Team under the direction of the Ambassador; and (5) justification of the program to the Congress by representatives of the Department of Defense assisted by representatives of the State Department and International Cooperation Administration on a coordinated basis agreed to by the State and Defense Departments.

C. Leadership Role of the Ambassador in Planning and Programming Military Assistance

By law and Presidential instruction, the Ambassador is now responsible for coordinating and supervising all United States policies and programs in his country. He is, in fact, the personal representative of the President. There is, however, a lack of uniformity in the degree of leadership exercised by the Ambassadors.

Any Ambassador charged with responsibilities in connection with important military assistance programs, particularly when their implementation must be meshed with several different country economic programs, needs special competence and experience. Necessarily, the qualifications of the Ambassador have a most important bearing upon the functioning of the Military Assistance Program, as well as other assistance programs in the country involved.

We believe that each Ambassador or other Chief of Mission, whether career or non-career, in countries where there are important United States assistance programs should have the requisite competence and experience to provide strong leadership in the planning and programming of military assistance and to assure that all programs, including military assistance, are consistent with each other and carry out foreign policy objectives for the country concerned. In addition, each such Ambassador or Chief of Mission should be given indoctrination and training in the special requirements of the post to which he is appointed.

To permit the Ambassador to play his key role, the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) should function as his immediate staff for military assistance purposes. MAAG chiefs should realize that they are as much a part of the Ambassador's staff as are his political and economic officers and should perform their duties relating to the planning and programming of military assistance on this basis. In countries with important aid programs the Ambassador should be provided with a senior staff assistant qualified to assist him in planning and coordinating the several United States aid programs.

The function of the Ambassador should include consultation with the appropriate Unified Commander and also discussions with representatives of the particular country, to the end that our military assistance programs not only meet our own mutual security needs, but also fit in with the country's own military plans.

We Recommend: (1) That United States Ambassadors as personal representatives of the President provide a strengthened leadership in the planning and programming of military assistance to assure that all United States programs for the country to which the Ambassador is accredited are consistent and effectively carry out United States foreign policy objectives for the country concerned; (2) that United States Ambassadors assigned to countries in which there are important United States military assistance and other aid programs should have appropriate experience and competence in this field when appointed and should be given indoctrination and training in the special requirements of the post to which appointed; (3) that United States Ambassadors assigned to countries in which there are important United States assistance programs should be provided with a senior staff assistant qualified to assist him in planning and coordinating the several United States aid programs.

D. Inclusion of Military Assistance Appropriation in the Department of Defense Budget

We believe that responsibility for administering military assistance can and should be more positively centered in the Defense Department. Present arrangements are complicated by the fact that the request for the military assistance appropriation is handled in the Mutual Security Appropriation bill outside of the Department of Defense budget. This tends to obscure the primary responsibility of the Department of Defense for administering the program.

Inclusion of the Military Assistance Program in the Defense Department budget should permit more precise evaluation of the relationships and priorities between this program and the other United States military programs, and should lead to more effective planning for all United States military programs resulting in increased economy.

Further, inclusion of the military assistance request in the regular Defense Department bill would mean that the military assistance appropriation would be acted upon by the Congress at the same time as other Defense Department appropriations. Heretofore, the usual time differential in appropriation dates has made it difficult to integrate efficiently procurement for the Military Assistance Program with procurement for our own armed forces.

The inclusion of the Military Assistance Program in the Defense Department budget would also have the advantage of making clear the fact that military assistance is just as much a part of our national military effort as are expenditures for our own armed forces.

We note that a transfer of the military assistance appropriation to the Defense Department budget has been previously recommended by a number of studies. These include the Report on Foreign Policy and Mutual Security prepared for the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in December 1956, by its then Chairman and the Committee staff; the Report to the President, in March 1957, by the President's Citizen Advisers on the Mutual Security Program; and the Report of the Committee on World Economic Practices, dated January 22, 1959.

The President's Citizen Advisers also recommended the transfer to the Defense Department budget of the portion of "Defense Support" which directly supports local military requirements. We believe, however, that Defense Support should not be shifted to the Defense Department budget. This program, while essential to enable recipient countries to maintain forces required in carrying out mutual defense arrangements, is basically an economic assistance program and should continue as such.

We have considered the necessity for continuing coordination of the Military Assistance Program with other assistance programs and believe that the proposed inclusion of military assistance in the Defense Department budget should not cause any added complications. The State Department will continue to have authority to review and disapprove military assistance programs or portions of them for inconsistency with approved plans, foreign policy or other assistance programs.

The President's authority to make transfers between economic assistance funds and military assistance funds or otherwise to utilize them flexibly would continue unchanged.

We recognize that the transfer of military assistance to the Defense Department budget may place it in more direct competition with the requests of the military departments themselves. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) must accept full responsibility for the program. This sponsorship, combined with the continued interest of the Department of State, should assure fair consideration of military assistance requests. We emphasize that we do not support "merging" the military assistance appropriation into the service budgets; we propose the inclusion of the military assistance request as a separate and additional title in the Defense budget.

We Recommend: That the request for the military assistance appropriation for Fiscal Year 1961 be included in the Defense Department budget and submitted to the Congress in a separate title of the regular Defense Department Appropriation bill, with the appropriation to be made directly to the Department of Defense.

E. Continuing Authorization for Military Assistance

The Committee's preliminary report recommended that steps be taken to put the Military Assistance Program on a continuing basis. In addition to long term planning and programming, one such step is to provide a continuing Congressional authorization for the appropriation of funds for military assistance. This would provide a sound legislative framework for the multi-year planning and programming cycle which we propose.

A continuing authorization should also:

1. Facilitate planning on a long range basis with the recipient countries for the most efficient joint utilization of their military budget resources and our military assistance, thereby effecting economies for our allies and ourselves and developing an increased sense of responsibility on the part of recipient countries.
2. Strengthen the position of United States representatives in negotiations with foreign governments.
3. Have a favorable worldwide political impact by showing a firm United States determination to match its appraisal of the future world situation with necessary action in the field of military assistance.

A continuing authorization is also a most desirable, if not essential, foundation for the transfer of the military assistance request to the Defense Department budget, a step which we believe will produce increased effectiveness and economy in the Military Assistance Program.

Without a continuing authorization it would be necessary each year, as it is now, to obtain an annual Congressional authorization for military assistance. If this is required, action by the appropriations Committees on the military assistance appropriation would generally lag considerably behind that of the regular Defense Department appropriations, since most Defense Department appropriations are already authorized on a continuing basis and hence can be acted upon by the Appropriations Committees and become law earlier than the military assistance appropriation. It is obviously neither practical nor wise to delay Congressional action on the regular Defense Department appropriations until an authorization for military assistance is enacted.

While we propose a continuing authorization for military assistance appropriations, we recognize the desirability of annual Congressional reviews of the status and direction of the program. Should Congress enact a continuing authorization for military assistance, it would still be desirable for the responsible departments to keep the interested Committees, including the authorizing Committees, continuously informed about the program, and for representatives of the Executive Branch to appear periodically before these Committees to explain the long range military assistance plan and program and their relationship to the other assistance plans and programs.

In this way, the interested Committees would continue to be apprised of the direction and character of the program and could in any year take whatever action they deemed appropriate.

We Recommend: That at the current session of Congress the Executive Branch request a revision of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, to place the authorization for military assistance on a continuing basis.

F. Implementation of the Military Assistance Program After Appropriation

We believe that efficient implementation of the Military Assistance Program requires that the Secretary of Defense be given all necessary authority and responsibility to execute it expeditiously. After Congress acts, the Department of Defense should adjust the programs to the level of the Congressional appropriation and make a final foreign and economic policy check with the Department of State.

Since the Department of State would have previously reviewed the program as presented to the Congress, it appears that at this and subsequent stages of implementation the State Department would have need to disapprove only such country programs or portions thereof as have become inconsistent with approved plans, United States foreign policy, or other assistance programs since the time of previous State Department review. Military assistance programs not disapproved within a reasonable period, for which a specific time table should be established by the Executive Branch, would automatically be implemented without the requirement of specific State Department approval as at present.

The State Department should also be free at all stages to propose additional military assistance primarily for foreign policy purposes or to propose other changes in plans or programs to meet new international commitments or situations.

Disagreements between the Departments of State and Defense, involving State Department proposals to furnish military assistance primarily for foreign policy purposes or program disapprovals by State Department for inconsistency with approved plans, foreign policy or other assistance programs, should be resolved promptly by the Department heads. In the few cases where this cannot be done, disagreements should be settled by the President.

Since the furnishing of military assistance is at best an extremely complicated process, programs cannot be effectively executed on a "start-and-stop" basis. Once programs are firmed up and the necessary continuous review does not indicate the desirability for substantial change or phasing out, stability in execution should be sought. Each major reprogramming action or deviation from an approved program is the equivalent of cancelling the program and ordering a brand new program, which starts the lengthy process of review, coordination and implementation all over again.

Hence, flexibility in program administration, including new military assistance projects for foreign policy purposes, should not be dependent on the costly process of reprogramming approved and funded military assistance programs. An increase in the portion of Mutual Security funds allocated to the President's Contingency Fund is desirable in order that such new projects may be funded that way, instead of by shifts of funds from funded programs.

The present language of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to "determine the value" of the military assistance program for any country.

Presumably, this provision of the law was intended to make clear the authority of the Secretary of State to adjust the level of military assistance programs as among countries, on the basis of political and economic considerations. We concur in the view that the Secretary of State must have this authority. However, since the Secretary of State already has, and should continue to have, statutory authority to "coordinate" all forms of assistance and thus to disapprove any military assistance program for inconsistency with approved plans, foreign policy objectives or other assistance programs, the language providing that he shall "determine the value" of the military assistance program for any country appears to be unnecessary and subject to misinterpretation. In particular, it appears to be at variance with other provisions of law which define the Secretary of Defense's "primary responsibility" for the Military Assistance Program to include "the determination of military end item requirements."

One possible solution would be to seek legislation from Congress clarifying the present statutory language. However, this step would be time consuming, and in our view it is unnecessary. We believe that the course that should be followed is for the President to define in an appropriate executive order or letter the respective roles and relationships of the Secretaries of State and Defense in the planning, programming and execution of the Military Assistance Program in accordance with the recommendations of this report, and transmit such executive order or letter to the interested Executive Branch agencies with instructions for compliance.

Given a determination by the State and Defense Departments to work together harmoniously and cooperatively in their roles as thus defined, it is believed that substantial improvement in the administration of the program should result.

Our views on the proper roles and relationships of the Secretaries of State and Defense are summarized in the Introduction to this report.

We Recommend: That the Executive Branch take the required action to put into effect improved procedures for implementing the Military Assistance Program after appropriation, the key aspects of which are: (1) that the Secretary of Defense should be given clearer responsibility for executing the program; (2) that after appropriation and at subsequent stages of implementation the State Department should be free to propose additional military assistance primarily for foreign policy purposes and to disapprove country programs for inconsistency with approved plans, foreign policy and other assistance programs; (3) that any disagreements between the Departments of Defense and State should be resolved promptly by the Department heads, and in the few cases where this cannot be done they should be settled by the President; (4) that once programs are funded flexibility ordinarily should be secured by use of the President's Mutual Security Contingency Fund appropriation; and (5) that the President should define in an appropriate executive order or letter to the interested agencies the respective roles and relationships of the Secretaries of State and Defense in the planning, programming and execution of the Military Assistance Program in accordance with the recommendations of this report.

G. Management of the Military Assistance Program

1. *Department of Defense*

The Secretary of Defense has delegated his responsibility for carrying out the Military Assistance Program to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ASD/ISA). This official is also responsible for a wide range of other Defense Department activities which involve international security affairs. As a consequence, he is able to devote only limited personal attention to a program which, in view of its magnitude and significance, needs the full time efforts of a qualified senior official.

Accordingly, we believe that there should be in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) a "Director" of Military Assistance who would have full responsibility for the operation of the program and would be directly responsible to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA).

The Director, initially at least, might well be a suitably qualified active or retired officer of the armed forces of appropriate high rank. This arrangement should improve the orientation of the program, which at present is administered in a manner that over-emphasizes logistical and funding aspects and does not adequately emphasize planning and policy considerations. Subsequently, the position of the Director might be filled by a suitably qualified civilian. The Director should be assisted by Assistant Directors for geographic areas, including one for each Unified Command area.

Finally, to facilitate supervision of the Military Assistance Program and to insure that performance is correlated with national policy objectives, there is a need for continuing evaluation of the program by a staff which is independent of the Director's office. This staff would evaluate the program both in Washington and the field, traveling overseas as necessary. It should concern itself primarily with evaluation of operations from the policy and planning viewpoint, and should not engage in fiscal, audit, or comptroller type activities; these latter functions should remain the responsibility of existing staffs and agencies.

2. *Delegation of Greater Authority to Unified Commands*

In the discussion earlier in this report regarding the new planning and programming procedures we recommend, we have outlined the expanded role which we believe the Unified Commands should play. We believe that there are major administrative and operational advantages in delegating greater authority to Unified Commands.

Undue concentration in Washington offices of the Department of Defense of responsibility for the Military Assistance Program has had some undesirable results. Among other things, multi-service relationships in the Department of Defense have led to a tendency to determine by compromise instead of actual field needs the proportion of the Military Assistance Program comprising Army, Navy or Air Force items, resulting in criticisms that the services were "log rolling" and building foreign military forces in the image of our own. We believe that our proposals to decentralize greater responsibility for preparing recommended plans and for programming to the Unified Commands and to the Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAG's) should mean that the military assistance programs are increasingly responsive to the priority and specialized needs of the countries and areas.

However, if the Unified Commands are to be in a position to develop integrated military assistance programs for their areas of responsibility, they must have the necessary staff competence. Undoubtedly, a number of the military assistance experts now working in Washington for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) should be transferred to the staffs of the Unified Commands under the procedures we recommend. Most, if not all, of the added personnel requirements of the Unified Commands should be obtained by decentralizing personnel now working in Washington.

While the basic integration of political and economic programs with military programs should take place at the Country Team level under the leadership of the Ambassador, it is nonetheless important that the Unified Commands, in developing recommendations for military assistance programs in their areas, have competent political and economic, as well as military, staff advice. Hence, we recommend that an Economic Advisor be assigned to each Unified Command, to serve in a staff relationship generally comparable to the presently assigned Political Advisor. Determinations as to military assistance requirements cannot be made purely on military grounds and the Unified Commander should have staff assistants capable of calling to his attention the economic and political considerations.

In order to increase the responsibility of the Unified Commands, there is also a need to change the military command structure in some countries. Wherever permanently established United States military training teams or missions are conducting military assistance or related activities, these service elements should be placed under the authority of the Unified Command responsible for the area. Such realignment will permit each Unified Command to exercise command authority over all military assistance and related military activities within its area of responsibility.

In Latin America, in particular, there is difficulty in the administration of the Military Assistance Program which can be attributed to the insistence of the military departments and certain government agencies on direct lines of authority to the country missions. MAAG's and missions in this area should be reorganized into one group in each country responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, Caribbean.

There will be an increasingly urgent need to keep the Unified Commands and other field agencies informed more promptly and more fully as to the status of Washington consideration and action on military assistance programs for their areas or countries. Program development and refinement has in the past been considerably hampered by the field's lack of knowledge of the content of approved programs.

The MAAG's cannot be expected to prepare well considered plans for future programs without knowing what to expect in deliveries from previous programs funded by Congress. Efforts to achieve planning teamwork with our allies are hindered by lack of information in the field, as well as by the restrictions on discussions with local country officials discussed earlier.

The need of the Unified Commands for prompt and adequate information will be considerably greater under our proposal to delegate greater responsibility to them. We believe that the Department of Defense, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, should consult with and inform the Unified Commands promptly on all pertinent aspects of planning and execution of the Military Assistance Program.

3. *Speedier Allocation of Funds to the Military Departments for the Procurement of Military Assistance Materiel*

The military departments cannot begin supply actions for the Military Assistance Program until the money appropriated by the Congress is made available to them. This currently involves the following administrative steps:

a. Revision of the program by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) to reflect Congressional action.

b. Review of the revised program by the State Department and modification by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) in response to State Department proposals of military assistance primarily for foreign policy purposes or disapprovals of programs for inconsistency with approved plans, foreign policy, or other assistance programs.

c. Apportionment of military assistance funds by the Bureau of the Budget to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA), via the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

d. Allocation of military assistance funds by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA) to the military departments.

e. Additional steps are required in the case of items common to military assistance and the needs of United States armed services, which constitute the great bulk of the military assistance programs. In such cases, the original financing is from Department of Defense appropriations, with the military departments being reimbursed from military assistance funds after the item has been delivered. Therefore, steps paralleling c. and d. above must be taken for Defense Department funds which the military departments will use to finance military assistance purchases in anticipation of reimbursement. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) has normally required a rejustification of the Military Assistance Program on request for apportionment of such funds, while the Bureau of the Budget requires justification of the department's need and capacity to use the funds. As a result, such apportionment requests have been delayed for periods averaging at least 60 days.

Substantial delays during these numerous steps required to make funds available to the military departments have been major factors in frustrating timely execution of the program. For example, as of 1 April 1959, ninety days before the end of the current fiscal year, only 57% of the funds earmarked for procurement of military assistance materiel had been made available to departments for procurement purposes. Delays such as this in funding, plus the fact that the military assistance appropriation is generally voted by Congress later than Department of Defense appropriations, has had the effect of preventing the military departments from synchronizing military assistance procurement actions with procurement for regular Defense Department programs.

These and other delays in the Military Assistance Programs increase the difficulties of mutual planning with our allies, create serious problems for them which decrease the political values of the program and tend to generate ill will and lack of confidence. They have also been responsible for much of the bureaucratic frustration and friction among administrative personnel which have impeded execution of these programs. We are convinced that appropriate action must and can be taken by the Executive Branch to cut these Gordian knots.

The actions required to revise and review the programs after appropriation (steps a. and b. above) should, as at present, be commenced and substantially completed during the final stages of Congressional action. The Executive Branch should require completion of the steps of revision and review of the program within a reasonable period after the appropriation becomes law, for which a specific time table—perhaps 10 or 20 days—should be established by the Executive Branch, so that an early request for apportionment of funds may be made to the Bureau of the Budget.

Apportionment actions must also be drastically accelerated. It is appreciated that there are formidable problems of administration and financial management involved in doing so. However, we believe affirmative action can and must be taken to eliminate delays at the apportionment stage, including steps to establish procedures for concurrent apportionment of military assistance funds and of Defense Department funds utilized to finance military assistance supply actions in anticipation of reimbursement, using a simultaneous justification and the same data.

We hope that the various actions recommended in this report will eventually make possible release of military assistance funds to the military departments after appropriation on a basis comparable to Defense Department action with regard to regular Defense appropriations. In the average year some 90% of regular Defense Department funds are made available to the military departments within 30 days after appropriation.

We believe that action can and should be taken so that two-thirds of the funds to be utilized for military assistance materiel in each fiscal year are made available to the military departments within 30 days after the military assistance appropriation becomes law; four-fifths within 60 days; and the balance, less any reserve deemed necessary for contingencies, within six months.

4. *Improvements in Military Assistance Actions by the Military Departments*

We believe that the military departments must give greater command supervision to their responsibilities in connection with the Military Assistance Program. Too often the departments have considered the Military Assistance Program as primarily a logistical operation and have not given it the policy making and operational attention which it deserves as an important military contribution to United States national security.

Their attitude toward the program has sometimes been reflected, it is charged, in transactions involving "dumping" into the Military Assistance Program obsolete or obsolescent service equipment and overcharging the program for items which should be financed by the services at no charge or a small charge. There have been improvements in these respects in the past several years, due, in substantial part, to restraints imposed by the Secretary of Defense. We believe the "dumping" abuse will not be aggravated by inclusion of the military assistance appropriation in the Defense Department budget, provided the Secretary of Defense exercises strict policing policies. We expect to deal with this subject further in our final report.

The Military Assistance Program is overshadowed in dollar magnitude by regular service programs, and personnel of the departments necessarily tend to focus primarily on the larger operations and the needs of their own departments. However, the significance of military assistance to the national security cannot be measured by the dollar amounts of total annual appropriations; the importance of the program demands high level attention within each department. There is also an important need for the Department of Defense to assure that this program has adequate priority in the assignment to it of highly qualified and experienced personnel.

Compounding difficulties caused by delays in the allocation of funds by the Department of Defense to the military departments are delays within the departments themselves. For example, we are informed that in the Deparment of the Army it takes an average of 120 days after receipt of an order for initiation of a military assistance program for the interested Army technical service to commence the required supply action. Comparable performance by the Departments of the Navy and Air Force is little or no better.

The complexity of the program is acknowledged. However, it is also clear that departmental execution of procurement and supply actions must be greatly improved.

Procedures must also be streamlined in the actual delivery of equipment to military assistance recipients. Programs for all of the services should be operated more on the "pull system", in which the field orders the items it needs. Responsibility should be placed on the field for assuring that equipment is delivered as required and as it can be absorbed. Criticism has been noted that in some instances recipients of military assistance have been unable to adequately utilize or support large quantities of equipment shipped to them under the so called "push system", under which shipments are made without orders. Conversion to the "pull" system, plus placing stricter accountability on the Military Assistance Advisory Groups for ordering only such equipment as can be effectively utilized by the country, should correct this situation.

In the last analysis, improvements in the administration of the program will depend largely upon the interest and effective action of top level personnel in the Department of Defense who have responsibility for the program.

Department of Defense

We Recommend: That there be established within the Department of Defense: (1) A Director of Military Assistance, who at least initially might well be a suitably qualified officer of the armed forces, active or retired, of appropriate high rank; (2) Assistant Directors of Military Assistance for the several geographic areas; and (3) a small independent evaluation staff.

Delegation of Greater Authority to Unified Commands

We Recommend: (1) That military assistance planning and programming should be further decentralized to the United States Unified Commands overseas; (2) that the organization and staffing of the Unified Command headquarters be modified, including assignment of an Economic Advisor, as necessary to permit the Unified Commands to exercise their expanded role; (3) that all military elements conducting military assistance operation should be brought under the authority of the appropriate Unified Commands; and (4) that the Unified Commands should be consulted and kept adequately informed on a timely basis of all pertinent information relating to the planning of military assistance programs for their areas or to the implementation of programs for their areas already funded by the Congress.

Speedier Allocation of Funds to the Military Departments for the Procurement of Military Assistance Materiel

We Recommend: (1) That the Executive Branch establish procedures so that each office, agency or department charged with responsibility for reprogramming military assistance after appropriation, for reviewing military assistance programs at this stage, for transmitting firm programs and allocating funds to the military departments, and for submitting and acting upon apportionment requests, take the necessary action as speedily as possible and within specific time limits established by the Executive Branch; (2) that the Executive Branch establish procedures so that requests for apportionment of military assistance funds and of Department of Defense funds to finance the procurement of military assitance items in anticipation of reimbursement are made and acted upon concurrently, using a simultaneous justification and the same data; and (3) that the Executive Branch take required action so that two-thirds of the funds to be utilized for military assistance materiel in each fiscal year are made available to the military departments within 30 days after the military assistance appropriation becomes law; four-fifths within 60 days; and the balance, less any reserve deemed necessary for contingencies, within six months.

Improvements in Military Assistance Actions by the Military Departments

We Recommend: (1) That the Defense Department take required action to insure that within the military departments high level command attention is given to the Military Assistance Program, and in particular that after funds are allocated to them for the procurement of military assistance materiel, necessary procurement and related supply actions are greatly accelerated; and (2) that highly qualified and experienced personnel are assigned to the program.

III. Recapitulation of Recommendations

A. Planning for Military Assistance

That the Executive Branch take the required action to put into effect procedures for long range planning of military assistance, the key aspects of which are:

1. time phased planning for three and ultimately five years in terms of foreign policy and national security objectives;
2. a requirement that continuation of military assistance to each particular country depends upon continued affirmative findings by the State and Defense Departments that such country programs will support United States military and foreign policy objectives;
3. State Department participation at an early stage in such planning to give foreign policy guidance;
4. a greater degree of decentralization of planning responsibility to the Unified Commands and the Military Assistance Advisory Groups;
5. increased participation in planning by the Country Team under the direction of the Ambassador;
6. clarification of Executive Branch regulations to permit greater consultation with our allies where appropriate in planning military assistance, so as to produce a more effective total effort including better utilization of the resources of recipient countries; and
7. a requirement that all military assistance plans, including order of magnitude dollar guidelines by area (or in appropriate cases by country), be approved by the State and Defense Departments before their implementation.

B. Development of the Military Assistance Program and Presentation to Congress

That the Executive Branch take the required action to put into effect procedures for programming military assistance, the key aspects of which are:

1. three year, time phased programs;

2. greater decentralization of programming responsibility to the Unified Commands;

3. establishment and annual revision on the continuing basis of dollar guidelines for three year programming period;

4. increased participation in the programming process by the Country Team under the direction of the Ambassador; and

5. justification of the program to the Congress by representatives of the Department of Defense assisted by representatives of the State Department and International Cooperation Administration on a coordinated basis agreed to by the State and Defense Departments.

C. Leadership Role of the Ambassador in Planning and Programming Military Assistance

1. that United States Ambassadors as personal representatives of the President provide a strengthened leadership in the planning and programming of military assistance to assure that all United States programs for the country to which the Ambassador is accredited are consistent and effectively carry out United States foreign policy objectives for the country concerned;

2. that United States Ambassadors assigned to countries in which there are important United States military assistance and other aid programs should have appropriate experience and competence in this field when appointed and should be given indoctrination and training in the special requirements of the post to which appointed;

3. that United States Ambassadors assigned to countries in which there are important United States assistance programs should be provided with a senior staff assistant qualified to assist him in planning and coordinating the several United States aid programs.

D. Inclusion of Military Assistance Appropriation in the Department of Defense Budget

That the request for the military assistance appropriation for Fiscal Year 1961 be included in the Defense Department budget and submitted to the Congress in a separate title of the regular Defense Department Appropriation bill, with the appropriation to be made directly to the Department of Defense.

E. Continuing Authorization for Military Assistance

That at the current session of Congress the Executive Branch request a revision of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, to place the authorization for military assistance on a continuing basis.

F. Implementation of the Military Assistance Program After Appropriation

That the Executive Branch take the required action to put into effect improved procedures for implementing the Military Assistance Program after appropriation, the key aspects of which are:

1. that the Secretary of Defense should be given clearer responsibility for executing the program;

2. that after appropriation and at subsequent stages of implementation the State Department should be free to propose additional military assistance primarily for foreign policy purposes and to disapprove country programs for inconsistency with approved plans, foreign policy and other assistance programs;

3. that any disagreements between the Departments of Defense and State should be resolved promptly by the Department heads, and in the few cases where this cannot be done they should be settled by the President;

4. that once programs are funded flexibility ordinarily should be secured by use of the President's Mutual Security Contingency Fund appropriation; and

5. that the President should define in an appropriate executive order or letter to the interested agencies the respective roles and relationships of the Secretaries of State and Defense in the planning, programming, and execution of the Military Assistance Program in accordance with the recommendations of this report.

G. Management of the Military Assistance Program

Department of Defense

That there be established within the Department of Defense:

1. A Director of Military Assistance, who at least initially might well be a suitably qualified officer of the armed forces, active or retired, of appropriate high rank;
2. Assistant Directors of Military Assistance for the several geographic areas; and
3. A small independent evaluation staff.

Delegation of Greater Authority to Unified Commands

1. that military assistance planning and programming should be further decentralized to the United States Unified Commands overseas;

2. that the organization and staffing of the Unified Command headquarters be modified, including assignment of an Economic Advisor, as necessary to permit the Unified Commands to exercise their expanded role;

3. that all military elements conducting military assistance operations should be brought under the authority of the appropriate Unified Commands; and

4. that the Unified Commands should be consulted and kept adequately informed on a timely basis of all pertinent information relating to the planning of military assistance programs for their areas or to the implementation of programs for their areas already funded by the Congress.

Speedier Allocation of Funds to the Military Departments for the Procurement of Military Assistance Materiel

1. that the Executive Branch establish procedures so that each office, agency or department charged with responsibility for reprogramming military assistance after appropriation, for reviewing military assistance programs at this stage, for transmitting firm programs and allocating funds to the military departments, and for submitting and acting upon apportionment requests, take the necessary action as speedily as possible and within specific time limits established by the Executive Branch;

2. that the Executive Branch establish procedures so that requests for apportionment of military assistance funds and of Department of Defense funds to finance the procurement of military assistance items in anticipation of reimbursement are made and acted upon concurrently, using a simultaneous justification and the same data; and

3. that the Executive Branch take required action so that two-thirds of the funds to be utilized for military assistance materiel in each fiscal year are made available to the military departments within 30 days after the military assistance appropriation becomes law; four-fifths within 60 days; and the balance, less any reserve deemed necessary for contingencies, within six months.

Improvements in Military Assistance Actions by the Military Departments

1. that the Defense Department take required action to insure that within the military departments high level command attention is given to the Military Assistance Program, and in particular that after funds are allocated to them for the procurement of military assistance materiel, necessary procurement and related supply actions are greatly accelerated; and

2. that highly qualified and experienced personnel are assigned to the program.

The President's Committee To Study the United States Military Assistance Program

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June 3, 1959

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MAY 27 1959

From: TRACY S. VOORHEES

To: EDWARD R. MURROW

Pursuant to our phone talk, I am sending what seemed to me the very interesting comment of Lew Douglas, which negatives the timid Treasury policy which is now apparently dominating things here.

Tracy

TSV

Voorhees, Tracy S
a

L.W. DOUGLAS
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: DUGLEWIS, NEW YORK

1[illegible]th May, 1959.

Dear Tracy,

Thank you for your letter of the 14th enclosing the material on the Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom.

If there were no soviet threat at all anywhere in the world, we would have a very formidable job of preserving stability of exchange rates. I have tried to make this point time after time, but people do not seem to understand the exchange mechanism. They do not understand how we can be the greatest creditor nation on earth, strongly disposed to drive any successful competitor out of our market, with a trade surplus and still have stability of exchange. How, under these circumstances, a person who owes us sterling or francs, who has an abundance of other currencies, can acquire dollars in this sort of a world, to discharge his obligation, I do not understand.

I enclose a copy of my letter to Bill Draper on this subject and a copy of my testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1958. (ATTACHED)

Although I am strongly disposed to join your Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom - it is perhaps more a Committee to maintain stability of exchange - I am deeply convinced that we will never be able to strengthen the frontiers of freedom, unless we understand how sensitive we are to stability of exchange, and how important a foundation it is for freedom, and an alliance among those who are on our side. I am not prepared to give up, but I am prepared to be somewhat discouraged.

Some people are terribly disturbed by the loss of gold. This, I believe, is a temporary aberration from a long term trend, and is the product of the British receiving consent to waive the payment of interest and principal on their debt; France also receiving consent to waive the payment of principal and interest on their debt; the drawdown of some nine hundred million dollars by the British from the Monetary Fund, the natural and historic benefit that flows to the inner sterling area in which the sterling area reserves are held, during the first stretch of time when prices of basic raw materials are falling. People forget that during most of the period that we were loosing gold the British Bank rate was 7%, whilst ours was substantially lower at 3[illegible]. This was a classical device employed in an attempt to arrest inflation in Britain and to attract short term balances. The classical attempt produced a classical result.

over.

To conclude from a temporary experience that the recent trend will be maintained in the face of the massive facts, i.e. our monolithic position as a creditor, our almost impenetrable protectionism, except for liquor and some of the newer industries, which largely account for the increase in the dollar value of imports, our disposition to drive any person who invades it successfully out of the market, witness clocks, bicycles, copper, lead and zinc concentrates, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera is, I think, quite a fantastic view of the matter.

On second thoughts, include me as a member of the Committee. I am honored to be asked.

Yours

s/ LEW

Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees,
Committee to Strengthen
the Frontiers of Freedom,
1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, 6. D. C.

cc Conant

L. W. DOUGLAS
1740 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

14th May, 1959.

Dear Bill,

Thank you for yours of 5th May. Yes.' I would have the following comments to make on your letter.

If one remembers the amount which Britain took down against the monetary fund, the waiver of the payment of her interest and principal on her debt to us, the waiver of France's payment of interest and principal on her debt to us, and the decline in the price of the basic raw materials over the course of the last eighteen months, which always has the effect of increasing the reserves abroad, I do not think that one can come to the conclusion that the need for exporting dollars is past.

I commend to you the life of Ben Strong, who tried so desperately with Norman, after World War I, to preserve some sort of stability in the face of massive protectionism by the U.S. and our position as a heavy creditor nation. We are more massively protectionist to-day than we were in the twenties. We are a far heavier creditor nation than we were in the twenties. At the moment we still have a small surplus after making adjustments on trade account. Now, how one expects to preserve exchange stability in the face of these monolithic naked facts, I do not understand.

I recollect during the twenties some of the pundits saying that the exchange problems had been resolved. How wrong they were. When the foreign lending terminated, as though a spigot had been turned, when the stock market had its first crash in the fall of 1929, then instability began to become apparent.

I cannot look upon our loss of gold as anything more than a temporary abberation from a long term trend, and I would hope desperately that we do not repeat the mistakes of 1939, 1930 and 1931, because this country is very sensitive to the instability of exchange rates.

I know Per Jacobson does not agree with me completely but I can testify that Per Jacobson would bedeeply upset if foreign aid were to be reduced.

Thank you so much for writing.

Mr. William H. Draper, Jr.
The President's Committee,
To Study the United States Military Assistance Program,
708, Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, 25. D.C.

L. W. Douglas
April 18, 1958

Will We Repeat the Errors of 1929 and 1930?

There is one very important aspect of the foreign aid and foreign trade issues which has not, perhaps, received the attention it deserves. This aspect of the two interrelated and intimately associated issues has to do with the effect of our policies on the stability of the international structure of exchange rates of foreign currencies in relation to the dollar and the adverse consequences on the level of our own internal economic activity that are generally generated by a depreciation or a threat of a depreciation of foreign currencies. These adverse effects can be especially widespread when a world currency like sterling, in which some 50% of the commerce of the world is transacted, depreciates against the dollar.

There is a vast difference between a "hard" or strong currency and a world currency. The Swiss franc, for example, is a "hard" currency, yet fluctuations in its exchange rate have little, if any, influence on world trade or our own position. On the other hand, although sterling cannot now be termed a "hard" currency, it is the medium for the transaction of so much of the world's commerce, depreciation of the pound or the imposition of exchange restrictions on its use usually has the effect of shrinking the volume of trade and, accordingly, of aggravating any downward movement of economic activity. To this general influence of sterling on the level of production and the volume of trade we at home are not ordinarily immune.

A brief review of the policies and behavior of this country during the twenties, culminating in the abandonment of gold by the British in September 1931, will silhouette sharply and unmistakably the possible consequences to us of a depreciation of sterling in the present and immediately foreseeable economic environment.

We emerged from World War I as a great creditor nation with an economy of impressive magnitude. This was a complete reversal of our prewar position and made it essential that other countries earn more dollars if, over long stretches of time, international payments were to be in substantial balance and stability of exchange rates was to be maintained.

Shortly after the termination of the War we reversed the trend toward lower tariffs established by the Underwood Tariff Act. We enacted into law the Emergency Tariff schedules of 1921 and the Fordney-McComber Tariff Act of 1922, the highest tariff we had ever before known in our history. This made it that much more difficult for our debtors to earn the dollars necessary to pay interest on and to amortize their debts to us, to produce an equilibrium in international payments and to maintain orderly markets for foreign exchange.

This difficulty, however, was obscured by the relatively large volume of foreign loans which we made during the twenties, after the War was over, principally on private account and, in Europe, principally to Middle European countries, including Germany. The other major factor, among others, which concealed the difficulty from public notice was the steady migration of gold to the United States during the entire period. This depletion of the gold and dollar reserves of other countries made foreign currencies more vulnerable to the strains which the depression of the late twenties and early thirties was later to produce.

When the stock market broke in the autumn of 1929, foreign investment and the export of dollars came to an abrupt halt. The fundamental weakness of the international monetary mechanism began shortly to become apparent.

Meanwhile, in 1929, the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act with its broad increase in protective duties had been passed and, in 1930 and 1931, was followed, on the part of other countries, by a series of retaliatory tariffs and other restrictions on American exports. These actions produced a further reduction in the dimensions of worldwide markets, a diminution in the size of our own markets and they made it even more impossible for our debtors to earn the dollars necessary to service their debts to us and to preserve orderliness in the exchange markets.

The sharp termination of the export of dollars abroad in 1929, combined with the accumulated impediments standing in the way of earning dollars by foreign countries, contributed much to the collapse of the Credit Anstalt in Austria, the consequent inevitable withdrawal of short term balances from the Bank of England, the exhaustion of Britain's gold reserves and the inescapable abandonment of gold payments in September 1931.

The depression here, though intense, had been, up to September 1931, manageable. But the depreciation of sterling in the fall of 1931 produced a further shrinkage of markets and reinforced, if it did not generate new, powerful deflationary forces here at home. Prices continued to plummet downwards, copper quickly fell to five cents a pound, cotton behaved similarly, profits evaporated, realestate values withered, the stock market fell by as great a percentage as had been the decline during the preceding two years, bond prices diminished, unemployment rose from six and one-half million to eleven and one-half million - all within the short span of approximately six months. And within a period of seventeen months unemployment had reached the huge figure of fourteen and one-half million. The events of the autumn of 1931 made the depression thereafter unique in intensity in the history of more than one hundred years.

The sharp deterioration in all values during the short stretch of time after September 1931, coming on top of the deterioration that had already taken place, dampened any forces of recovery that may have existed, aggravated the deflationary influences and laid the foundation for the credit crises, the banking moratorium and the economic demoralization of early 1933.

It is interesting to observe, too, that when the pound was devalued in 1949 we were going through a recession which would likely have been more intense had we not, as one of the consequences of the Marshall Plan, restored in part the inadequacy of dollar reserves of other countries which a series of developments, including the War and the massive quality of our economy, prevented our allies from earning through their own efforts. The Korean War, however unwanted, cruel and unpleasant, probably also produced a new though artificial stimulus to our industrial activity.

This brief account leaves unmentioned many subtle deviations from the main course of developments and it is doubtless, therefore, an over-simplification of the effects of the events of the twenties and thirties on the international monetary system with their unfortunate and grave consequences to our own internal economic welfare. But the omissions do not obscure the clearly silhouetted influence that we experienced and that may be the result in the future of the depreciation of other currencies and especially of world currencies on our own internal economic estate.

This experience should be an important consideration in the present circumstances when the Congress is considering appropriations for foreign aid and the extension of the Reciprocal Trade legislation. It helps to identify the alternative courses open to us.

We can abandon our efforts to reduce the barriers to trade and we can reduce sharply or eliminate appropriations for foreign aid.

Or we can reduce our tariffs substantially and quickly enough to permit other countries, through the enterprise of their nationals, to earn enough dollars to preserve stability of exchange rates of foreign currencies or at least of the most important world currencies.

Or, finally, we can pursue a course of gradual reduction of interferences with the flow of trade and appropriate enough funds for foreign aid to insure us against the probable unpleasant internal consequences of depreciation of major world currencies against the dollar.

The first of these three alternative courses could well convert the present recession into a depression of considerable severity with all the social, political and economic consequences which would follow in its wake.

The second of the three alternative courses seems to be unreal. It is most unlikely that we will reduce tariffs rapidly enough and drastically enough to achieve stability in exchange rates. The immediate readjustments following in the wake of such a drastic course might, in the short term, create economic strains and stresses almost as serious as those which would result from a disturbance in the structure of exchange rates.

The third course is by far the more prudent one for us to follow. It contemplates a gradual reduction of our own protective barriers in consideration for compensating reductions elsewhere of barriers, including, it is hoped, exchange restrictions and it provides for the export of dollars in the form of foreign aid which the artificial interferences with the flow of commerce make it so difficult, if not impossible, for others to earn on a sufficient scale. It, therefore, tends to insulate us against the probable serious results of a devaluation of foreign currencies.

It is not so necessary that these dollars be supplied to Western European countries. What is important is that, wherever expended, they find their way into the main stream of international transactions.

The third course is especially valid in the existing circumstances. We are in a recession. We are now a far greater creditor nation and a far greater exporter with a far greater surplus in international payments than we were after World War I. The volume of dollars, which other countries must earn in order to preserve stability of exchange rates, is, accordingly, much greater that it was in the twenties. To terminate foreign aid or to reduce it substantially, and thereby to refrain from attempting to maintain a reasonable balance of payments, would be to repeat the mistakes of 1929 and 1930 and to run the grave risk of converting a relatively mild recession into a depression of wide dimensions.

It is not necessary to refer to the shadow of Soviet ambitions, their confidence that our system will break down from within or to their talents for exploitation, in order to establish our deep national self-interest in the orderly operation of the international monetary machinery. The consequences to our own internal economic system - unemployment on a large scale - the discontent that it would produce - the costly devices that would be improvised to counteract the shocks of a major depression that would probably follow in the wake of a depreciation of foreign currencies - all lead to the conclusion that it is more prudent to export dollars on government account in order to preserve the international structure of exchange rates than to run the hazard of a depression of major proportions with its toll of human values and national resources.

That the Atlantic Alliance would be seriously impaired, if not shattered, by a serious economic convulsion here at home can hardly be successfully denied. The consequences in the Middle East, Africa and in all the raw material-producing areas might gravely affect the whole western community of nations.

These are considerations which add additional weight to the naked economic aspects of the question.

Until we shall have reduced tariffs sufficiently to enable others to earn enough dollars and until the international environment and the policies of some other countries are hospitable enough to foster, on private account, a relatively steady investment of dollars abroad in order that international payments may be maintained in reasonable balance, it is in our national self-interest to export sufficient dollars on government account to insure us against unstable, volatile rates of exchange and a further contraction of our own markets.

Waber, T.V. -

WXYZ
INCORPORATED
A SUBSIDIARY OF
American Broadcasting Company
1700 MUTUAL BUILDING, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN, WOODWARD 3-8321

April 29, 1958

letter was
lost - Arrived
our office
late to
answer

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The attached is self-explanatory, but I must underscore that the event is so worthwhile, one can scarcely complain about the brevity of notice. At that, replies are coming in daily filled with forthright and in some instances fascinating reactions.

For example, here is a quote from today's mail (a midwestern radio newsman):

> "I fear this increasing news emphasis, plus the popularity (with management) of 'headline' newscasting and the increasing number of independent stations have created radio news' most serious problem...the test seems to be: can you tell the story in a headline?
>
> "It's a situation that may destroy the confidence and respect broadcast news has enjoyed for a good many years...depriving us of our right to claim that broadcast news is reasonably complete, serious, and objective reporting.
>
> "Even the most sensationalized and slanted newspapers undeniably are doing better jobs than scores of ' news and music' stations with their rock-and-roll news capsules. In heaven's name, who could get any information from these operations -- constantly sounding as if they're only a scant minute from complete hysteria?"

Well, now!

We must admit the quality range in broadcast news is

(More)

staggering. Many of the largest stations have absurdly small, underpaid, and under-equipped staffs. Again, some of the small stations know the great advantage of sharp, professional work and have surprisingly good staffs. Still others in the foggy world between take one good man and work him to death on a dozen shows a day. (Making, quite often, an additional duty of news for that steady chap who has car, will work board, sell programs on side, "regular promotions to right man, no floaters, Box 000, Broadcasting.")

So it is that we're only too glad to grasp every opportunity to assist maturation of electronic journalism through RTNDA, Sigma Delta Chi, the IER, and so on.

As our greatest practitioner of the newscasting art and its most eloquent spokesman, your views are vitally important to the numerous newsmen and educators who will assemble at Columbus. If your itinerary might include Ohio on Tuesday, May 13, we'd be honored to have you think of us too. Barring such good fortune, may we have the audacity to request a statement that could be read, however brief?

Very best wishes for your continued success--long may the quarter-hour survive!

Sincerely,

Tom Waber

T. V. Waber, Director
W-X-Y-Z News

News Center Address:

15500 Joy Road, Detroit 28
VErmont 6-0778, 6-0838

April 16, 1958

Dear 'Brother' of the Fourth-and-a-half Estate:

After many years of distinguished service to the industry generally, the "Columbus" program now includes a clinic on broadcast news. Though our addition came on rather short notice, we've accepted gladly, for all too few opportunities exist to display our professional wares in a national forum.

The annual convention of Ohio State's famous Institute for Education by Radio-Television is scheduled for the Deshler-Hilton the week of May 12. Tuesday afternoon, May 13, from 2:00 to 4:30, it's our "Techniques and Trends in Electronic Journalism".

This will be a fast-paced affair with demonstrations of top film and tape utilization both local and network; a panel of outstanding newsmen analyzing most pressing problems (Canon 35, equal access, speeding maturation of our profession, management's role as publisher, areas needing basic research, and so on). Proceedings are published in book form by the university press, so our work has lasting value.

All fellow RTNDA news agencies in this region we earnestly request to consider a contribution. What we vitally need is this:

(1) Your opinion of the year's greatest advances in broadcast journalism professionally;

(2) Your evaluation of our most serious problems;

(3) Your own station's most effective policies and techniques in news gathering, together with a short film clip or tape that best demonstrates;

(4) Your concept of the ideal newsroom--a rough sketch of what you deem the best layout of offices and machines, the best staff organization and equipment.

All information received will be compiled and distributed to those who participate. Tapes and films will be returned after the clinic if you so request. May 1 is the deadline for entries at the address indicated.

By all means let us know if you can appear in person at Columbus. Many other leading newsmen will be there--and the exchange of views and developments should be of great value to every station.

Most sincerely,

Tom Waber

T. V. Waber, Director
W-X-Y-Z News
15500 Joy Road, Detroit 28

Wachsner, G.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

The Connaught Hotel
Carlos Place
London, W.1.

November 11, 1959.

Dear Gaby:

Professor Harry Rudin, Colgate Professor of History at Yale University, has written asking for a copy of Mr. Murrow's Chicago speech. I have no copies here, so will you please send him one. His mailing address is:

1415 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

We continue to be busy here. Mr. Murrow has now extended his stay in London until November 22nd, so I definitely will be here until about the 30th.

Hope you received the letter I finally managed to write you last week. Hope also that you are well and happy.

Love,

Kay.

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Waenke, A.L

Tangley Oaks

The United Educators, Inc.

PUBLISHERS HOUSE • LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS • TELEPHONE LAKE BLUFF 3700 • CABLE ADDRESS AMEDEN

Tmf

File

September 16, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person to Person Show
CBS Television
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I've written you before telling you about our unique publishing establishment in Lake Bluff, Illinois. I had thought it might make an interesting Person-to-Person Show at some future date.

Last year I sent you a copy of one of our publications, the World Topics YEAR BOOK. Since you have the 1957 volume, I thought you would like to add the 1958 issue to it. Please accept this copy with our compliments.

Cordially yours,

THE UNITED EDUCATORS, INC.

A. L. Waenke

A. L. Waenke

aw

Wagm, Wetz W.

February 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Wagm:

I have your letter of January 25th.

Regarding your request, I am afraid I will not be able to do as you ask. The pressure of my radio and television schedule is such that I do not have any extra time to undertake any activities or assignments. I'm sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wetz W. Wagm
The Quin Club, Inc.
Post Office Box 434
New Orleans 1, Louisiana

mcc

The Quin Club, Inc.
P. O. Box 464
New Orleans 1, La.

no

January 25, 1958

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are planning a Carnival Ball, which is part of the Mardi Gras Season in New Orleans. We want to have a News Announcer to make a transcript on a radio record for us, and we are wondering what the charges would be, or if you would do this.

Appreciate hearing from you, at your convenience, we are

Yours very truly,

THE QUIN CLUB, INC.

BY: Welf D. Wagner

Wagoner, Walter

December 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Wagoner:

Thank you for your letter of December 1st.

I have studied your program idea with interest and think that it has some merit. However, I do not dispose of time on the network for programs of this kind. I am, therefore, forwarding your letter to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice President of CBS News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter Wagoner
The Rockefeller Brothers
of the American Association
of Theological Schools Fund, Inc.
163 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

mcc

Sent corres + copy of
letter to Mr Mickelson.

Wainwright

June26, 1959

Dear Mr. Wainwright:

Many thanks for your letter of June 12th I am sorry that your letter of May 11th was never acknowledged. According to our files, it was never received in this office.

As you probably know, very shortly I shall be leaving on my year's sabbatical from CBS, in which I plan to spend most of my time abroad. For one year, I shall free myself from all my duties as a reporter, therefore, I see no purpose in your sending me your plan. I am indeed grateful that you considered to send it to me. However, as you can see, I would be wasting both your time and mine.

Again, I am grateful to you for writing

Sincerely,

Mr. L. Wainwright
795 Balour Drive, R. F. D. 2
Encinitas, California

mc

LAWRENCE WAINWRIGHT, PH.D.
795 BALOUR DRIVE, R.F.D. 2
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA

PLateau 3-1987

June 12, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very disappointed that you have not replied to my letter of May 11th (copy attached) asking your permission for me to submit a brief paper on the cold war. I wrote a letter, rather than just sending the article itself, in anticipation of what has actually happened: that my bid for your attention would be lost in the intricacies of your operation.

By reading my suggestions you may be able to be of great service to the cause of peace. This is possible, though I freely admit that the chances are exceedingly slim. You will incur noobligation whatsoever, though I would greatly appreciate any comments you may care to make, either for or against my scheme.

Perhaps it will reassure you to know that I am seeking absolutely nothing for myself; not even credit for the plan if used, and I want no publicity whatever. My only purpose is a serious effort to help to find a way out of the present impasse.

Please let me know how I can address the paper to you so that it will receive your personal attention.

Sincerely,

L. Wainwright

Wainwright, Lawrence

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~
Plateau 3-1987

LAWRENCE WAINWRIGHT, PH.D.
795 BALOUR DRIVE, R.F.D. 2
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA

May 11, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The West certainly could use a new approach to the cold war. I have devised one, but I don't know whether it is imaginative or merely visionary. I believe you could tell which it is.

Assuming that my plan has some merit, it can be useful only in the right hands. I don't know where to send it, but I trust you will know.

As a longtime admirer of yours, I believe that your way of thinking is such that you will discern any possible novelty in my analysis and can decide where it will do the most good.

My analysis is very brief, four and a half pages, double-spaced. May I send it to you for your personal consideration?

Sincerely,

L. Wainwright

[illegible]

Walker, Joan

March 17, 1959

Dear Joan:

Many thanks for your gracious note. During the course of the year I hope to find out a thing or two even though it be only about myself.

You were very kind to write and I am delighted that you have come to know England. I am off there for a brief trip on Saturday.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Joan Walker
222 East 72nd Street
New York, New York

ERM/hl

LOA

February 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed Sir,

You're inundated enough with mail these days. But, although I'm a non-letter-writer, I need to write you about a couple of things:

1) Thank God I'm no longer the television editor of Newsweek. Even though I'm older and wiser now, I wouldn't have wanted to cover the story of your sabbatical. (Jack Gould, God bless him, did the best job--but look at his paper and the space he has.)

2) I hope you are very happy, or as happy as you can be, or happier than you were. That's the main point.

Sincerely, always,

Joan W.

Joan Walker

P.S. I almost wrote you a postcard some four years ago when my husband and I went to England for the first time together. We have been back twice since then--this last year for six weeks--and you were so right, it is so lovely. "Lovely" is a weak adjective for a country that ~~turned out~~ to be home.

J.W.

Rex 0791

27.3222
84.

Wallace, De Witt

December 5, 1958

Mr. De Witt Wallace
Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Thank you for sending me your December issue with Gunther's article on Harold Macmillan. It is a first-class article but I fear that I shall now be accused of interfering in the domestic affairs of a foreign nation. As a matter of fact, if that particular piece had any merit, it was due entirely to Macmillan, and not to me. He is a considerable man, and I think John did him justice. Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

READER'S DIGEST
EDITORS · *De Witt Wallace* · *Lila Acheson Wallace*
PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y.

December 2, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your "See It Now" show has won high praise from Britain's Prime Minister, according to John Gunther's article on Harold Macmillan in the December Reader's Digest. I hope you will enjoy reading "The Growing Fame of Harold Macmillan."

The enclosed copy of the magazine is sent with our compliments and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

DeWitt Wallace

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Wallace, Mike

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan June 10

Mike Wallace called. He would like to do a newspaper column with you to continue the discussion of Weaver.

Called

No.

J.C.

Pat Weaver talks with Mike Wallace about Television

SYLVESTER "PAT" WEAVER, FORMER NBC PRESIDENT, EXPLAINS WHY HE THINKS TELEVISION HAS FAILED TO MEET ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE FREE SOCIETY. SIXTH OF THE SERIES "SURVIVAL AND FREEDOM" PRESENTED BY ABC WITH THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC.

SUNDAY-10 P M on WABC-TV

STEREO MUSIC ON WQXR

each week

You can hear live or taped stereophonic music nearly every night in the week on WQXR. Here is the schedule:

•

Sundays,
7:05-8:00 P. M.
Adventures in Sound (tape)

•

Tuesdays,
7:30-8:00 P. M.
WQXR's Artists (live)

•

Wednesdays,
9:05-11:00 P. M.
Frontiers of Sound (tape)

•

Thursdays,
7:30-8:00 P. M.
Duo-Piano Classics (live)

•

Saturdays,
7:05-8:00 P. M.
WQXR String Quartet (live)

•

Clip this schedule for reference, and write to Stereo, c/o WQXR, for information on best reception via AM & FM sets. Most selections listed in advance in our monthly Program Guide—$1.50 a year.

HIGH FIDELITY LEADER FOR 22 YEARS

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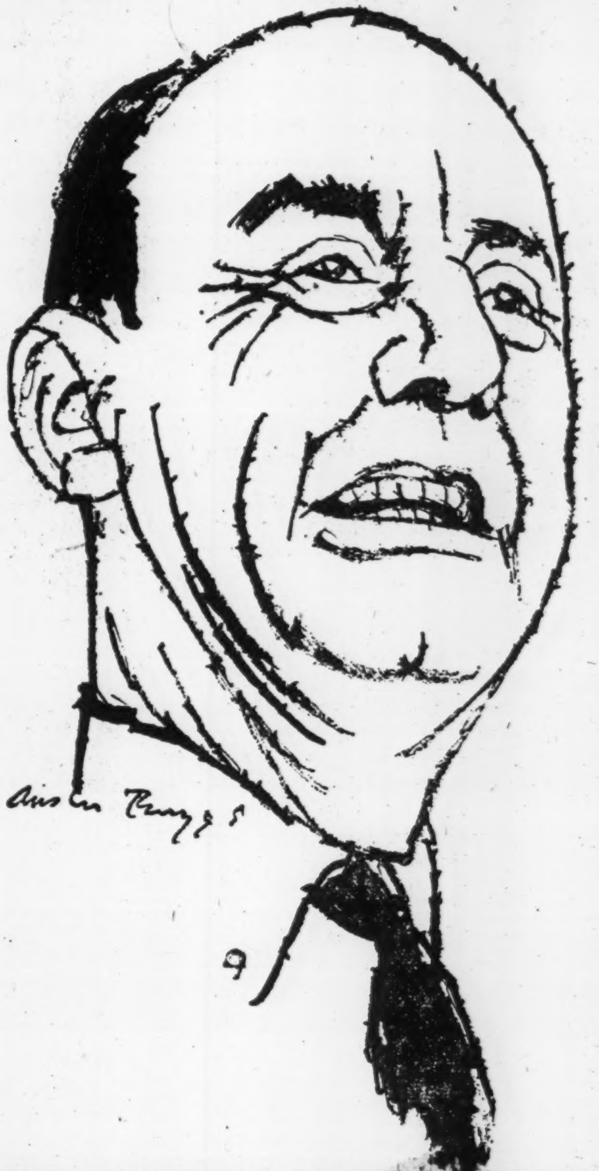
1560 AM 96.3 FM
Radio station of The New York Times

STEVENSON



TALKS WITH MIKE WALLACE

Adlai Stevenson discusses the nature of modern American Politics in the fifth of the series, "Survival and Freedom," presented by ABC with the Fund for the Republic

SUNDAY-10 P.M. ON WABC-TV

Wanger, Walter

F

November 10, 1958

Dear Walter:

Thank you for your letter of October 30. I am glad you liked the speech.

Regrettably, I have been unable to get to a screening of I WANT TO LIVE!, due to the pressure of a seven-day schedule. However, I wish you much luck with it.

As ever yours,

EMM:skh

Mr. Walter Wanger
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
Beverley Hills, California

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

November 3, 1958

You were invited to a special screening of I WANT TO LIVE on Wednesday or Thursday of this week at 8:30 p.m. I refused the invitation on your behalf, but if you want to go, I am sure I can reverse that.

6- [illegible]

[illegible]

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS - LOS ANGELES

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation

STUDIOS
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

October 30 1958.

Dear Ed,

Thank you very much for sending me your speech of October 15th - I think it is a masterpiece and I am passing it around to the natives here and having some translations made in all the local dialects. I wish you lived out here and could preach to them daily.

I enjoyed your Small World program very much and thought that Betty Bacall was great...In keeping with the remarks in your speech of October 15th and the Small World regarding motion pictures, I am most anxious for you to see I WANT TO LIVE !, with Susan Hayward, because I believe this picture falls into the category of the type of picture that might have a great effect on picturegoers, if they will go to see it. So far, the notices and the reaction have been absolutely staggering. I am enclosing just one quote from Arthur Miller, which I am more or less proud of, and I hope that this picture will affect you sufficiently to give me a quote also that I can use ... But, even if you don't, I want you to see the picture, as I know you are doing a Person To Person with Susan, and this will, I think, interest you.

With every good wish, as always,

Your oldest fan,

WALTER F WANGER.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Wanger, Walter

October 22, 1958

Dear Walt:

Many thanks for your wire. Here is a copy of the speech. You brought it on yourself. Again thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Wanger
Walter Wanger Pictures, Inc.
650 N. Bronson Avenue
Los Angeles 4, California

gw
encl

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA338 PD=BEVERLY HILLS CALIF 16 540PMP=

ED MURROW,

485 MADISON AVE=

1958 OCT 16 PM 9 29

DEAR ED CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR STATEMENT TO THE RADIO TV NEW DIRECTOR ASSOCIATION IN LOCAL PAPER HERE.COULDNT AGREE WITH MORE ALL THE BEST=

WALTER WANGER==

W W Pictures, Inc
650 N. Bronson Ave
L.A 4 Cal

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

LETTER FROM ARTHUR MILLER: October 14, 1958.

Tuesday

Dear Walter;

I got your wire this morning. After talking to you last week I immediately sat down and found myself writing a near-essay and gave it up in exhaustion. I'll try again, as follows.

"The power of "I Want To Live" is enough to start a movement in America and the world to abolish capital punishment. Itx has a tremendous presence, an immediacy, a reality which few movies have ever achieved. I think it may be one of those explosions which create new laws and overturn the people's common idea of the world they live in. I cannot imagine a human being seeing this picture and leaving it with his spirit unchanged."

I hope you can use some of it and that the picture does what I think it must. I find myself remembering it again and again ih a way that has not happened to me in years. It will undoubtedly shake up the world, perhaps in more ways than either of us realize. The problem of justice reaches into everything we think and do. I'll be interested to know the mass reaction.

Best luck,

Arthur

Ward. Baldwin H.

November 4, 1958

Dear Mr. Ward:

I have your note of October 21st enclosing a copy of the new 1958 Edition of YEAR, The Picture News Annual.

It was very kind and thoughtful of you to send it to me.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Baldwin H. Ward
Editor
YEAR
21 West 43 Street
New York 36, N. Y.

mcc

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Publication date: October 30, 1958
Price: $7.95

YEAR Incorporated
21 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York
CIrcle 5-0360

YEAR 1958, The Picture News Annual, by the Editors of YEAR

foreword by Dr. Wernher von Braun

A year of crisis and change, 1958 will continue to live for you in the pages of this, the eleventh annual edition of YEAR.

The people, the places and the events that shaped the history of these twelve months are all here. They have been captured in words and pictures and gathered together in one compact volume for your lasting enjoyment and information.

In the pages of YEAR, you will study the faces of the people who made headlines in 1958. Here is the hearty grin of the President of the United States; the benevolent smile of the man who rules the Kremlin; the wistful gaze of the woman who lost her place on the throne of Iran; the callous stare of a teen-age mass murderer; the youthful earnestness of the young pianist who became the idol of Moscow.

Here, too, are the events that crowded the pages of the world's newspapers; the landing of United States Marines in strife-torn Lebanon; the launching of the United States earth satellites; the election of Nikita Khrushchev as Premier of the Soviet Union; the pro- and anti-DeGaulle demonstrations that raged the streets of Paris; the mobs that attacked Vice-President Nixon; the inauguration of a new nation in the Caribbean.

1958 was the first full year of a new era in the turbulent history of mankind: The Space Age. As the lead section in YEAR 1958, the Editors of YEAR present a special report on man's first efforts to gain a foothold in space, and indications of what the future steps in the conquest of outer space may be.

Dr. Wernher von Braun, Director of Development Operations Division, Army Ballistic Missile Agency, in writing the Foreword for YEAR 1958, and referring to the advent of the Age of Space, states "Its implications have profound significance for all the peoples of Earth and for future generations to whom the space rocket will be as commonplace as the automobile is today.

In this 1958 Edition, you will find reports on the esoteric scientific world of anti-matter, and on the shapeless world of the chemise. You will be introduced to the first United States commercial jet planes, and to the ancient Egyptian mummy that embarrassed a leading museum. You will find a special report on the defense posture of the United States, and one on the business problems of major league baseball. You will visit a diamond mine in Africa and a rock-and-roll performance in Japan.

To illustrate the story of this critical period in contemporary history, the Editors of YEAR have carefully selected the outstanding pictures from among the thousands that arrive in their office from sources all over the world. To write it, they have called upon a talented staff of writers and correspondents in the United States and abroad. To increase its value as a permanent reference work for your library, they have prepared a thorough subject index.

Here, then, is YEAR 1958 -- the lasting record of the events of twelve crowded months in the continuing stream of history. YEAR 1958 is a perfect gift for members of the family, relatives, personal and business friends.

YEAR
PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS
NEWS FRONT
THE PICTURE NEWS MAGAZINE FOR MANAGEMENT

YEAR INC., 21 WEST 45th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y., CI 5-0360

Tmf

October 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Herewith is a copy of the new 1958 Edition of YEAR, The Picture News Annual.

I hope you find this volume personally interesting and informative and of broad appeal.

Our Editorial Board joins me in thanking you for your past and continuing interest in the YEAR pictorial news and history book series.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,
Baldwin H Ward
Baldwin H. Ward
Editor

BHW:esl

Ward, Carl

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Carl Ward

from: Edward R. Murrow

November 20, 1958

Thought you would want to see my reply to Mr. Woolsey. Thanks for preparing the way for a no.

E.R.M.

mcc

Ward, J. A.

March 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of February 27.

I have today received communication from John P. Jefferson, Assistant Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Your kind offices in regard to my program proposal are sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

J A. Ward

J. A. Ward

#2 Ewer Place
San Francisco
California

Ward, J. A.

February 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Ward:

I have your letter of February 14th.

Since I have no control over any programs other than my own, I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs in the hope that he will be in touch with you.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. A. Ward
#2 Ewer Place
San Francisco, California

msc

Mrs. C. Ware

Aitkin, Minn
Dec 29, 1959

Is The Bible True?

Tonite, every where in this world there is some sadness grief, war hatred pain. Men of good will are doing everything they can, but they know not where to find the answer One thing they do not really realize and that is this that, "God ruleth in the king doms of men, and giveth it to whom so ever He will". Let me give you a concrete exampl of this.

Daniel 4:32

Come with me tonite in imagination. to old Babylon. A great feast is being held at the great palace of king Belshazzar for a thousand of his Lords. In the midst of the feast a firey bloodless hand appears & there on the wall writes with awful mystery some flaming words. The king turns pale as he drops the wine cup, from his trembling fingers. He cries for his wise men, and they come but are unable to read the writing.

Finally Daniel, a God fearing states

men of about 70 years is brought
in. The king in his anxiety promises
rewards, of greatness, but the prophet
does not seeking earthly greatness
answers with solomn dignity "Let
thy gifts be to thy self, and give
they rewards to another, yet I will
read this writing
"Mene mene tekel upharsin"
This is the interpitation: God hath
numbered thy kingdom & finished it
Thou art weighed in the balance &
art found wanting. Thy kingdom is
divided and is given to the Medes &
the Persians." Daniel 5: 25-28
You few know that at that same
time, Cyrus the Mede was at that
very moment coming with his soldiers
into the city by way of the river bed,
and that very nite the Babylonian king
was slain, and the Medes & the Persian
took over. You few know that when
Cyrus came into the city, the aged
Daniel greeted him, & called him by name because the Holy
scrolls written by Godly ~~men~~ prophets
some time befor his birth had

"2" named him 100 years in advance of his birth !! Isaiah 45;1

If men knew that God rules in the kingdoms of men, that the final weighing in the balance will be done by Him, they would come back to the good book & there learn how to live with one another, & how to be on the right side of the balance. when God ~~places us there~~. looks at the scale.

Military men, Kings, social order, will never make our world a haven of peace. Few really know that the reason they fail to learn what truth is, is because they will not take enough time to find out.

When Jesus Christ was asked how men could find eternal peace He said". Search the scriptures for in them ye, think ye have eternal life and they are they which testify of Me".

How few men & women know

that the Holy Scripture is not a book we may each interpet to suit his way of thinking. It must be done according to its own directions.

Isaiah 28:10

For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line line upon line, here a little & there a little.

The princes of Germany ably stated; "We shall accept no other doctrine but such as is conformable to the word of God, We believe that the Scriptures ought to be explained, (not by private interpetation, but by other & further texts."

Mr. Merele, would you like to know how accuratley the Bible has predicted the destiny of all earthly kingdoms even beyond our time? There is no doubt about it. History is but a fulfillment of Bible Prophecy.

Respectfully Yours
Mrs C. Ware
Aitkin, Minn

Ware, C.

Aitkin, Minn
December 28, 1959

Hon. Edward R. Merele,
News Commentator, C.B.C.B.S.
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Merele:

I am a humble house wife living in Central Minn. For years my family and I have enjoyed hearing your broad casts. Every time I see you on television, or hear you on the radio, I feel that you are a person who is longing to know if there is really an answer to the question "What is truth!"

I love to read history, and I love to study. I have learned that the Holy Scriptures have the answers for all men. That it has come from the hand of God.

If what I have written has helped you and you would like more feel free to contact me.

I have a wonderful peace in

my heart since I know how truly true it is."

Very kindly Yours,
Mrs C. Ware
Aitkin, Minn.

Read your Bible ~~paryfu~~ prayerfully
and you will see.
Altho men contradict, Gods words agree.
For what the early Bible prophets wrote
We find that Christ & his apostles quote
So trust no creed that trembles to recall,
What has been penned by one, & verified by all.

Warnock, Norman

March 25, 1959

Mr. Norman M. Warnock
Sp6, Attorney Advisor
Office of the Judge Advocate
Hq, U.S. Army Japan
APO 343, San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Warnock:

As Mr. Murrow is at present in Europe, I am writing to acknowledge your letter of March 21. As you may by now have heard, Mr. Murrow will begin a year's leave of absence in July. As he no longer makes the type of documentary featured in SEE IT NOW, I very much doubt if he would be able to utilize your film on Berlin. However, I will keep your letter to show him on his return to this country, and he wishes you to send him the film, I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

21 March 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing your interest in documentary film and the views you have given to so many, I am writing with regard to a two-hour sound documentary film I made on Berlin while I was stationed there from 1948 to 1952. It was produced on 35 mm for theatrical showing at a cost in excess of $10,000.00.

It is an amateur production, as it was produced by myself, but I utilized facilities and personnel of the Tempelhoff and Moziak Film Companies to produce it. It covers the story of Berlin after the war through the airlift and the vital reconstruction period. I have divided it into eight chapters of subject matter; One, "Hitler's Gift"; Two, "Who is This German Who Twice in One Generation Has Been Led into a World War"; Three, "The Road to Recovery"; Four, "The Isle of Berlin"; Five, "The Four-Power City"; Six, "American Community Life"; Seven, "While the Russians Build Monuments, We Build Good Will"; and the final chapter on "Peace."

I do not contend that this is a wonderful production, but the audiences, TV, theater, as well as various clubs and organizations where it was shown, have accumulated much praise for my efforts. As I am now stationed in Japan, it has been shown many times around here recently, with all viewers stating that it has given them a much better understanding of the city and its situation.

I have with me a 16 mm copy and would be glad to send it to you by air mail for a member of your staff to review if you feel that it has any possibilities.

Sincerely yours,

Norman M. Warnock

NORMAN M. WARNOCK
Sp6, Attorney Advisor
Office of the Judge Advocate
Hq, U. S. Army Japan
APO 343, San Francisco, Calif.

Warren, Dale

March 3, 1959

Mr. Dale Warren
Houghton Mifflin Company
2 Park Street
Boston 7, Mass.

Dear Dale:

Thank you for your recent note. I have no plans at present except to travel and relax and read books, not write them.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

From the Desk of

DALE WARREN

2/18/59

Dear Ed:

The enclosed from the morning's Boston Herald may amuse you.

I am sure you will be doing a book on your "year off". What chance would HMCo. have of publishing the same?

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY 2 PARK STREET BOSTON 7, MASS.

B

The Small CBS World

(The scene of this TV drama is the front of Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison avenue, New York. Edward R. Murrow, with brief case, a couple of framed photos and other desk knicknacks, sweeps out the door in a cloud of cigaret smoke.)

Ed: Well, goodbye for a year.

CBS: *(disembodied voice from behind door):* Goodbye, Ed. Have as good a rest as we'll have.

Ed: That's the trouble with you—rest. You want a calm world. You want your heroes all out of the past, your heretics prone in dust in front of the sheriff's office with Palladin mouthing bathetic platitudes.

CBS: Today's heroes and heretics strain the budget. Sponsors don't like 'em. Network outlets reject 'em. This little calm world here is not our doing; it's the one the people have picked in the marketplace of a free economy—like four headlights and tail fins. Want us to go bust shocking our customers?

Ed: But when the screen goes dark after the late, late show, doesn't the cotton fluff you've wrapped the nation in come back to choke you? Can you sleep well, having contributed to the unreal world of a schizophrenic society Do you enjoy leaving human mind unexercised with controversy?

CBS: Stop it, Ed. You're not on "Person to Person." You're on leave, remember? We gave you your way with Senator McCarthy, and when the sponsor wanted out, we never let on we minded. You've had your Oppenheimer and your "Sex in Business," and what tears we shed were in the privacy of the board room. Even Westbrook Pegler's lethal barbs about you we took in stoic silence. Controversy? We've had it!

Ed: Oh, CBS, you've been a brick! The world cannot be all lost here at 485. Say you have some stunning replacement for me on "Person to Person," some heroic explorer in the realm of ideas and issues, who will strike out against orthodoxy and conformity; disturb, unsettle, awaken America to the desperate challenges we have shut our eyes to. Who, CBS, who?

CBS: Arthur Godfrey.

Ed: —!

(Fade-out of stricken Murrow in smoke amid traffic noises.)

CBS: And now for a word from our—

Warren, Dale

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
2 PARK STREET BOSTON 7

November 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Ed:

I have at last caught up with the transcript of your "Chicago Speech," and have read it not once but three times with enthusiasm as well as with total agreement. This is a subject very close to me, and I have occasionally expressed my own side-line ideas on the same in the Saturday Review.

More power to you.

Sincerely

Dale Warren
Dale Warren

DW/dc

Warren, Justice Earl.

f

May 28, 1959

Chief Justice Earl Warren
Supreme Court of the United States
Washingtnn, D.C.

Dear Chief Justice:

This is a brief note to say that I have had a most agreeable conversation with Richard Heffner. He is an extraordinary young man and has, as you know, an exciting project to produce a series of films on Africa. I am not sure I can help him, but will certainly do what I can.

I shall hope to come to Washington to bask briefly in the sunshine of your countenance before taking off on a year's leave of absence.

Sincerely yours,

Warren, Earl

F

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
THE CHIEF JUSTICE

May 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

A few years ago you were good enough, at my request, to talk to a young man by the name of Richard Heffner who was interested in entering the radio and television field. I am sure he has profited greatly by your advice because he has made considerable progress since that time.

He would like to talk to you again, and if it would not be too much of an imposition I would appreciate it greatly if you would give him a few minutes of your time. He will call your office shortly to try to arrange for an appointment.

Also I hope that some of these days, when you are in Washington, we can have lunch here at the Court. It has been too long since our trails have crossed.

Sincerely,

Earl Warren

Warren, (Chief Justice)

November 20, 1958

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

I hope you had time on your busy Friday conference day to view our small effort with Mr. Justice Burton.

And I do wish you would pass on to all members of your staff, particularly Marshall Lippett and Mr. Wittington, our appreciation for their wholehearted cooperation in our extensive technical set-up.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Justice Warren
The Supreme Court
Washington 13, D. C.

mec

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Jesse Zousmer

November 10, 1958

Any objections to the attached note to Warren?

JZ

November 10, 1958

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

I hope you had time on your busy Friday conference day to view our small effort with Mr. Justice Burton.

And I do wish you would pass on to all members of your staff, particularly Marshall Lippett and Mr. Wittington, our appreciation for their wholehearted cooperation in our extensive technical set-up.

Sincerely yours,

Waters, James W

MABEL WHITE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH
SECOND STREET AT HOUSTON AVENUE
MACON, GEORGIA

JAMES W. WATERS, PASTOR

F.

December 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am religious director for the local CBS affiliates, WMAZ Radio and Television. I conduct the only local religious programs that these two stations sponsor.

On Sunday December 21, I plan to preach on the subject "What Think Ye of Christ?" I am most anxious to receive a brief and concise statement from a few nationally known figures, giving a personal opinion in answer to this question. I am not asking for a lengthy discourse on the subject, rather a personal word of testimony.

When Simon Peter was asked this question by Jesus himself, he simply answered, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." (Matthew 16:13-16).

I hope you can find it in your time and in your heart to answer this request. My Sunday morning worship services are televised for one hour over WMAZ-TV, Macon, Georgia.

Thanking you for your interest and consideration, I am

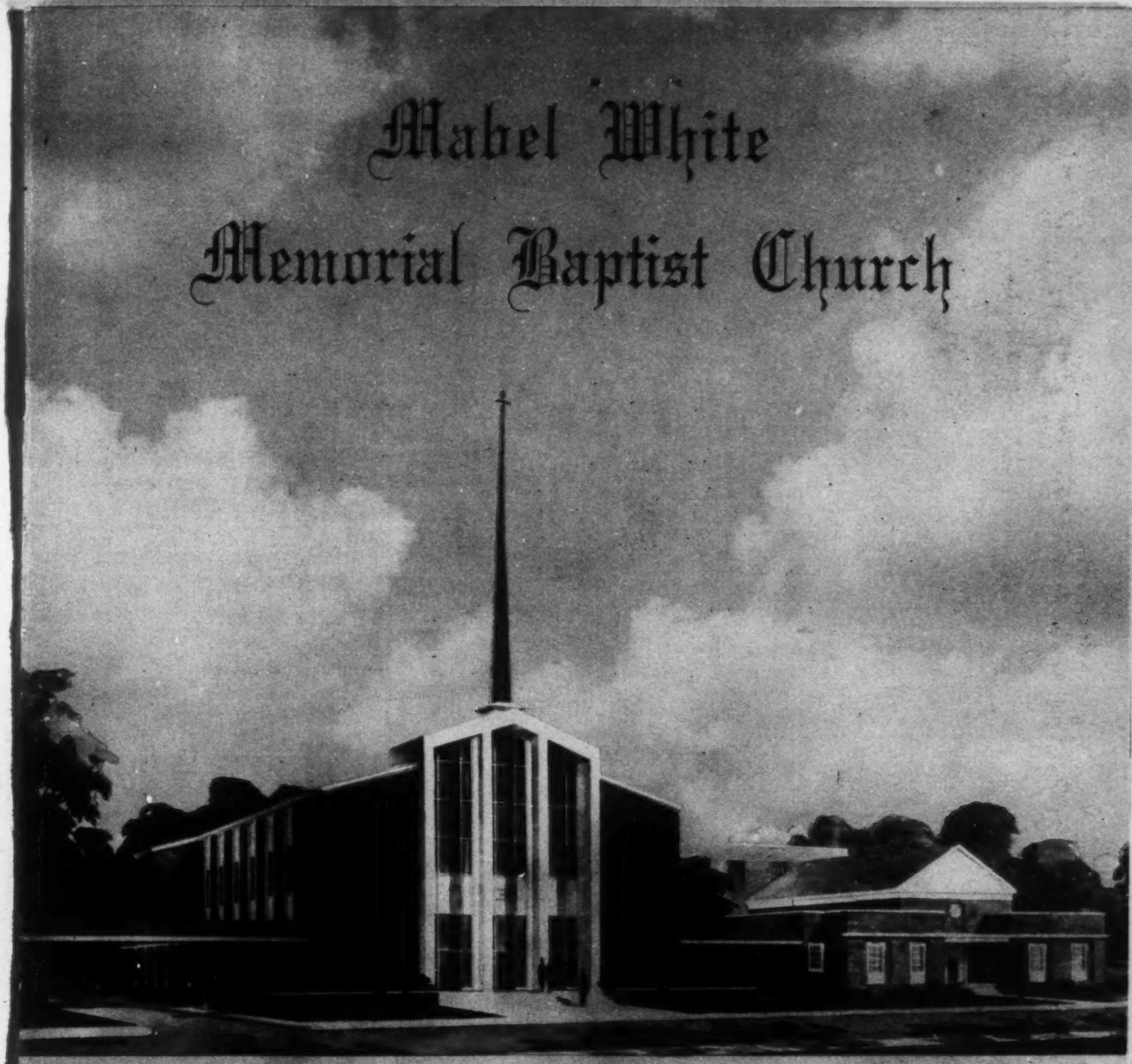
Sincerely,

Jimmy Waters
JAMES W. WATERS

E. Bliss replied.

JWW/dp

Mabel White Memorial Baptist Church



2596 SECOND STREET **MACON, GEORGIA**

"Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."—Num. 10:29.

JAMES W. WATERS, *Pastor*

RESIDENCE: 4029 EMORY DRIVE
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE: DIAL 5-8837

CHURCH TELEPHONE: DIAL 3-4476

W. KENNETH CARITHERS
ASSISTANT TO PASTOR
3972 GUYTON STREET
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE 6-2037

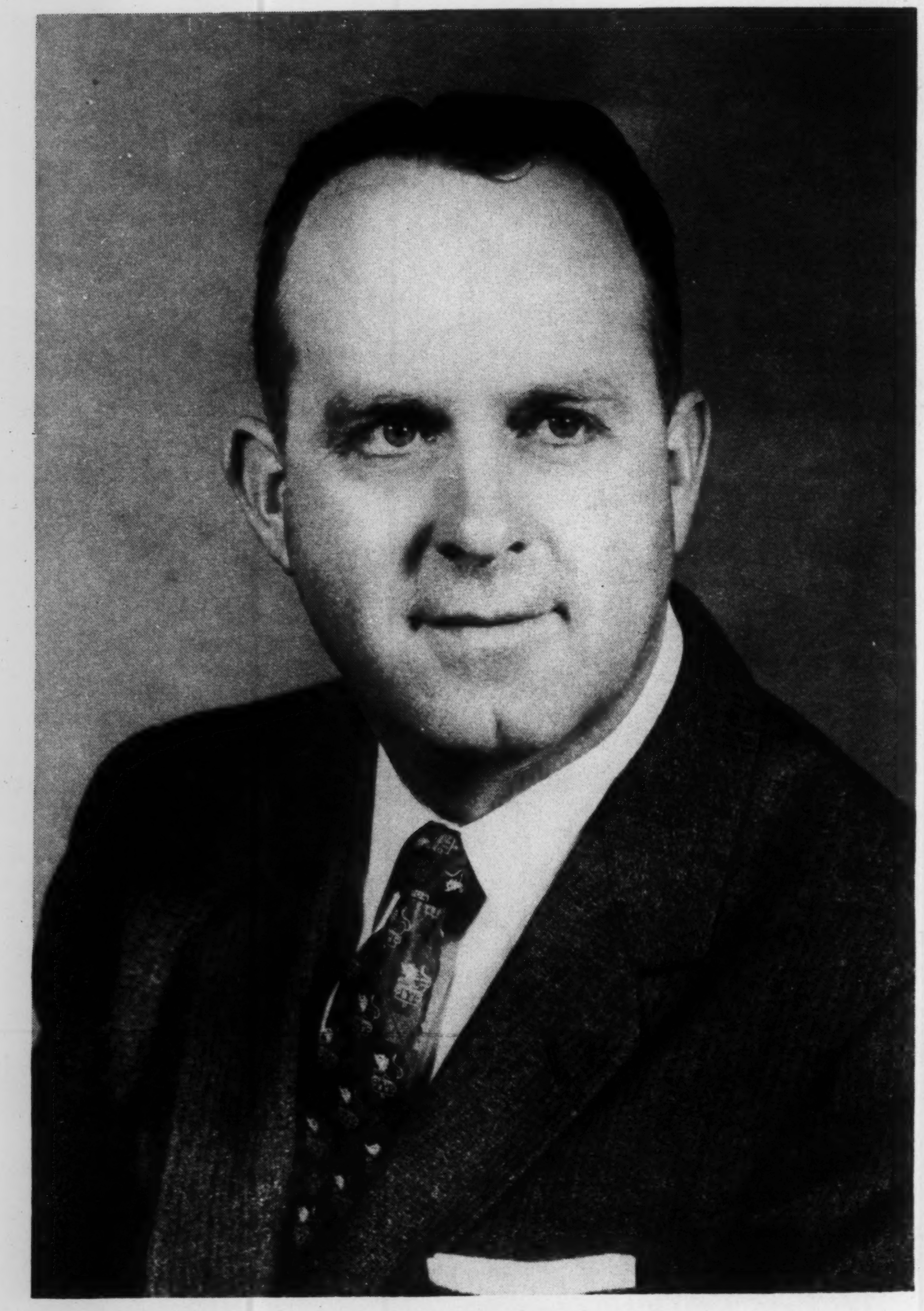
E. J. HARRIS
CHURCH MISSIONARY
548 ORMAND TERRACE
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE 5-3887

MRS. DALORIS PROCTOR
CHURCH SECRETARY
1380 LAKEVIEW CIRCLE
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE 2-7247

GREETINGS:

To all who mourn and need comfort—to all who are tired and need rest—to all who are friendless and want friendship—to all who are lonely and want companionship—to all who are homeless and want sheltering and love—to all who pray and all who do not, but ought to—to all who sin and need a Saviour and to whosoever will—this church opens wide the doors and makes place, and in the name of Jesus the Lord, says—

WELCOME!



REV. JAMES W. WATERS, Pastor

Now in 12th year

Jimmy Waters

Dianne Sheila

Pastor's M

The Bible says, "Eye h
heard, neither have ente
man, the things which God h
that love him."

My family joins me on t
of our new sanctuary, to sa
splendid cooperation give
for your prayers, your supp
ritually, and in every othe
never have arrived for thi
in a sense of appreciation
ble thanks to God.

Now that we have seen a
us renew our faith and re
God for the challenge of th
men, women and children mus
let this new church hous
God's hands to allow us to
and from which we depart to
shall ever be a soul-winnin

Mrs. Waters

a Deborah

s Message

ye hath not seen, nor ear
entered into the heart of
God hath prepared for them

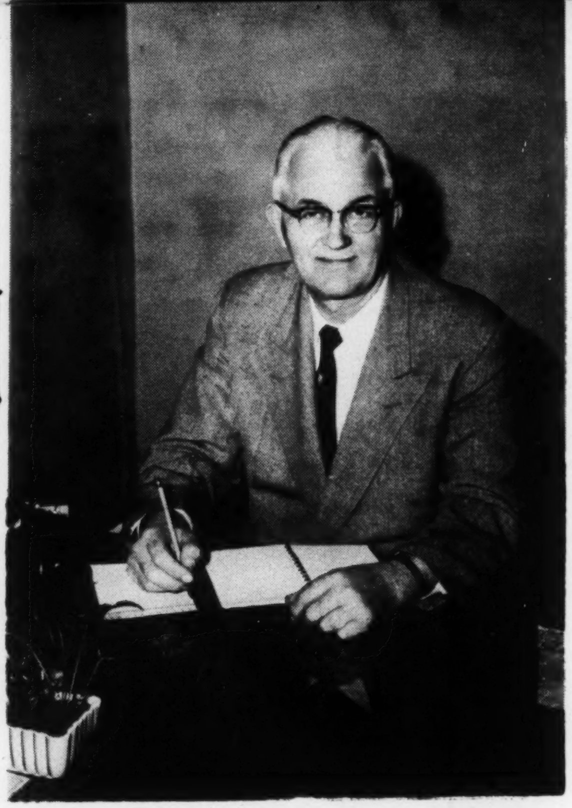
on this day of dedication
to say "thank you" for the
given us. Had it not been
support financially, spi-
other way, this day would
this church. We join you
tion and humility, in hum-

en a dream come true, let
d rededicate ourselves to
f the future. The souls of
n must be reached. We must
house be an instrument in
s to assemble to worship,
t to serve. Pray that this
inning station.

"And He hath put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto God: many shall hear it... and shall trust in the Lord." Psalm 40:3

The words of the psalmist express the feeling of my heart. Truly may the song on our lips and the song in our hearts be one of the redemptive power of God. I dedicate myself to the task ahead.

W. KENNETH CARITHERS
Assistant-to-Pastor
Music Director



w
o
m
d
e
o

Jimmie
Capel
Organist

Mrs.
Doris D.
Evans
Pianist

It is a privilege for me to serve this church and its members. I dedicate my life, my talents, my all to Christ, that He may lead me each day of my life, and that I might serve him to the best of my ability.

ALBERT HOLLOWAY
Church Clerk-Records

It has been my joy to work as missionary in our own church field and community. I here and now rededicate my life and talents to the continuation of this program.

REV. E. J. HARRIS
Church Missionary

DEDICATION SERVICE

For New Sanctuary

Mabel White Memorial Baptist Church

Macon, Georgia

Service Broadcast Over W M A Z Radio

ORDER OF WORSHIP **Sunday February 2, 1958**

ORGAN PRELUDE

DOXOLOGY

INVOCATION

HYMN 380 "The Church's One Foundation"

SCRIPTURE Rev. James W. Waters, Pastor

PRAYER

ANNOUNCEMENTS and RECOGNITIONS

DUET Al and Ivy Walsh

OFFERTORY HYMN 252 "Faith of Our Fathers"

OFFERTORY

REMARKS Rev. Wm. Worth Williams, Former Pastor

SOLO "Bless This House" Ivy Walsh

SERMON Dr. Louie D. Newton
Pastor, Druid Hills Baptist Church
Atlanta, Georgia; Former President
of Georgia and Southern Baptist Conventions.

INVITATION HYMN 361 "Where He Leads Me"

ORGAN POSTLUDE

WEEK
DEDICA

February 2 -

SPEAKE

SUNDAY A. M.

DR. LOUIE D. NEWTON
Pastor, Druid Hills Baptist Church; Former Pres. Ga. Baptist and Southern Baptist Convention

SUNDAY P. M.

CLYDE A. WATERS
Layman, Tucker, Ga.
Father of Our Pastor

MONDAY

L. EARLE FULLER
Pastor, Decatur Heights Baptist Church, Decatur, Ga.
Pastor who ordained Brother Waters

AL and IVY
Nationally Known
(With us all

TUESDAY

DR.GEORGE B.
Pres. Mercer Uni
Macon, Georg

EK OF
CATION

2 - 7, 1958

AKERS

I IVY WALSH
y Known Singers
us all week)

JESDAY

E B. CONNELL
cer University
, Georgia

FRIDAY

DR. S. S. GARRISON
Executive Secretary
& Treasurer Georgia
Baptist Convention

THURSDAY

DR. JAMES P. WESBERRY
Pres. Ga. Baptist Convention
Pastor Morningside Baptist
Church, Atlanta, Ga.

WEDNESDAY

DR. JULIAN PIPKIN
Sec. Sunday School Dept.
Ga. Baptist Convention

As we enter our new sanctuary, I would like to dedicate myself anew to doing what God would have me do. I hope to serve Him in everyway possible during the years to come, as secretary of this great church and this wonderful people.

DALORIS PROCTOR
Church Secretary

We have worked hard in the past and shall continue to do so, to make this church a shining example of the one we serve "Jesus Christ" our saviour.

JIMMY PROCTOR
Superintendent of Maintenance

Facts and F

A little more than a half ce
gregation established a modest
it Waverly Baptist Church. Th
took note of the growth of the
and that it was spreading rapid
Around 1900 this congregati
the triangle block of Houston
and Central Avenue where the pr
Mabel White Memorial Baptist C
Those who have served this
the past are: Brothers R.W. Eu
A.C. Pyle, William Smith, J.M.
Vane, John Crowder Mays, Will
F. Warren, Zack E. Barron, Wi
and the present pastor, James W
Since 1946 when Brother Wate
church has experienced phenomen
honored and praised for all tha
ed through the leadership of his
cord, we list several of the h
over the past eleven years:

I

Church membership	815
Sunday School enrollment	693
Training Union enrollment	82
Total Gifts	$12,
Value of Church Property	$50,

There have been over 4,000 ad
during the past eleven years,
coming on profession of faith a
tism. We led the churches in Ge
ported for four out of the past
We have organized and establ
churches in the Macon Associa
three full time missions in Bibl
This church has ordained 17 y
pel ministry in the past 11 yea
Let us join in prayer togeth
tinue to use the Mabel White Me
for the advancement of His kin
earth. Jesus said "Let your li
us say, "To God be the Glory."

d Figures

lf century ago a small congregation dest church home and called n. These pioneer Baptists f the population of Macon, rapidly in their direction. egation purchased a lot in ston Avenue, Second Street he present location of the st Church now is.

this church as pastors in V. Eubanks, D.M. Pressley, J.M. Skelton, Carl A. De- William L. Hambrick, John , William Worth Williams, nes W. Waters.

Waters became pastor, the nomenal growth. May God be that has been accomplished f his servant. For the re- he highlights of progress

1946	1957
815	2986
693	2500
82	734
$12,995.00	$131,700.00
$50,000.00	$1,000,000.00

00 additions to the church ears, with 1,934 of these ith as candidates for bap- in Georgia in baptisms re- past eleven years.

stablished three full time ociation. We now operate Bibb County.

l 17 young men to the Gos- years.

ogether that God will con- te Memorial Baptist Church kingdom's work upon this ur light so shine..." Let y."

Seated left to right: T. Frank Jones, T. L. Ivey, Chrmn. C. J. Croom - Standing left to right: Bemon G. McBride, Jr., Ted Towe.

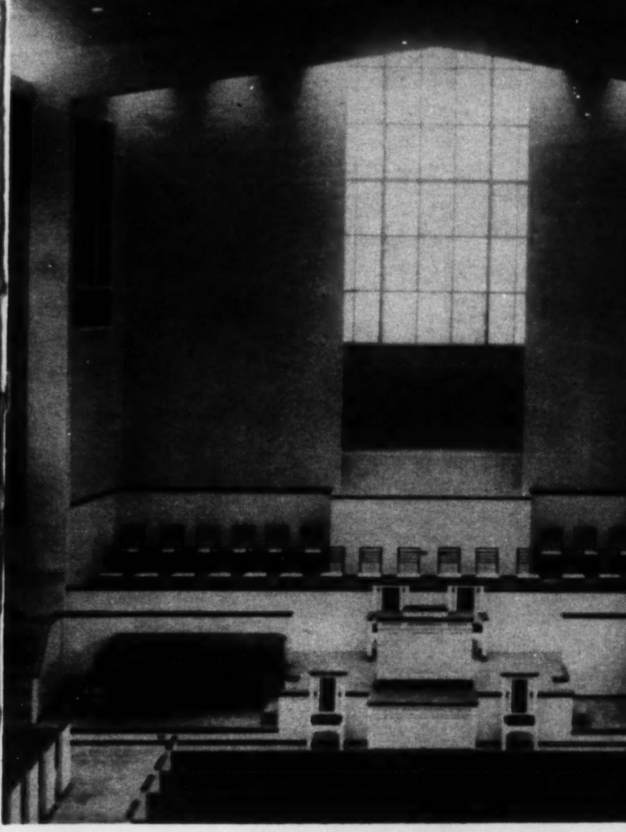
Building Data

ARCHITECTS: Joseph Coleman, Tulsa, Oklahoma,
Dennis and Dennis, Macon, Georgia.

CONTRACTOR: John H. Smalling, Macon, Georgia.

INTERESTING FIGURES:

1. Cost of building (Complete) $500,000.00
2. 45,000 square feet floor space.
3. Seating capacity, 2,000.
4. Full length basement for educational use, etc.
5. BUILDING CONTAINS: 179,000 brick; 38,700 hadite blocks; 212 tons of steel; 1,204 yards of concrete; 4,320 sacks of mortar mix; 58,880 feet of wire; 19,590 feet of conduit; 86,500 feet of lumber; 157 squares shingles; 2,760 pounds of copper; 6,450 pounds galvanized iron; 115 tons air conditioning; 1,105,000 BTU heat. The cross on spire stands 125 feet from the ground.
6. Building is wired throughout with coaxial cable for television.
7. 32 spotlights in sanctuary provide ample light for television.
8. High fidelity public address system with 65 speakers throughout building.
9. 1200 amp service in underground cable for electric power. No outside wires are attached to the building.
10. Furniture by Page Manufacturing Co., Albemarle, N.C.
11. Building financed by sale of church bonds ($550,000,00) supplied by Mr. Dan Gunter, Pres., The Providence Church Plan, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.



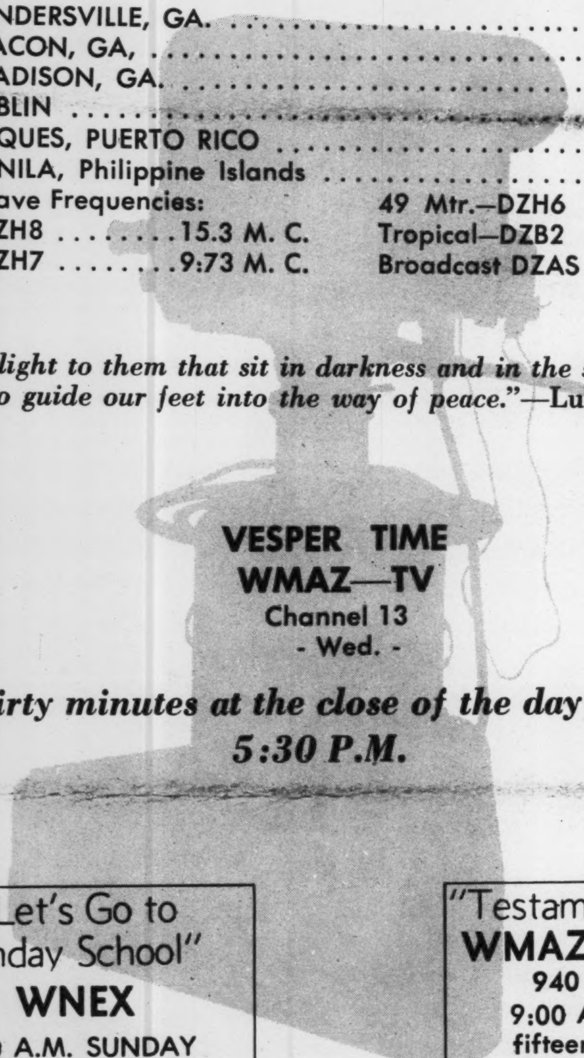
Inside view toward Pulpit

Inside view from Pulpit

LISTEN TO

THE VICTORY HOUR

WORLD-WIDE BROADCAST
EVERY SUNDAY



WSNT—SANDERSVILLE, GA.	10:30 - 11:00 A.M.
WNEX—MACON, GA,	9:00 - 9:30 P.M.
WMGE—MADISON, GA.	3:00 - 3:30 P.M.
WMLT—DUBLIN	1:30 - 2:00 P.M.
WIVV—VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO	2:00 - 2:30 P.M.
DZAS—MANILA, Philippine Islands	8:00 - 8:30 P.M.

Short Wave Frequencies:

19 Mtr.—DZH8	15.3 M. C.
31 Mtr.—DZH7	9:73 M. C.
49 Mtr.—DZH6	6.03 M. C.
Tropical—DZB2	3.23 M. C.
Broadcast DZAS	880 K. C.

"To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace."—Luke 1:79.

VESPER TIME
WMAZ—TV
Channel 13
- Wed. -

"Thirty minutes at the close of the day for God"
5:30 P.M.

"Let's Go to Sunday School"
WNEX
8:30 A.M. SUNDAY
Listen For a Personal Invitation to Sunday School

"Testament Time"
WMAZ—RADIO
940 on dial
9:00 A.M. Daily
fifteen minutes
at the beginning
of the day for God

80158

Watkins, Edwin

the University of Michigan HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD

ALLAN NEVINS
HOWARD M. EHRMANN
Editors

412 Maynard Street — Ann Arbor, Michigan

April 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your splendid response to our request for a photograph to accompany your statement about Allan Nevins History of the Modern World. We are very grateful for the promptness with which you replied.

Very truly yours,

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS

Edwin Watkins

Edwin Watkins
Assistant Director

EW:bn

published by THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS — ANN ARBOR

the University of Michigan HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD

ALLAN NEVINS
HOWARD M. EHRMANN
Editors

412 Maynard Street — Ann Arbor, Michigan

Kay

April 17, 1958

O.K.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are most grateful to you for allowing us to quote your recent statement about Allan Nevins' series The University of Michigan History of the Modern World. The response to Professor Nevins' request for support has been generous on all sides, and we have a large number of enthusiastic statements. We should like very much to be able to print alongside each a photograph of its author. Could you send us a glossy print of a recent photograph of yourself, and give us permission to use it? We will of course pay any expenses you may incur.

In advance, my thanks for any help you can give us.

Very truly yours,

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS

Edwin Watkins
Assistant Director

EW:cg

published by THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS — ANN ARBOR

Gordon Watkins

f

17
MARCH ~~12~~, 1959

PRESS
GORDON WATKINS
BBC BROADCASTS
LONDON TELEX

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EDWARD R MURROW

51470

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TELEGRAMS & CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX * INTERNATIONAL TELEX 2-2182

TELEPHONE: SHEPHERDS BUSH 1244

27th February, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You may remember that you appeared on the very first "Tonight" programme on BBC Television way back in February 1957 and were interviewed by Derek Hart. It was his very first television interview and today after two years he is still one of our resident interviewers.

We would enormously appreciate it if you could spare the time for a return match as soon as possible after you arrive in England on March 21st.

I have spoken with Mr. Kenrick of your London office who says he will raise the matter with you when you arrive, but he advised me to drop you a line in New York. I gather that you will be tied up on the Monday and Tuesday interviewing Monty, but I wonder whether we could prevail on you to come to Lime Grove on the Wednesday. Being a topical programme we should naturally like you as soon as possible after your arrival.

I know that you are starting a richly earned sabbatical year, but it would mean a great deal to us if you could pay this return visit to "Tonight", which would serve to remind us of our humble beginnings.

I have told Mr. Kenrick I will ring him to jog his memory on the day before you arrive, so please don't bother to reply to this letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Gordon Watkins)
"Tonight" Programme

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, 22.

Graham Watson f

April 6 1959

Mr. Graham Watson
Curtis Brown Ltd.
13 King Street
Covent Garden
London W.C. 2
England

Dear Mr. Watson:

I apologize for the delay in replying to your gracious letter of February 18. A great deal of mail has come into the office recently and, as I have been in Europe, quite a backlog has accumulated.

At present, I have no plans for writing during my year off. However, if I should change my mind, I shall certainly remember your kind offer.

Sincerely yours,

AIRMAIL.

CURTIS BROWN LTD.

13, King Street,
Covent Garden,
London, W.C.2.

Telephone:
Covent Garden 2488

Telegrams and Cables:
Browncurt, London

LOA

GW/GH 18th February, 1959.

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
c/o The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I see from The Times this morning that you are taking a year's sabbatical. Although they seem to think that you will be passing the time in "leisurely travel, reading and contemplation" I like to think that there may be a possibility of your turning your mind to slightly more creative activities even if they have nothing to do with television. What I am trying to say is that I would enormously welcome the news that you had in mind a book and I am sure that few bits of gossip would come more attractive to publishers on either side of the Atlantic.

If you think it remotely likely that you will take up your typewriter I am sure you will agree that we ought to come into the picture at some point. Such a book would not only be entertaining for you to write but it would involve a good deal of negotiation in various parts of the world and in this I think we could relieve you of much of the chores while probably obtaining for you a slightly better deal than you would be likely to get for yourself.

You may already know all about our various activities but the attached leaflet may fill in a gap or two. It would be very nice if this slight speculation of mine is based on some substance.

Yours sincerely,

Graham Watson

Directors: Spencer Curtis Brown,
Graham Watson *(Managing)*, Juliet O'Hea, W. A. Menzies, Lawrence Hammond, James MacGibbon

CURTIS BROWN LTD

DIRECTORS:
Spencer Curtis Brown *(Chairman)*
Graham Watson *(Managing)*
Juliet O'Hea
W. A. Menzies *(Secretary)*

13 KING STREET
LONDON, W.C.2
COVENT GARDEN 2488

THE value of an agent to any author must depend on that author's confidence that the agent not only knows how to negotiate the various rights in an author's work to best advantage, but that he understands the ultimate aims and immediate wishes of the author. Nevertheless, these impersonal notes on the firm and on some of our activities may be of interest.

How this organization works

In London the staff, numbering over fifty, is divided into departments for helping the author to present his work in every possible medium through the sale of book, serial, film, magazine, television, broadcasting, dramatic and translation rights. Each department is in charge of a specialist in that particular field who knows the prices obtainable, knows the requirements of the different firms, knows personally the men at the head of those firms and has their goodwill. That goodwill can be of very great value to the authors for whom we act. The contracts we submit are both watertight and intelligible.

In the New York office, Curtis Brown Limited, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, we have similar specialists in each American market. We are the only agency having its own American house and it is clearly helpful to an author to have an agent able to negotiate with buyers on the spot rather than to be forced to rely on transatlantic correspondence or on some sub-agent who is not directly interested.

We also have representatives in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, South America, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia who can sell translation rights directly to publishers abroad.

The writer who is well-known

The existence of so large an organization enables us to get the full benefit of every possible market for the well-known writer. We can ensure not only that he obtains through our experience the best terms in the big book, serial and film markets here and in America, but that every small market, of second and third serial rights throughout the Empire, of book and serial translations, of digest, television and radio rights, are fully covered also—and the small markets are important not merely because the aggregate payments from them may be considerable, but because they all increase the public for the highly paying book sales and, of course, for the author's future work.

The writer who is just starting

For the lesser-known author, an agency with a big staff can be of particular help for one outstanding reason—that we are able to give individual time and attention to each author. No one in this office need be so busy with detail that any part of an author's work is put aside for something more immediately profitable. We can afford to take a long-term view. We want to be, and have time to be, of constructive help. We can suggest those markets likely to be most receptive to any particular type of writing. We may be able to suggest special openings in some field which would attract the author. Just as our readers recommend MSS. to us not by the material alone but much more by the potential quality of the writing, so we are willing to work enthusiastically and helpfully for any author in whose future we believe, however small the immediate return may be. If we do not believe in an author then we never agree to act for him at all.

Our ability to get results for the first novelist or lesser-known writer is shown by the number for whom we have made their first contracts in markets which previously they had not entered. Few authors have the detailed knowledge and experience to deal with, for example, American, translation, serial and film rights, and few publishers have the time to spare from their own work to explore these markets thoroughly for their authors. Film companies especially normally pay attention only to "best-sellers," yet because we know their individual requirements at any time, and because they have confidence in our recommendation, we are continually making film sales for young authors who are not yet in any way established.

Some

Here,
dramatis

W. H. A
ISAIAH B
ALAN BU
RANDOL
CLAUD C
VIRGINIA
AIDAN C
THE MA
OF KE
GLYN DA
W. A. D
PATRIC D
LORD DU
GERALD
LAWRENC
PAUL EIN
LORD EL

JEAN AN
SAMUEL
JAMES BR
WYNYAR
DENIS CA
NOEL CO

ome authors for whom we act

Here, alphabetically arranged, are some of the already established non-fiction writers, ramatists and novelists for whom we act.

NON-FICTION WRITERS

- V. H. Auden
- aiah Berlin
- lan Bullock
- andolph Churchill
- laud Cockburn
- rginia Cowles
- dan Crawley
- he Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston
- lyn Daniel
- . A. Darlington
- tric Dickinson
- rd Dunsany
- rald Durrell
- wrence Durrell
- ul Einzig
- rd Elton
- Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Embry
- Xan Fielding
- Bernard Fergusson
- G. S. Fraser
- Tom Hopkinson
- C. S. Lewis
- David Low
- Edgar Lustgarten
- Ruth McKenney
- Sir Philip Magnus
- André Maurois
- Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison
- W. Stanley Moss
- Eric Newton
- Sir Charles Petrie, Bt.
- J. H. Plumb
- James Pope-Hennessy
- Alan Pryce-Jones
- Maurice Richardson
- G. C. Roberts, Q.C.
- Alan Ross
- Leonard Russell
- Lord Russell of Liverpool
- Hon. Edward Sackville-West
- Hon. V. Sackville-West
- Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel
- Rt. Hon. Viscount Templewood
- Philip Toynbee
- Kenneth Tynan
- Sir Mortimer Wheeler
- Francis Williams
- Woodrow Wyatt

DRAMATISTS

- an Anouilh
- muel Beckett
- mes Bridie
- ynyard Browne
- nis Cannan
- el Coward
- Robert Henriques
- Hon. William Douglas Home
- Somerset Maugham
- J. B. Priestley
- Henry Reed
- Jean Paul Sartre
- Gerald Savory
- R. C. Sherriff
- Ben Travers
- John van Druten
- John Whiting
- Ted Willis

NOVELISTS

Eric Ambler
Kingsley Amis
Alexander Baron
David Beaty
Hon. Theodora Benson
Nicolas Bentley
Elizabeth Bowen
Victor Canning
Joyce Cary
Henry Cecil
Howard Clewes
Winston Clewes
Ivy Compton-Burnett
William Cooper
Rhys Davies
Alfred Duggan
Daphne du Maurier
Maurice Edelman
William Faulkner
Roy Fuller
Andrew Garve
Stella Gibbons
Philip Gibbs
Michael Gilbert
Jon Godden
Rumer Godden
William Golding
Richard Gordon
John Harris
Macdonald Hastings
R. C. Hutchinson
Hammond Innes
Christopher Isherwood
Pamela Hansford Johnson
Margaret Kennedy
Christopher Landon
Doris Lessing
Audrey Erskine Lindop
Norah Lofts
Rose Macaulay
Helen MacInnes
Norman Mailer
Wolf Mankowitz
A. A. Milne
Sean O'Faolain
John O'Hara
Neil Paterson
John Prebble
Ellery Queen
Patrick Quentin
Cecil Roberts
J. D. Scott
Anya Seton
Emma Smith
C. P. Snow
John Steinbeck
Michael Swan
Julian Symons
Edith Templeton
Gwyn Thomas
John Wain
Leo Walmsley
Patrick White
Angus Wilson
Kathleen Winsor
Lin Yutang

Our terms and methods

We never bind authors to our agency by contract. We rely solely on goodwill based on results. We discuss the markets with the author and when we have found the purchaser we negotiate terms for submission to the author. We then draw the contract, including in it all the relevant clauses, protecting all subsidiary rights on the author's behalf. When the contract is signed we ensure that all payments or royalties from whatever source are made on the dates due. We deduct a commission of 10 per cent. on all English or American sales. On sales of translation rights we allow 10 per cent. to the foreign agent, deducting 10 per cent. of the remainder. We make no overhead charges whatever except the cost of any cables sent on the author's behalf.

UNWIN BROTHERS LIMITED, WOKING AND LONDON

Watson, L.A.
F

April 7, 1959

Mr. L.A. Watson, President
Maico Electronics, Inc.
21 North Third
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Watson:

Your company's sponsorship on the Pacific Network of the quarter-hour news program I broadcast daily has, it seems to me, a dual significance.

In the first place, the need for news programs which attempt to place the day's events in understandable perspective has never been more urgent. Second, recognition of this need by organizations such as yours underscores the growing acceptance of responsibility by industry to the community of which it is a part. Our national welfare requires just such understanding on the part of all its members. I am pleased, too, that your company deems the program a worthwhile advertising vehicle.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Watson, Morris

f

April 7, 1959

Mr. Morris Watson
International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union
150 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Watson:

Thank you for your letter of March 30. The interview programs over which I preside are fully committed well beyond April 21. Therefore, I am referring your letter to my colleagues who are in charge of arranging this type of program for the radio and television networks.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

(sent to Irving Gitlin)

Watson, Thomas J. (Jr.)

THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.
590 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

January 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Friendly,

Thank you for forwarding the article on SEE IT NOW and the Marian Anderson program.

Unfortunately, I was unable to watch the program when it was broadcast, but I saw enough in your office to realize how very good it must have been.

I certainly congratulate you on it and on the fine article in the "Saturday Review."

Sincerely yours,

Tom Watson Jr

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Watters, James

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTRY TEACHERS
ORGANIZED 1898 INCORPORATED 1910

TWENTIETH SUMMER CONFERENCE
University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island
August 18 - 23, 1958

PRESIDENT
Robert D. Eddy
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts

REGISTRAR - TREASURER
Elizabeth A. Quinn
Saxe Junior High School
Stamford, Connecticut

HOST
W. George Parks
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island

CONFERENCE SECRETARY
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Kingston, Rhode Island

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CO-CHAIRMAN (Arrangements)
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Milton Academy
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Howard A. Smith
James Watters
George Zink

ASSISTANTS
Mrs. Robert Eddy
Sister Mary Bridget
Stephen G. Romaine
David Staples
M. Kent Wilson
Steven S. Winter

191 Lincoln Avenue
Fall River, Massachusetts
July 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had word from Mr. Edward Reed of the Fund for the Republic about three locations where the Murrow-Oppenheimer interview could be got. I'm sorry if I caused you any inconvenience by writing you about it.

Sincerely yours,

James Watters

James Watters

A.T.P.C. Watters, James

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTRY TEACHERS
ORGANIZED 1898 INCORPORATED 1910

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PRESIDENT
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Mrs. Robert Eddy
Sister Mary Bridget
Stephen G. Romaine
David Staples
M. Kent Wilson
Steven S. Winter

191 Lincoln Avenue
Fall River, Massachusetts

July 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Fund for the Republic, which will explain itself.

Anything you can do to help us will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

James Watters
James Watters

191 Lincoln Avenue
Fall River, Massachusetts
July 20, 1958

Fund for the Republic
60 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In the spring of 1955 you sponsored a number of showings around the country of the filmed Oppenheimer-Murrow interview based on an Alcoa TV program. I wrote you at that time to arrange a showing for the student affiliates of the American Chemical Society at Bradford Durfee Technical Institute in Fall River, and you had the film sent to us by Association Films, Inc., of Ridgefield, New Jersey.

If possible, I'd like to show this film at the 1958 Summer Conference of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers; it will be new to most of us. The majority of our approximately 700 members are high school chemistry teachers, although there is a fair sprinkling of college people. Attendance at one of our summer conferences usually tops 400.

Can this film still be obtained? Association Films do not have it now; they referred me to you. I should mention that we operate without a budget and on a minimum-cost basis; we get most films free, and I hope for that in this case.

Yours very truly,

James Watters
Chairman, Film Committee

CC to E. R. Murrow, CBS

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

RADIO STATIONS • WKAR • WKAR—FM

Wayne, Wayne C.

March 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Permit me to be a persistent cuss!

I have read with much dismay your departure from the scene of television for the next year. I have truly respected and admired the magnificent programs which you have produced over the span of years. It is for this reason, and this reason alone, that I thought of asking you to participate in the series. I know how much you can contribute to it.

I was particularly fascinated by the views which you expressed at the Radio and Television News Directors Conference in Chicago. I hung upon every word and could not agree more fully with your opinions.

What I am therefore requesting is, that if you can see your way clear to giving me perhaps three or four hours of your time again at your convenience, for the simple purpose of discussing some of your views in regards to television, educational per se to a point of view, and in regards to educational television in regard to education, this then would be the most that I would ask of your time.

I humbly beg you to reconsider.

Cordially,

Wayne C. Wayne

Wayne C. Wayne
Producer-Director, WKAR Radio

WCW:cs

Weafer, Eugene

HARRY EVONS, National Commissioner

The National Milk Bowl

(FOUNDED DECEMBER, 1949)

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COL. MURRAY COX
Farm Advisor
Radio Station WFAA, Dallas

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President, Republic National Bank
Dallas, Texas

ALLEN H. RUSSELL
President, Austin Senators
Austin, Texas

H. R. CULLEN (Deceased)
Quintana Oil Company
Houston, Texas

JESSE H. JONES (Deceased)
President, The Houston Chronicle
Houston, Texas

Bryan, Texas
January 17, 1959

no interest

Mr. Edward Roscoe Murrow
CBS TELEVISION
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Seventeen years ago, I left my student days behind at The University of Chicago, to live in a back country Texas village, which, at the time, had not moved into the Twentieh Century. My experiences, there, led to the writing of the story lines for a 39 week TV film series, called "Baaltie", pronounced,"baaltai" (Navajo name for "teacher").

A rugged, but sensitive "egg head" in old time cattle country can lead to some explosive, romantic, and humorous situations. Thus we find Baaltie,--TRAVIS AUSTIN, earning his spurs as a Texan, and acquiring some unusual friends--unusual for him--BIG JIM, oil operator; CRUSTY, "old timer" rancher; and FATSO, business "tycoon" and lover boy. The four make their way around Texas and the Southwest in some rip-roaring adventures,--in what could be called, " a modern Western".

The script-presentation is available through: Miss Helen Taini, a former NBC story editor, 1700 North Gardner Street, Los Angeles, or through George Ullman, Inc., 8979 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Sincerely yours.

Eugene Weafer

Eugene Weafer

Weare, Buel

Congressional Quarterly
THE AUTHORITY ON CONGRESS

Editorial Research Reports
COVERING THE FULL RANGE OF THE NEWS

1156 Nineteenth Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

October 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was very pleasant to have an opportunity to discuss our services with you yesterday. I am taking action to send you the CQ tri-weekly news pieces which are mailed Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Enclosed is the October 20 piece on the subject of political spending.

I had a good talk with John Day, and he asked that copies of both services also be directed to him.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Buel Weare
Buel F. Weare
Publisher

BFW/jk

CONGRESSIONAL CQ QUARTERLY

note to editors

Your morgue has complete details on Congress in CQ Weekly Report and CQ Almanac.

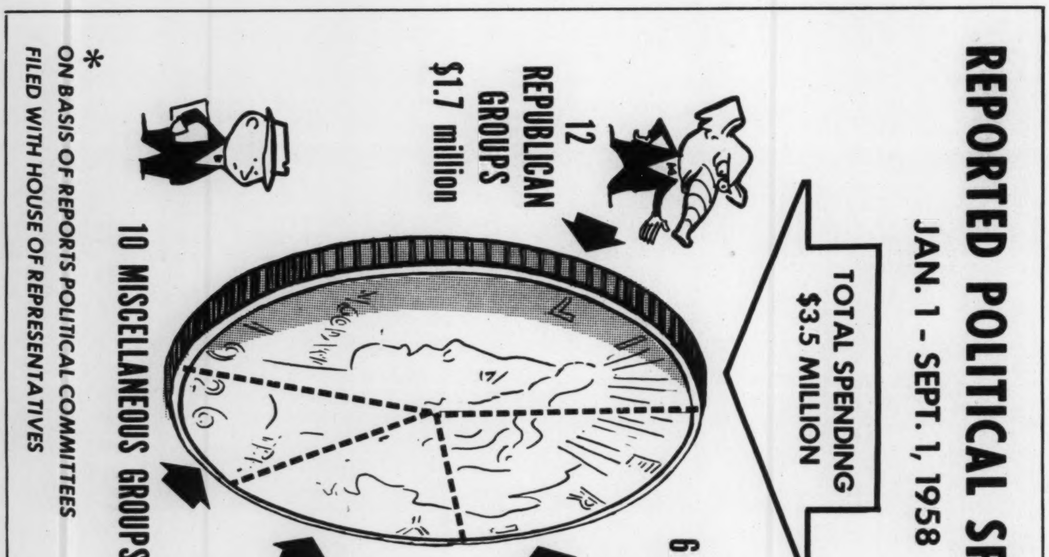
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY 1156 19th St. N.W., Washington, 6, D. C.

Oct. 20, 1958

CAMPAIGN SPENDING

Political spending by Republican and Democratic committees, labor groups and miscellaneous organizations totaled $3.5 million during the first eight months of 1958 -- with the year's big campaign spending still to come. Nearly half of the total, on the basis of official reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, was spent by Republican groups.

The Fact Sheet lists amounts reported received and spent by 43 organizations in the period Jan. 1-Aug. 31, 1958. When the final reports for 1958 are in CQ will provide a state-by-state listing of major contributors to political organizations.


REPORTED POLITICAL SPENDING*
JAN. 1 - SEPT. 1, 1958
TOTAL SPENDING $3.5 MILLION
12 REPUBLICAN GROUPS $1.7 million
6 DEMOCRATIC GROUPS $751,000
15 LABOR GROUPS $696,000
10 MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS $324,000
* ON BASIS OF REPORTS POLITICAL COMMITTEES FILED WITH HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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SIZE- 2 col. x 5 1/8"

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Oct. 20, 1958

About 650 words

CAMPAIGN SPENDING
NEARS $4 MILLION

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington, Oct. --(CQ)--Latest official figures on campaign spending would have you believe that candidates for the House and Senate will be lucky to get enough money this year to buy soapboxes -- far less buy television time.

Official reports on campaign spending show that political committees of both parties, labor groups and miscellaneous organizations took in $3.7 million and spent $3.5 million during the first eight months of 1958. This works out to less than $5,000 per candidate for the 70 persons running for the Senate and 786 running for the House -- hardly enough to stage much of a campaign.

But money reported spent in political campaigns is only a fraction of the amount actually spent. This is because the law regulating spending reports is as full of loopholes as a crocheted sweater.

However, the reports filed are the best guide to relative campaign spending by political committees. These reports for the first eight months of 1958 show that Republican committees spent 48.7 percent of the total; Democratic committees, 21.7 percent; labor groups, 20.2 percent; and miscellaneous organizations, 9.4 percent.

Quarterly Spending Reports

The Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 requires political committees to file reports every quarter of the year with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The reports tell how much the committees collected and spent. The official reports show that from Jan. 1, 1958, through Aug. 31, 1958:

- Twelve Republican political committees collected a total of $1,812,521 and spent $1,681,970. Biggest spender was the Republican National Committee with collections of $723,743 and expenditures of $732,655. Next came the National Republican Congressional Committee, which works to elect Republican Representatives, with collections of $351,296 and expenditures of $352,256.
- Six Democratic committees collected a total of $783,418 and spent $750,919. The Democratic National Committee accounted for most of these totals, reporting $626,182 in collections and $628,602 in expenditures. Next was the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee with collections of $84,031 and expenditures of $76,339.
- Fifteen labor organizations collected $734,606 and spent $696,592. The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) was tops with collections of $256,273 and expenditures of $293,419. Next came the United Auto Workers with $195,018 in collections and $205,227 in expenditures.
- Ten miscellaneous groups took in $347,518 and spent $323,951. Biggest in terms of receipts was the Christian Nationalist Crusade of Los Angeles, with collections of

(MORE)

$139,374 and expenditures of $115,449. Next came Americans for Democratic Action with $117,820 in receipts and $119,619 in expenditures. Third was the National Committee for an Effective Congress with collections of $35,347 and expenditures of $36,474.

Loopholes in Law

A big loophole in the Corrupt Practices Act is that only political committees which operate in more than one state are required to file campaign spending reports. This means that individual state committees can contribute as much as they want to a candidate without filing any record. Some states require spending reports to be filed, but usually such reports are not readily accessible to the public.

Another loophole is that primary campaigns, which are the most important campaigns in one-party states, do not come under the reporting requirements of the law.

The law also is open to question on whether labor unions and business corporations can contribute to political campaigns. The law prohibits direct contributions. But labor unions get around this prohibition by giving friendly candidates money they collect from members as "voluntary contributions." They also work through political education committees like the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. The unions say the law does not prohibit this "education." Corporations up to now have been reluctant to conduct similar political activity.

A bill to close these and other loopholes in the Corrupt Practices Act was reported out of a Senate committee in 1957. But it never reached a vote in either the Senate or House.

(Copyright 1958, Congressional Quarterly Inc.)

CQ Fact Sheet On Campaign Spending

REPORTED CAMPAIGN SPENDING HITS $3.5 MILLION MARK

Forty-one organizations reported receiving $3,678,064.11 and spending $3,453,434.11 for political campaigns from Jan. 1 through Aug. 31, 1958. The reports were filed with the Clerk of the House as required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. The act requires reports to be filed between the first and 10th day of March, June and September. Another report must be filed between 15 and 10 days before election and still another five days before the election.

As in prior years, Republicans led Democrats in both receipts and spending. But the percentage of funds received and spent by Republican organizations was lower for the first three reporting periods in 1958 than in the last non-Presidential election year -- 1954. The percentage of total funds received and spent by Democratic organizations and labor groups was about the same as in 1954. The percentage of receipts and expenditures by independent political groups rose sharply. A comparison of the proportion of total receipts and spending by the various categories of political groups for all of 1954, and the first eight months of 1958 shows:

	Proportion of Total			
	1958		1954	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
GOP groups	49.3%	48.7%	54%	53%
Dem. groups	21.3	21.7	22	22
Labor groups	20	20.2	19	20
Misc. groups	9.4	9.4	5	5

The following spending reports are inclusive from Jan. 1, 1958, to Aug. 31, 1958, unless otherwise indicated in parentheses. Funds which were not identified as direct 1958 receipts and disbursements, such as carry-over funds from 1957 and U.S. Treasury bill transactions, were not included in the totals. (For 1957 receipts and spending, see Weekly Report p. 183, 495; earlier 1958 campaign spending reports, p. 815; 1956 campaign spending, 1957 Almanac p. 187; proposed revisions of Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1957 Almanac p. 652.)

Democratic Groups

Six Democratic groups reported receiving $783,418.03, or 21.3 percent of the total receipts, between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31, 1958. They reported spending $750,919.78, or 21.7 percent of the total, during that period. The breakdown:

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- Received $24,726.15; spent $10,000.00.

Democratic National Committee -- Received $626,182.63; spent $628,602.98.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- Received $36,699.49; spent $19,948.66.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received $84,031.66; spent $76,339.60.

District of Columbia Committee for McCarthy and Proxmire -- Received $11,800.00; spent $11,533.63.

Young Democratic Clubs of America (to May 31) -- Received $8.10 (does not include 1957 carry-over of $8,269.96); spent $4,494.91.

Republican Groups

Twelve Republican groups reported receiving $1,812,521.32, or 49.3 percent of the total receipts. They reported spending $1,681,970, or 48.7 percent of the total. The breakdown:

National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, 1958 Committee, NYC -- Received $32,499.79 (does not include $409,967.16 from the sale of U.S. Treasury bills); spent $56,949.05 (does not include $378,541.48 for purchase of U.S. Treasury bills).

National Federation of Republican Women (to May 31) -- Received $20,692.44; spent $11,125.17.

National Republican Congressional Committee -- Received $351,296.15; spent $352,256.19.

National Republican Senatorial Committee -- Received $141,859.64; spent $133,403.98.

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- Received $175,944.33 (does not include 1957 carry-over of $28,012.50 or $75,000.00 in proceeds from sale of U.S. Treasury bills); spent $151,294.04.

Republican National Committee -- Received $723,743.49; spent $732,655.47.

Republican State Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del. -- Received $63,671.17 (does not include 1957 carryover of $55,481.98); spent $37,478.93.

Republican State Committee of Wyoming (to April 1) -- Received $140.00; spent $87.05.

Salute to Eisenhower, New York State (to March 11) -- Received $106,918.00; spent $21,361.27. (Excess distributed as follows: $42,788.11 to the New York Republican State Committee; $33,889.26 to the Republican National Finance Committee; $1,777.45 to the National Republican Senatorial Committee; $7,111.41 to the Republican National Congressional Committee.)

United Republican Finance Committee, NYC (to Aug. 29) -- Received $159,846.12 (does not include 1957 carry-over of $77,632.10 or $30,000 repayment of advance given to Salute to Eisenhower, New York State); spent $137,088.92.

United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Burlingame, Calif. (to May 31) -- Received $35,038.90 (does not include 1957 carry-over of $2,920.93); spent $32,919.37.

Young Republican National Campaign Committee -- Received $871.29 (does not include 1957 carry-over of $18,301.08); spent $5,683.35.

Labor Organizations

Fifteen labor organizations reported receiving $734,606.56, or 20 percent of the total. They reported spending $696,592.63, or 20.2 percent of the total. The breakdown:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO) Political Education Committee, NYC (to Sept. 2) -- Received $20,212.23; spent $7,004.63.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's (Ind.) Political Education League, Cleveland, Ohio -- Received $12,055.21 (does not include 1957 carry-over of $3,639.14); spent $12,204.53.

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Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO -- Received $256,273.91; spent $293,419.53.

Committee on Political Education, Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO) -- Received $14,328.53; spent $6,350.00.

International Assn. of Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (AFL-CIO) -- Received $26,780.72 in general fund; $48,619.05 in educational fund. Total receipts: $75,339.77. Spent $24,951.86 out of general fund; $47,778.77 out of educational fund. Total expenditures: $72,730.63.

International Assn. of Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (AFL-CIO), Chapter 311, Los Angeles, Calif. -- Received $3,271.05; spent $1,910.45.

International Assn. of Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (AFL-CIO) of Automotive Lodge 1186, Los Angeles, Calif. -- Received $218.00; spent $98.00.

International Assn. of Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (AFL-CIO), Santa Monica, Calif. -- Received $1,662.00; spent $732.50.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) -- Received $21,488.12; spent, $9,544.50.

Kansas Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO) (to June 3) -- Received $1,332.70 (does not include 1957 carry-over of $2,169.45); spent $146.00.

Railway Labor Executives Assn. (Ind.) Political League -- Received $31,951.62; spent $28,030.00.

Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) NYC -- Received $4,972.03; spent $8,112.70.

United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), Political Action Committee CIO, Detroit, Mich. (to Sept. 15) -- Received $195,018.05; spent $205,227.75. (Account closed out Sept. 15, 1958.)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO), Non-Partisan Committee, Indianapolis, Ind., -- Received nothing, (does not include 1957 carry-over of $7,464.55); spent $500.

United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) Voluntary Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa., -- Received $96,423.34; spent $50,582.01.

Miscellaneous Groups

Ten miscellaneous organizations reported receiving $347,518.84, or 9.4 percent of the total. They reported spending $323,951.64, or 9.4 percent of the total. The breakdown:

A Clean Political Appeal, NYC, (special account of the National Committee for an Effective Congress), (June 10 to Sept. 15) -- Received $23,068.52; spent $19,697.83.

Americans for Democratic Action -- Received $85,824.23 in regular account; $31,996.00 in non-political account. Total receipts: $117,820.23. Spent $87,023.44 out of regular account; $32,596.18 out of non-political account. Total spending: $119,619.62.

Christian Nationalist Crusade, Los Angeles, Calif. -- Received $139,374.44; spent $115,449.73.

Crescent Bay Non-Partisan League, Santa Monica. Calif. -- Received $368.00; spent $250.20.

For America -- Received $23,335.48; spent $23,812.69.

Good Government National Committee, NYC -- Received nothing (does not include 1957 carry-over of $127.74); spent $5.12.

National Assn. of Pro-America, San Francisco, Calif. -- Received $3,219.44; spent $3,383.71.

National Committee for an Effective Congress, NYC -- Received $35,347.58; spent $36,474.84.

No Tax - No War Committee, Wilmington, Del. -- Received $6.25 (does not include 1957 carry-over of $3.10); spent $6.15.

Pro America, California Chapter, Riverside, Calif. -- Received $4,979.00; spent $5,256.87.

Campaign Spending Law

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 has been under heavy attack for years on grounds its loopholes prevent the public from learning how much actually is spent in election campaigns. These are among its most controversial provisions:

ELECTIONS -- The act does not cover primary elections or nominating conventions.

Critics say this is a big omission since primaries and conventions are the most important and expensive contests in several states.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES -- The act defines political committees as those operating in two or more states, unless they are branches of such national committees as the Democratic National Committee.

Critics say this gives the public no idea of how much money goes to candidates through state committees which are not covered by the act. Some states require their political committees to file campaign spending reports. But in most states the reports are not filed in any one place and there is little standardization in reporting requirements.

SPENDING LIMITS -- The act limits campaign spending in any one year to $25,000 for Senators, $5,000 for Representatives and $3 million for political committees coming under the act. Individual contributions are limited to $5,000. The majority of the Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee in its 1957 report on the 1956 general election campaign said the limits were unrealistic. It added that the legality of funneling campaign money through state committees makes the limits "meaningless."

BUSINESS AND LABOR ACTIVITY -- The act forbids corporations and "any labor organization" to contribute to campaigns of candidates for national office.

The majority of the Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee said "existing statutory provisions are inadequate." It pointed to labor unions which contribute money to political campaigns, despite the law. The AFL-CIO unions, for example, give their members' voluntary contributions to political candidates. Also, AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education spends money on "political education."

1957 PROPOSAL

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee Aug. 2, 1957, reported a bill (S 2150 -- S Rept 792) to overhaul the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

S 2150 would have increased the spending limits for national committees from $3 million to about $12 million a year under a formula based on 20 cents a vote multiplied by the number of persons who voted in the last Presidential election.

It would have increased the spending limits for Senate candidates from $25,000 to $50,000 and for House candidates from $5,000 to $12,500, or an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for all votes cast for the office in the preceding general election plus 10 cents a vote for all such votes over one million.

The proposed law also would have covered primaries, nominating conventions, party caucuses and all committees which spent $1,000 a year. S 2150 did not come up for a vote in either the Senate or House. (1957 Almanac p. 652)

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Congressional Quiz

AMERICAN CONGRESSES

By Congressional Quarterly

The United States Congress is one of the oldest continuing legislative bodies in the world. What do you know about its history? Try for four correct answers.

1. Q--Even before the formation of the United States in 1789, the colonies that were to form the Union had a Congress that met at various times from 1774-1789 and helped carry on the Revolution. It was called (a) the North American Congress; (b) the Continental Congress; (c) the Colonial Congress; (d) the Patriots Congress?

   A--(b). The first president of the Continental Congress was Peyton Randolph of Virginia.

2. Q--Here's a trick question: a moment of thought should enable you to get it. How many Senate seats were there in the first United States Congress (1789-91)?

   A--Twenty-six -- two Senators for each of the 13 original states of the Union.

3. Q--After the Civil War, a group of Northeastern Republicans dominated the U.S. Congress (many Southerners who had adhered to the Confederacy were barred from office.) They were led in the House by Thaddeus Stevens. They were called (a) the War Hawks; (b) the Reconstructionists; (c) the Radical Republicans?

   A--(c). Stevens, a Pennsylvanian, was chairman of the managers appointed by the House to conduct the impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson (1868). The Radical Republicans continued to dominate the Congress even after Stevens died in 1868.

4. Q--When Alaska's two Senators take their seats in 1959, the membership of the Senate will rise from 96 to 98. There have been 96 Senate seats for approximately (a) 100 years; (b) 75 years; (c) 50 years?

   A--(c). In 1912 New Mexico and Arizona, the 47th and 48th states, entered the Union, bringing the Senate membership to 96.

5. Q--At one time during the history of the United States, a rival Congress, purporting to represent a large area of the country, was elected. It lasted about four years. Can you give the name of the Congress, its approximate dates and the President of the nation it ruled?

   A--The Congress of the Confederate States of America, formed at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, lasted till the defeat of the South in 1865. The President of the Confederacy was Jefferson Davis.

6. Q--Since 1930, the Republican party has controlled both chambers of Congress simultaneously only twice. Name the years.

   A--1947 to 1949, during President Truman's first Administration; and 1953 to 1955, during President Eisenhower's first Administration.

7. Q--With the growth of the U.S. population, the number of seats in the House of Representatives has increased steadily since the first U.S. Congress, which started with 65 seats. Today the House has approximately (a) 320 seats; (b) 430 seats; (c) 620 seats?

   A--(b). The 85th Congress (1957-59) had 435 House seats, as has every Congress since 1911.

Oct. 20, 1958

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Weare, Buel F.

Congressional Quarterly
THE AUTHORITY ON CONGRESS

Editorial Research Reports
COVERING THE FULL RANGE OF THE NEWS

1156 Nineteenth Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

October 16, 1958

Will see

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On next Tuesday, October 21, I shall be in New York and shall call your office, and hope to be able to see you.

Sincerely,

Buel Weare
Buel F. Weare
Publisher

BFW/jk

Weber, F. L.

December 19, 1958

Mr. F.L. Weber
Columbia Pictures Corporation
711 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Weber:

In reply to your request of December 19, I am sending you one executed copy of Mr. Murrow's consent to the use of his name in the context given. We shall retain the other copy in our files.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow.

enc.

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION
711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 19,
1958

Mr. E. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System-TV
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22 N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our studio sent in to us the attached letter, which is self-explanatory, with the request that we forward it to you for approval and signature.

Your kind cooperation in signing and returning one executed copy to us will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially,
COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION

F. L. Weber

flw;md F. L. Weber

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION
1438 NO. GOWER STREET
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA
HOllywood 2-3111

December 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Briskin Productions, Inc. is producing a motion picture for television entitled THE SECRET LIFE OF JAMES THURBER, which is one of the pictures in the television series known as the ALCOA-GOODYEAR THEATRE. The series will be released by Screen Gems, Inc., a subsidiary of Columbia Pictures Corporation.

The above-named picture concerns the experiences of the family with one of their dogs, and in the following scene the mother ("Ellen") is reading an article written by Thurber when the dog dies. She reads to the daughter ("Lydia") as follows:

ELLEN (continuing)
"One of these litters, which arrived ahead of schedule, was discovered under the bar floor by a little girl of four. The child gaily displayed on her right forearm the almost invisible and entire painless marks of teeth which had gently induced her to put down the live black toys she had found and wanted to play with."

LYDIA
(touching her forearm)
"Was I only four when I did that?"

ELLEN
"Your father isn't very good on dates. You were five. And there weren't eleven puppies that time,there were nine. And it wasn't in the barn, it was in the well-house. We might as well face it. He's no EDWARD R. MURROW."

We should appreciate it if you would kindly indicate your consent, by signing in the space provided therefor below, to the use of your name in the manner indicated above. We shall not have the right to use your name in connection with the advertising and exploitation of said picture; however, we and our assigns may transmit and exhibit said picture throughout the world by any process whether now known or hereafter devised.

We would appreciate it if you would return one executed copy of this letter to the attention of Mr. F. L. Weber, Columbia Pictures Corporation, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Very truly yours,

BRISKIN PRODUCTIONS, INC.
and SCREEN GEMS, INC.

By Roger L. Mayer
Roger L.Mayer
Legal-Censorship Department

CONSENTED TO:

EDWARD R. MURROW

rlm:lg

Weber, Paul

STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LANSING

PAUL WEBER
PRESS SECRETARY

March 4, 1959

In view of the widespread editorial comment on the financial troubles of Michigan, I thought you might be interested in the enclosed analysis of the situation which Governor Williams made before the Lansing Kiwanis Club.

I also enclose a recent address of the Governor, setting forth his views on the question of economic expansion and inflation.

Cordially,

Paul Weber

Press Secretary

enc.

Excerpts from Address by Governor G. Mennen Williams
Kiwanis State Government Day
Lansing, Michigan
February 26, 1959. Noon

The state's cash crisis is compounded in about equal parts of recession and procrastination.

The Legislature was reluctant to meet the obvious need for new taxes when that need became apparent. They simply waited too long.

That, alone, would not have resulted in the present crisis. But when delay was compounded by a recession which reduced revenues some $40 million below estimates, the result was that we ran out of money. Similar conditions have caused some 34 other states to seek new taxes.

This problem is the culmination of 12 years of avoiding the plain facts of public finance. When the sales tax diversion amendment was adopted in 1946, it meant that the state was thereafter allowed to keep for its own purposes only one-sixth of the sales tax which was and still is our largest source of revenue.

It was obvious then that some new state tax would be needed to make up this loss. My predecessor, the late Governor Sigler, called attention to this in his ex-augural message to the Legislature in January 1949. During the last fiscal year of his administration, the state's expenditures had exceeded revenues by about $21 million. We were not in a cash crisis then, because we were still living off a surplus accumulated during the war. But Governor Sigler knew this could not go on, and this is what he said in his farewell message to the Legislature, ten years ago last month, and I quote:

"The demand for services and public spending, even now, exceeds the state's ability to pay with existing revenue sources. Thus a basic decision of great significance for the future of the state rests in your hands. The alternatives are limited. More service and spending, regardless of how desirable or necessary such services may be, must mean more taxes. If there is no increase in tax revenue, the state must reduce services to prevent a deficit. The choice of these courses is yours."

It was my task, as I took office in 1949, to face this problem, and I did so, by recommending a corporation income tax of 4 per cent. As you know, this was never adopted. Instead, the Legislature put a few patches on the tax structure, and went on for another four years piling up a larger and larger deficit. Finally, in 1953, the deficit hit $65 million, and we were on the verge of a crisis like the one we have now.

Then a real big patch -- but still a patch -- was applied to the tax structure of the state -- the business activities tax. It produced about $60 million last year. It forestalled the corporation profits tax which I recommended, but it did not solve the problem. With our population growing at the fastest rate of any large state except California and Florida, we just could not hope to get by indefinitely with this kind of inadequate answer to the effects of the sales tax diversion.

And by this time, the two-thirds of the sales tax which was diverted to the schools had proved insufficient, and harassed local taxpayers were clamoring for additional money from the state's remaining revenues.

The result was inevitable. In fiscal 1957-58, the Legislature made deep cuts in essential services, and put on some more tax patches -- special school aid taxes on cigarettes and liquor. The House of Representatives in 1957 set up a tax study committee and assembled a citizens' advisory committee and a corps of experts to survey the entire tax structure. While the survey was in progress, the Legislature refused to consider any new tax measures. The survey took 18 months, and we got the report only last December.

Meanwhile we came very near to running out of cash a year ago. If any of you read the "One Year Ago" column in the State Journal, you saw an item last week taken from an issue of February 1958. It sounded exactly like what we are reading on the front page today: the state on the verge of insolvency, the Governor warning of fiscal disaster, the Legislature declining to act - that was a year ago.

We averted disaster then only when the Legislature authorized the mortgaging of the state's liquor supplies. In effect, we had come, by reason of procrastination and delay, to literally living on borrowed whiskey.

Then came the recession. That was the beam that broke the back of the state treasury camel - a camel which has been overloaded since the sales tax diversion amendment was passed in 1946.

The recession, depressing revenues $40 million below estimates, made it utterly impossible to meet all of our necessary costs. And the state, remember, cannot borrow in excess of $250,000 without a constitutional amendment. New York State, where Governor Rockefeller is asking $277 million new taxes, would be in the same cash crisis we are in, except for one thing: New York can borrow, and did borrow some $25 million in tax anticipation notes.

This is the inside story of our financial crisis. We need two things:

First, we need an infusion of cash into the treasury -- $35 to $50 million if we can get that much. There are two ways to accomplish this. One is by mortgaging the veterans' trust fund as I recommended last month. When I recommended this drastic measure, it appeared there was no other way of saving the state from actual default on payrolls and other essential costs. I knew the proposal would not be popular in some quarters, but I don't think the credit and solvency of this state ought to be endangered for anyone's personal popularity.

Since I made that proposal, a new thing has happened. In response to my appeal for cash, large corporate taxpayers have generously poured into the treasury more than $30 million in advance tax payments.

I think this is a fine thing and shows a commendable spirit of citizenship on the part of these companies. By their generosity, these large taxpayers opened a way to avoid mortgaging the veterans' trust fund -- if the Legislature wants to take that way. The $32 million in advance tax payments makes it possible to get along until about April 15. This will give us time to seek authority from the voters at the April 6 election to borrow the cash we need, as New York did.

Naturally, I am grateful and happy that there is an alternate way to save the state, without going to the veterans' trust fund. If there is no other way to save the state, the trust fund should be used - but the trust fund should NOT be used if there IS any other way.

Yesterday there was a lot of politics played in the House of Representatives with this question. I hope the Legislature will stop playing partisan politics with the state's credit and solvency, and make an immediate decision. And I certainly think the wise decision would be to ask the people on April 6 for authority to borrow, and to hold the veterans' trust fund plan in abeyance for use only if the people say 'no.'

This continued teetering on the brink of insolvency is beginning to affect very seriously the reputation and credit of the state. Unless men stop making politics out of it and co-operate to get this state back on a sound financial basis, we are going to pay dearly for partisan jockeying and political maneuvering in interest rates on anything we borrow in the future.

The second thing we need is a tax program which will settle equitably, once and for all, the problem created by the sales tax diversion amendment and the immense growth of our population. Any policy of further patchwork would constitute a tragic betrayal of the trust of the people. We must face up to this thing now, as Governor Sigler urged in January 1949, and I have urged ever since.

Certainly, I do not want to think that anyone, for partisan purposes or personal reprisal, would deliberately allow the State of Michigan, its hospitals, its great universities, its old people, children and others on public assistance, its police and its schools, to slide into payless paydays and bankruptcy.

Such a disaster would not only inflict injury upon thousands of innocent families who are dependent upon the state for their salaries, for old age assistance, for the education of their children - but it would also wreak irreparable damage on the university faculties, the mental hospital staffs, and the corps of trained experts who run the state's public health and safety agencies. And it would dynamite the financial stability of every city, county, school district and township which depends upon state aid as a part of its budget.

This cannot and must not be allowed to happen. And I am confident that, if any citizen, in office or out of office, should have so far forgotten himself as to harbor such schemes, wiser, saner and more patriotic counsels will prevail.

-o-

Weedman, G. H.

September 26, 1958

Dear Mr. Weedman:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Your idea for a television show may perhaps have merit, but I am sorry to say that the pressure of my own present broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking an interest in any additional programs.

If you care to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest that you contact Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. G. H. Weedman
811 Purtscher Drive
Peoria, Illinois

mcc

Ret'd TV idea to him.

811 Purtscher Drive
Peoria, Illinois

September 15, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a description of a possible TV program called Reac-O which is unique and intriguing. It has been played experimentally with numerous groups of different ages such as the Peoria Optimist Club, the Greenwich Village Kiwanis Club in New York City, high school civics classes, Y.M.C.A. groups and other groups in Peoria.

There are endless articles regarding the endless repetition in TV programming. Since you are acquained with the TV media and personnel, you may know of someone who would be interested in knowing about the enclosed material.

You may even wish to personally discuss the production of such a program.

Sincerely yours,

G. H. Weedman

G. H. Weedman

GHW:b
enc.

Weinberg, Stanley

January 29, 1959

Dear Mr. Weinberg:

Thank you for your recent letter telling us about your letter of November 14th.

Unfortunately, we have checked our files, and we do not come up with it. It is possible, if you wrote in about one of Mr. Murrow's programs, it was forwarded on to the different program staffs, such as the "Person to Person " office or "Small World" office. In that case, it is the program's duty to reply to it and not Mr. Murrow's.

I would deeply appreciate your sending a copy of your letter of November 14th and I will attend to it personally.

Thank you for your patience.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini

Mr. Stanley L. Weinberg
Chairman
Joint Committee on Science
Teacher Recruitment
2 East 63 Street
New York, New York

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE TEACHER RECRUITMENT
of the
PHYSICAL SCIENCE CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND
ASSOCIATION OF CHAIRMEN OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
IN NEW YORK CITY HIGH SCHOOLS
2 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

ck. January 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wrote you a letter on November 14, 1958 -- not a fan letter, but a serious communication on behalf of a responsible professional organization. I have had no reply to my letter.

Possibly the letter has bogged down somewhere in your office. I am sure it is not your policy to ignore letters of this type from responsible persons. If the letter has been lost I shall be glad to forward a copy.

I hope it will be possible for you to send a favorable reply to my suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley L. Weinberg

Stanley L. Weinberg
Chairman

f Weingarten, Joe

April 28, 1959

Mr. Joe Weingarten
J. Weingarten Inc.
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Weingarten:

As Mr. Murrow is at present away from New York, I write to thank you for your courtesy in sending him the copies of your message on world peace.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

J. WEINGARTEN, INC.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
HOUSTON, TEXAS

JOE WEINGARTEN
CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

April 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing of your interest in World Affairs, and the interest all of us must have in World Peace, I am taking the liberty of enclosing two of my messages on World Peace, 1958 and 1959, that were run in all Houston papers and those of other Texas Gulf Cities, which I felt you might be interested in.

I would be happy to have your reaction and suggestions which will be held here pending the return of myself and my wife, as we are leaving today on a trip to the Orient and around this little globe, and while in some of these countries, with the help of an introduction from my friend and Senator from Texas, Lyndon Johnson, I shall endeavor to see some important people both in the educational field and government, and get their reaction to my ideas regarding an approach to the problems concerning World Peace.

I shall be most happy to hear from you and get your own thoughts on this most vital of all problems facing the world today. Your reply will be held pending my return.

With my warm personal regards and best wishes, I am

Most sincerely,

Joe Weingarten

JW:ym
encls.

To People Everywhere:

Here is a Progress Report on my last year's message concerning World Peace:

Your Reaction Swamped, Surprised and Overwhelmed Me,

not only because of the hundreds and hundreds of letters you wrote, but because of their spontaneous emotional response and evident deep sincerity. These letters came from such high sources as Nobel Prize Winners, College Presidents, Senators, Congressmen, and most important of all, from the so-called "Common Man of the Street" *(and they are far from common).*

The Central Theme of Last Year's Message Was "We Must Start Learning to Live Together or Be Prepared to Die Together"

The happenings of 1958 have amply demonstrated that this warning is now more urgent than ever! Quemoy! Lebanon! Syria! Iraq! Berlin! *And always, day after day, headlines shouting Missiles, More Missiles—Bigger and Deadlier Missiles, Space Missiles* that can shoot across continents, and, with their deadly hydrogen war-heads—kill by the millions!

Where Will It All End Unless a Better Answer Is Found?

I don't pretend to know the answers, but I do know that *somehow, somewhere* a start must be made to create a More Peaceful Climate in this world of ours.

And Who Is to Create This "More Peaceful Climate"?

Certainly not governments alone . . . they seem to be hopelessly enmeshed in their political rivalries—commitments—old hatreds—jealousies and what not. Even the United Nations, although created for the sole purpose of making and preserving peace, and striving valiantly, is hamstrung by the rivalries of the East and West.

Only the People and the People Alone Have the Real Power for Peace!

However, people for the time are powerless, because they are not aware of the tremendous power they possess . . . a power which is known as Public Opinion . In democracies *Public Opinion is all powerful*—once it makes its objectives known. And even in Totalitarian Countries the rulers are still acutely aware of Public Opinion. They too, talk Peace, Co-existence, and Self Defense—not Aggression! *They know their people, also, desire Peace with all their hearts.*

Institutes for World Peace in Our Colleges, Universities, Theological Seminaries Are the Logical Focal Point for Promoting a "Climate for Peace" All Over the World

Institutes for World Peace, set up in these great centers of learning—not only in the U.S.A.—but in every part of the world, can combine Education, Research, Science, and Mass Communication to make more fully understood not only the causes of tension and war *(many of which are already known)* but more importantly, just what can be done to overcome these tensions and to create a more favorable "Climate for Peace." The job of these Institutes for World Peace would be not only Research, but to excite the interest and the imagination of youthful students in this great adventure, and even to enlist the interest of the youth of the High Schools, and of the People (the plain people) and not only the so-called "eggheads" who somehow have thus far failed to reach the great masses of the people.

What Will These Institutes for World Peace Mean to Us and to All Mankind?

Such Institutes for World Peace in our Universities and Colleges would immediately highlight, for the whole world to see, that America is making earnest efforts in behalf of World Peace, and the profound sincerity of these efforts could hardly be denied.

It is also my thought and hope that the peoples of other countries, Western, Eastern, and Uncommitted alike, seeing the impact upon World Opinion of these Institutes for World Peace, would likewise create such Peace Institutes in their own Great Schools of Learning.

And Here Is Another Dream . . . A Great World University Devoted to World Peace . . . and World Peace Only!

This World University for World Peace should be headed by a World Renowned Advocate of World Peace—possibly a Nobel Prize Winner—of unimpeachable integrity and proven administrative ability. This World University for World Peace, in addition to World Peace Research, would serve as a kind of Clearing House for ideas submitted by Colleges, Universities, Scientists, Theologians, or even folks like you and me. They would sift the wheat from the chaff and, gleaning the most logical and practical of these ideas, convert them into a World Peace Program; then this program, either as a whole or in part, as may be deemed most advisable, would be submitted to such bodies having the power to put them into effect. I am referring to governments of the nations concerned, or the United Nations, *and, most important, the Court of Last Resort . . . the Public Opinion of the People of the World!*

Word University of Peace CONTACT POSTS might also be established at the United Nations and in important World Capitals.

Where Would Such a World University for World Peace Be Situated?

A study would have to be made, but the most logical would naturally be such a spot as is connected in the minds and conscience of the people of the world with World Peace.

Places such as Geneva and The Hague, which have played an important part in World Peace Movements, or maybe Jerusalem, the birthplace of the Three Great Religions of the World, all of which stand for God, Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men. There, on nearby Mount Scopus, a Hebrew University and a Hadassah Hospital are standing idle and useless because Israel, who owns them, and Jordan, who has possession of the roads leading to them, cannot work out an agreement for their use. Might not these two great institutions be turned into the service of mankind by making them into an International Peace Center open to all the world from both Jordan and Israel, and there create a great University for World Peace, and a World Peace Hospital to cure the ills of the world in both mind and body.

These are some of my dreams and if enough of you will join me in this great adventure, maybe we can at least make some of these dreams come true.

If All This Is to Be More Than a Dream, a Start Must Be Made and Soon . . . or It May Be Too Late!

I have talked to the Presidents of five great Colleges and Universities, one in the Northeast, one in the West, one in the Central Region, and two in the South. They are all tremendously impressed and enthused with these ideas and ideals, differing, of course, in some minor approaches, and they are ready to establish such World Peace Institutes in their universities, but they tell me they just don't have the funds . . . and, of course, we all know how hard-up almost all schools are financially these days.

So Our Problem Now Is . . . How Do We Get the Money?

If these ideas for World Peace make sense to you, let me hear from you, and let me have your own thoughts, suggestions or criticisms concerning World Peace, and where we can best make a start, as that is my principal aim at this time. As for finances, I don't want any money now—*just your ideas as to how to get it.* To finance five such Institutions for World Peace at our colleges and universities will cost approximately five million dollars on a permanent basis . . . less if for a shorter period. This, however, does not include the cost of a World University for World Peace.

And I Am Still An Optimist Though I Want to Be a Realist, Too!

I don't think the good Lord made this earth and *Man created in his image* just to destroy him. The Lord gave us brains, imagination, and initiative. He also implanted Love, Friendship, and Good Will in our hearts. Let's use them to make a better world for all. *Then what a wonderful world this would be!*

Joe Weingarten

Joe Weingarten
Chairman

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to you and you and you

from Weingarten's and their more than 5,000 loyal employees.

This is a revised reprint of a message that appeared in the following newspapers on New Years Day, 1959 . . . The Houston Post, The Houston Chronicle, The Houston Press, The Beaumont Enterprise-Journal (all in Texas), and The Memphis Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tenn.

IN THIS NEW YEAR OF 1958

We Must Start Learning To Live Together

...Or Be Prepared To Die Together!

TODAY the world is mighty small--every nation, at most, is within hours of one another.

TOMORROW they will be minutes, even seconds, from each other!

TODAY only America, Great Britain and Russia have the Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and Missiles.

TOMORROW every nation, even the tiniest, will in all likelihood, have them. So the smallest of nations, with a Hitler or a Mussolini at its head, will be potentially as great a menace to world destruction as the big nations now owning them--even more so--since there are more small countries, many with leaders who are totally irresponsible.

* * *

☆ The Time Is Short, So Where Do We Go From Here?

While it is true that we and other nations must train scientists to forge even more deadlier missiles and anti-missile missiles for our own self defense—this is certainly no real answer. At best, it provides only a breathing spell in order to give us more time to find a more basic answer to World Survival through World Peace.

☆ How Are We To Find This Answer?

We the people, all of us, must put our collective brains and hearts to work. God gave them to us and we must have the initiative to use them!

We must put aside the delusions that only Governments can bring about Peace, and that we the everyday people are only driftwood caught in an irresistible torrent of world fears, hates and ambitions. As long as we, the people, feel helpless we are helpless, and may find ourselves carried on to the whirlpool of destruction, without realizing until too late, that if we had put our hearts and minds to it—instead of World Destruction and despair—there might have been created a wonderful world of Peace and Plenty for ourselves and our children.

☆ On This New Year's Day Why Not Determine

that we, the common everyday people, who have the greatest stake of all in this international game of Peace and War, will make an all-out effort to see that we, our children and all humanity survive, and that we will not leave it to our governments alone—we will, of course, seek to help them find the tangled paths of peace in every way we can—also will shoulder our own individual full share of responsibility so that the world will not be wiped out by another Noah's Flood of Atomic and Hydrogen Missiles!

☆ And War Today Would Be Even More Tragic Because It Has Become Not Only Deadlier, But So Unnecessary!

For today, due to the wonderful scientific advances in Agriculture and the miracles of Mass Production and Distribution, it is now fully possible to produce and distribute enough Food, Clothing and Shelter to provide all the necessities of life and many of its so-called luxuries, to all the inhabitants of God's earth, provided we make the effort and some sacrifices, to do it.

SO MUST WE DESTROY ONE ANOTHER WHEN WE COULD ALL ENJOY THE MANY GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL THINGS OF THIS WONDERFUL WORLD OF OURS?

* * *

LET'S LAUNCH THE "VANGUARD FOR PEACE" not into space, but into the hearts and minds of our children through our own interest, devotion, and energy, and through SETTING UP CHAIRS FOR WORLD PEACE IN OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; just as we now have West Points, Annapolises, and Oak Ridges, all over the world, to train and delve in the Arts of War.

WHY NOT START A WORLD-WIDE UNIVERSITY DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR WORLD PEACE to be established by one or all of our great religious seminaries—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish—because Faith in God must be wedded to Science and Research—if we are to find the Lord's true answer to Peace and Friendship among Nations. The alternative will be War and Destruction!

WHY NOT MAKE EVEN A MODEST START RIGHT NOW in one of our great schools right here in Texas, by setting up a Chair for World Peace and naming an outstanding Educator to head it? I feel many men of vision and faith would support such a project—and I, of course, would gladly do my bit. So, let's get started and God will help us find the answer—to live together so that we may not die together!

HOWEVER, I AM AN OPTIMIST. I firmly believe that if we use the brains God endowed us with, and the energy, initiative and sacrifices necessary, we will, with the help of the Lord, find the answer to survival, thru Peace and Friendship among all Nations of the World.

A Happy New Year

to you and you and you and all the people everywhere!

JOE WEINGARTEN

Folks, please write me your reaction and your thoughts. Does this make sense to you?

Weinsaft,
Malco

March 18, 1958

Dear Mr. Weinsaft:

I have your letter of March 12th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Malcolm H. Weinsaft
208 Seelye House
Amherst, Massachusetts

mcc

208 Seelye House
Amherst College
Amherst, Massachusetts

March 12, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Sir:

I am a junior at Amherst College, majoring in English. I have long been interested in journalism. In high school I was editor-in-chief of the newspaper, and at college I have written for the Amherst Student, the school newspaper.

I am now thinking of journalism as a career. Unfortunately my knowledge of journalism has been confined to my work on school newspapers, to my listening to radio and television news analysts, and to my reading of newspapers. Therefore I would very much appreciate having the opportunity to discuss journalism as a profession with someone in the field, and someone whom I respect as a journalist. I will be in New York during my Spring vacation from Saturday, March 22 through Saturday, April 5; and I would be grateful if I could see you, at your convenience, sometime during that period.

interview

Sincerely,

Malcolm H. Weinsaft

Malcolm H. Weinsaft

Weiss, Ida

~~Hold~~

Newark, 1958x7/14:th

JM

My Very Dear Mr. Murraw

I hope yau dont mindit, am sending yau this tape, and a will be very greetfull to Jau, if yau listen to it. But am so ashemt to tell yau it will last for 45 Min.

I do knaw yau are very busy and a shuhdnt take to much time ap, but what could a do, ones a staretet a caudnt maket shorter, a have so much to tell yau.

I have so much *fate* in yau, and more a tell yau, more a fel like talk to yau.

So am asking please, help mi, and come over, and sho me my way to my Mantion.

God and the Whale World will Bless yau, for helping me allredy, a cant vete ani-langer, my life is very misserable under thes rotten people, This far a minute the didnt let me allone till a made this tape. The affly jiles, so please Mrs Murraw, Dearest, dont let me vate to lang.

God Bless yau Allways

Very Sinicerly Jaurs.

Mrs Ida Weiss

Telep.
B.I 2-7549

Weinstein, Emma

August 21, 1958

Mrs. Emma F. Weinstein
4357 N. 7th Street
Philadelphia 40, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Weinstein:

Thank you for your letter to Mr. Murrow and your manuscript of PARKETTSEAT NO. 22. Unfortunately, I must return it to you unread, as Mr. Murrow is away on vacation. When he returns to New York, I regret that his many commitments on radio and television will not permit him to undertake anything additional.

Sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

enc. 1 manuscript.

Emma F. Weinstein
4357 N 7th Str.
Philadelphia 40/Pa.

8.14th 1958

Mr.
Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York 22

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Pardon me for taking the liberty in sending you this manuscript-.

It is a story I wrote sometime ago- partly out of my life-. I better would not bother you with Details about what I was trying with the story up to now- only I would be interested in selling it-.

Mr. Murrow I would be grateful if you could judge the novel - in fact - I have such a confidence in you; and in case - would you give me advise how to handle it as I have no idea about - when it should be good enough have it printed as a little book-.

I know, you have a

lot of understanding for us emigrants - I wrote you before - when you talked at Tellev. about Israel & the Middle East -.

May be it is senseless to bother you with a letter like that Mr. Murrow even can be considered obtrusive - pardon me! but I have the feeling whenever I hear or see you at Radio or Tellevision you wish to help clear the problems, especially in foreign affairs -. This is certainly not a „foreign affair" - much more the problem of an elderly emigrant -.

Very sincerely
yours
Mrs. Emma F. Weinstein

Weitman, R.M.

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

ROBERT M. WEITMAN

Vice President
in Charge of Program Development

February 3rd 1958

Dear Ed

Bravo!

PRECINCT TO PRESIDENT was extraordinary reporting.

Sincerely

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York, N. Y.

speech in
speech folder

Weitzenhoffer, Mark

October 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Weitzenhoffer:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 23rd and for sending me a copy of your letter to Mr. Crossman.

I am sorry to see that apparently, the last page of my speech was lost when I gave it to you. I do not know what could have happened to it. However, all that you missed were a few closing remarks.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mark Weitzenhoffer
Seminole Manufacturing Company
Columbus, Mississippi

mcc

Seminole Manufacturing Company

NEW YORK OFFICE
EMPIRE STATE BLDG.
350 5TH AVENUE
ROOM 4015
TELEPHONE LONGACRE 4-6525

DRESS PANTS—SPORTSWEAR
Columbus, Mississippi

PLANTS
COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI
ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI
MILLPORT, ALABAMA

New York - October 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed copy of letter which I am writing my brother-in law; is the reason for my having asked for a copy of your talk. Should you be in Dallas, at anytime, I am sure you would be interested in knowing Jerome K. Crossman, and likewise, he would enjoy meeting you.

Last night, as I told you, your address was as fine a talk as I have ever listened to at a dinner of this kind. If we had in the United States more men such as Edward R. Murrow, who have the courage, who possess the knowledge of world affairs, and are willing to "and have the ability" to express themselves as you have been doing these many years, then I am sure that our country would not be faced with the bigotry and anti-isms that we are confronted with at present.

All Good Wishes.

Most Cordially,

Mark Weitzenhoffer

MW:LG

E.R.M.

New York - October 23, 1958

Mr. Jerome K. Crossman
3400 Republic National Bank Building
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Jerry:

Last night I attended a dinner sponsored by the Joint Defense Appeal and Edward R. Murrow was the principal speaker, and was presented with the Human Rights Award. He made a fine talk. I asked him if I could have a copy of the talk and he said that he had no copy but would give me the original manuscript, and in doing so evidently omitted one page. Since this was written doubled spaced, he gave me 8 pages. Although the last part of his talk is not included, I thought you would be interested in reading what he had to say.

Although it was pouring rain all day, the dinner was well attended and met with great success. The other honored recipient was Jack Goldfarb, who came to this country at the age of 12 as an immigrant and has been very successful. You possibly might have heard of him, as about a year or so ago he gave Brandies University one million dollars. He is the largest Athletic Underwear Manufacturer. I believe it was the Leheigh Coal Company that bought his business about two years ago for a sum, as I understand, way over ten million dollars, and he continues to be the head of the business - some guy.

In addition they were both presented with scrolls from the governors of Tennesse and Kentucky in recognition of their humanitarian activies, and so-forth.

This was about as interesting a dinner I ever attended of this kind. Being that you are as active as you are in civic and charitable activities, I thought you would be interested.

Regards.

Sincerely,

MW:LG

Mark Weitzenhoffer

Weldon, Martin

February 24, 1959

Mr. Martin Weldon
WNEW News and Special Events
565 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Martin:

Belated thanks for your gracious wire. It is a challenging opportunity and I am grateful, but I have decided to do nothing except an occasional SMALL WORLD. Believe me, I am grateful and, indeed, flattered by your offer.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220
(R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.NA125 PD LONG=NEW YORK NY 17 457P=

1959 FEB 17 PM 5 12

(09).

EDWARD R MURROW=
CBS 485 MAD AVE PERSONAL DELIVERY ONLY DONT FONE=

WNEW RADIO AND TV OFFER YOU AN HOUR A MONTH- FOR ANY SCHEDULE BASIS YOU MAY FIND SUITABLE - TO DO ANY PROGRAMS YOU LIKE. WE AGREE WITH YOU THAT THE BROADCAST MEDIA MUST BE USED TO REFLECT THE REALITIES OF THE WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE WE WOULD BE HONORED TO WORK WITH THE FINEST FINEST REPORT IN BROADCASTING AND ARE PREPARED TO GIVE YOU ALL STAFF HELP NECESSARY=

MARTIN WELDON DIRECTOR WNEW NEWS AND SPECIAL EVENTS
565 5 AVE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

RECEIVED
1959 FEB 17 PM 7:20
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.

WU029 PD

NEW YORK NY FEB 17 457PME

EDWARD R MURROW
PERSONALY DELIVERY ONLY CARE CBS

WNEW RADIO AND TV OFFER YOU AN HOUR A MONTH- FOR ANY SCHEDULE BASIS YOU MAY FIND SUITABLE- TO DO ANY PROGRAMS YOU LIKE. WE AGREE WITH YOU THAT THE BROADCAST MEDIA MUST BE USED TO REFLECT THE REALITIES OF THE WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE WE WOULD BE HONORED TO WORK WITH THE FINEST REPORTER IN BROADCASTING AND ARE PREPARED TO GIVE YOU ALL STAFF HELP NECESSARY

MARTIN WELDON DIRECTOR WNEW NEWS AND
SPECIAL EVENTS 565 5 AVE.

710P..

Wellington, Lindsa

April 9, 1959

Dear Lindsay:

I am so sorry that I missed your telephone call during my brief visit. Most of my time was spent out of London shooting the Monty interview at Isington Mill. Everything went well indeed, and we have high hopes for the program.

I am planning definitely to be in London in October when I have - Heaven help me! - agreed to do a lecture for the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

I look forward to seeing you then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lindsay Wellington
Broadcasting House
Portland Place
London W1

msc

Wellington, L.

Langham 4468
Broadcasts London Telex
International Telex 2-2182.

BROADCASTING HOUSE

LONDON W.1

f

13th March 1959

Dear Ed,

I am delighted to hear that you are coming over not once but twice.

I do want to see you and very much hope that you will get in touch, if possible, on your first trip. I know you will be very pressed for time, but what about having lunch or dinner? If you can't lunch then perhaps you could come along to the office for a cup of tea - if that doesn't turn your stomach!

Yours ever,

Lindsay.

(L. Wellington)
Director of Sound Broadcasting

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

ans in person

Wells, Warren

WARREN WELLS
FINANCIAL WRITER AND CONSULTANT
115 NEPTUNE BOULEVARD
LONG BEACH, NEW YORK

GEneral 1-0901

2.

January 2nd, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I believe that the enclosed copy of a letter which I have sent to both the press and leading Senators might be of some interest to you as a possible subject for television or radio treatment. I am referring specifically to the matter of alerting the public to the tremendous destructive potentials of thermonuclear cobalt bombs as discussed in the second paragraph of the letter.

Sincerely yours,

Warren Wells

WW:dc

December 18, 1957

Senator Irving M. Ives
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ives:

The recommendation by Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson that our nation's reply to Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin's latest letter should be "affirmative in spirit" is suggestive of the desirability of maintaining a continuing and properly publicized interchange of views and suggestions between this nation and the Soviet Union on the basic problem of ensuring all nations against the horrors of nuclear warfare which could be unleashed as an extension of even a relatively minor international armed conflict. This nation's reply to Bulganin's recent letter might thus include a proposal for the establishment of a tripartite committee which would be broadly composed of scientific, military, State Department and other experts respresenting (1)-the United States, (2)-the Soviet Union and (3)-an observer group of other nations including neutral nations and allies of the two main participants. The functions of this committee would be the continued interchange of views and suggestions on the basic problem of the prevention of open war and aggression and the related problem of a rationale of such a peace on the basis of cooperative international trade and an interchange of world scientific and technological know-how towards the objective of an increasing mutuality of national interests.

This would also provide an agency for the broader education of the world at large with respect to the actual perils and hazards of the available weapons which might be used in an all out atomic war. The desirability of such an educational channel is reflected in the current tendency to regard the ICBM as a sort of ultimate weapon with resultant possibility of pressures toward the use of such a weapon on the part of the first country controlling an adequate supply for mass attack. Temptation to surprise inter-continental nuclear attack could be sharply reduced by suitable publicity relating to the destructive potentials of a thermonuclear cobalt bomb directed horizontally at high speed which could be carried by medium range rocket weapons. The explosion of such a warhead rocketing forward at maximum speed at a height of say three to five miles would spread an enormously wide swath of radiological destruction along a path of up to a thousand miles or so depending on wind conditions. In assessing the implications of such weapons it might be noted that a nation with a relatively limited military potential, such as Turkey, could base its security against all-out Russian nuclear attack on the possession of a few such weapons with their resultant capability for massive retaliation on a scale which would devastate any attacker no matter how large. Recognition of the facts relating to such weapons by the leaders of the Soviet State must therefore provide a cogent incentive toward a more realistic position with respect to the concessions involved in the establishment of a secure world peace.

Sincerely yours,

WW:dc

P.S. With respect to the points raised in the second paragraph of my letter, you might note that some mentions of the potentialities of cobalt bombs have appeared from time to time in the "Bulletin Of The Atomic Scientists" which is published by the Education Foundation for Nuclear Science, Inc., 5734 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois. Damage effects of a thermonuclear cobalt bomb would involve a combination of both nuclear blast and radiological fallout which would be directed in a horizontal plane initially centered along the flight line of the carrier missile. The nuclear blast would also possess an initial velocity and direction corresponding to the velocity and direction of the carrier missile at the instant of explosion in accordance with the Newtonian Law that a body in motion tends to remain in motion ...

Wescott, Miss G

August 28, 1958

Dear Miss Wescott:

Very many thanks for your kind letter.

This is just a little note to tell you that I shall be back on my radio show on September 8th and on PERSON TO PERSON September 26th.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Miss Glencora Wescott
Cranberry Lake, New York

fc

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Miss Cecchini

Translation of the attached:

Dear Mr. Murrow: I am very sad for you don't come on Channel 7 any more. I looked at the TV Guide, PERSON TO PERSON is not on any station. I am an old woman, 89 years old, and I always sit up to hear you, and when you didn't come on I wrote our TV station, and they told me your sponsor wouldn't advertize on the CBS. Am very sorry, but I get you on radio, 7:45.

Very sincerely.

Glencora Wescott

Aug 1st 15'8

mr Edd Murrow

I am Very sad for
you dont Come on
Channel 7 any more or
as I looked at the
T.V. Guide Person to Person
is not on any Station
I am am an old
woman 89 years young
and I always bit up to
hear you & When yous didn't

come on I wrote our
T.V. Station & they told me
you Sponsor wouldnt
addreslize on the C.B.S
am Very Sorry
but I get you on
Radio 7^{45}

Very Sincerely
Glencora Wescott
Cranberry Lake
N.Y.

Spt 26

Weston Carol

June 19, 1958

Dear Mrs. Weston:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 8th. The place sounds most attractive, but I fear that there is no possibility of my having the opportunity of spending any considerable time in my favorite part of the world.

The death of Earl Foster pretty well eliminated any chance of my acquiring any property on the West Coast at least for the time being.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Caroline Weston
Box 215
Sequim, Washington

mcc

Sequim Wash - June 8

My dear Mr. Murrow:

If you are still interested in buying property on East Sequim Bay, there is a place which I think far superior to the Talbot place which interested you -

It is on the road to Talbot's, but nearer Blyn - there are no close neighbors.

The house has just been completed, it has 1300 sq. feet of floor space, is built on the side of a hill, hence 2 levels - There is a large sunny basement with fireplace, shower & toilet & garage - complete bath room on 1st floor.

The view is superb - you look across Sequim Bay at the green hills, back of which snow covered peaks stand on tip-toe, trying to catch their reflection in the bay -

There is a balcony across the front, no front lawn, hence no grass to cut! The place can never look unkempt -

The kitchen is a cook's dream come true,

with every modern convenience -
The price is 37,500$^{\underline{00}}$.

You can come by cruiser or yacht from Seattle or fly in - there is a private dock - There is 120 feet of water front (beach) or you may have 200 feet.

There is a washer + dryer, latest models, dish washer, in fact everything one could desire. The home is heated by a furnace. There are no close neighbors -

Hoping to hear from you, in fact hoping that you, Mrs Murrow + Casey will come up for the week-end as guests of the owner, I am

Very truly yours,
Caroline G. Weston

Mrs P. K Weston
Box 215
Sequim
Washington

There are 3 bedrooms + 3 more could be managed in the basement.

Wexler, Hannan

BARKAS AND SHALIT, INC.

Public Relations • 16 East 41st Street, New York 17, New York. MUrray Hill 6-8670

December 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a carbon copy of a letter I sent to Mr. Friendly.

You may recall Ludwig Bemelmans' appearance on your "Person To Person" show last year. I understand that you considered him, both during the broadcast and at the luncheon that preceded it, one of the most brilliant conversationalists you had ever met.

I hope that you consider him suitable as a participant in one of your "Small World" conversations.

Sincerely,

Hannan Wexler

Hannan Wexler

HW:BFG
Enclosure

November 26, 1958

Mr. Fred Friendly
"Small World"
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Friendly:

I would like to suggest as a guest for "Small World" the famous artist-author-humorist Ludwig Bemelmans.

I think that Mr. Bemelmans has the rare value of being an authentic celebrity of high artistic stature while also being one of the most delightful conversationalists in the world today on most subjects of public import.

From the "Small World" shows that I have seen, I think that Mr. Bemelmans would fit in beautifully with the majority of your panels. If you are looking for someone to add humor and wisdom to an upcoming edition of "Small World," I can put you in touch with Mr. Bemelmans directly.

Sincerely,

Hannan Wexler

HW:BFG

Whitcomb, A. R.
re/c

54 W 88 St
11/15/59

Dr Mr Murrow -

Missed yr Indian bit = McCormick's ~~N~~ABC "The Trouble Is People" might be followed by "The Trouble is Children" - perhaps a connection with J.D. + Population Explosion (Puerto Rico) etc.

A counter-explosion to come would be regulative nuclear-reactive mass contraception = PRAY it precedes atomic warfare = and that it be in good scientific American control!

Yrs

A R Whitcomb

White, Alexander

A Program for Harvard College
15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y. Hanover 2-0172

No
Call

March 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On March 28th we have planned a nationwide radio show called "The Case for the College."

Among participants will be President Emeritus Conant, Secretary of Defense McElroy, Leonard Bernstein, John Mason Brown, other distinguished Alumni, Faculty, and undergraduates - and music by the Harvard Glee Club, and Harvard University Band. It will be a thoroughly enjoyable 60 minutes.

Times are 9-10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time and 8-9 p.m. Central, Mountain and Pacific time zones. We think the broadcast has considerable significance for higher education in America - and hope you will hear it.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. White
Alexander M. White
General Chairman

White, Bill

DOMESTIC

June 19

TO:

MR. BILL WHITE (HOLD FOR ARRIVAL)
YALE CLUB
VANDERBILT AVENUE & 44th
NEW YORK

SORRY WE ARE BOTH OUT OF TOWN SATURDAY NIGHT. SUGGEST YOU CALL ME HERE PLAZA 1-2345. LOVE

ED MURROW

514-70

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

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KA540

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1959 JUN 16 PM 7 38

ED MURROW= AR
580 PARK AVE NYK=

I'LL BUY YOU AND JANET DINNER SATURDAY NIGHT I'M COMING FOR UNESCO MEETING ARRIVING FRIDAY MORNING LEAVING SUNDAY MORNING STAYING YALE CLUB LOVE=

BILL WHITE=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

White, Connie Burwell

WHITE & WHITE
PUBLIC RELATIONS

426 Broadway Bldg.
Denver U. S. National Center
Denver 2, Colorado
TAbor 5-6249

November 9, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
Connaught Hotel
London, W. I, England

Dear Ed:

I have no idea where this will find you, but Janet's letter before you sailed indicated you would be in London during October. If you have now pushed on to wilder parts I hope you have left word with some Connaught trusty as to which direction you headed.

How we envy you three this sabbatical year. Maybe someday White & White will grant us one.

Meantime, we seem to be doing all sorts of things which engender new interests and little dough. One of the latest: The Association of Governing Boards of State Universities. I went to Oklahoma recently to the annual meeting to talk about public relations and was fascinated with the good hard headed businessmen and women who are running these institutions. I was also much interested in the speakers -- one in particular, the president of the Minute Maid Corporation who did a superior job of speaking for business on what it wants, is and is not getting, from the college graduate. I am attaching a copy of the speech.

Over a couple of midnight drinks we all began talking about the Association's next year's program, the meeting to be held in Seattle-Washington University and Washington State as hosts.

Not unnaturally, there was a chorused suggestion that you be the chosen one to make the featured talk.

The meeting will be held either the second or third weekend in October. And I hope this catches you in such a relaxed mood you will indicate interest in coming to Seattle, where I know you can combine family visits with this.

This letter is purely exploratory and you will, of course, receive a proper invitation from the President of the Association, Milton Durham of Spokane.

If you come it might even spark a westcoast reunion of the Murrows and the Whites which we haven't had with all four present in five years.

The snows have come inordinately early this year and we are settling down for a long winter. Most local excitement is the Air Force football team; most national excitement is "Quizlings."

Bill joins me in sending much love to you, Janet and Casey.

WHITE & WHITE

Connie

Connie Burwell White

Enclosure
cbw/bb

White, Dabney

7

April 7, 1959

Dear Miss White:

I have your letter of March 21st with your kind comments.

Thank you very much for enclosing the 10-year Plan For Preventing World War III. Your kind thought is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Miss Dabney White
The White Company
Post Office Box 2713
1110 Madison Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

NU-RING
NR
BINDERS
THE WHITE COMPANY
P. O. BOX 2713
TELEPHONE BR 5-2228 OR BR 2-8602 1110 MADISON AVE. - GREENSBORO, N. C.

March 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As an admirer of the service you have randered in bringing dignity and a sense of grandeur to the Radio and TV field...

..and as one proud of the fact that you were born in Greensboro...

..I am sending you enclosed amateurs' attempt at a 10-year plan for the prevention of World War III. We hope that you will find in our plan some ideas of value.

Any suggestions you may have as to how the plan may be improved, will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Dabney White
Dabney White

A 10-YEAR PLAN FOR PREVENTING WORLD WAR III

by Charlotte and Dabney White

If the Russian and American people permit themselves to be caught in the death-trap of World War III because of the bait Fate has placed in Berlin, then they have no more right to claim intelligence than a doomed rat caught in a cheese-baited rat trap.

Taking a firm stand in Berlin is not enough. We once took a firm stand with Japan and got Pearl Harbor. Nor is it enough merely to take satisfaction in our own achievements and virtues and to condemn the evils and short comings of others. Events demand we propose some way out of today's dilemma that can bring benefit not only to ourselves but to all the world.

Russia and China, today, proud of their great strides in catching up with the West, compete with us for allies, raw materials and markets. In so doing they force us all to play a dangerous cold war game. It is a very old game, a game that in the past brought on nearly all the wars that have been fought. If continued this cold war game can quite easily explode into World War III. The starting incident may occur in Berlin. It may occur almost anywhere. The world today is a tinder box and war is very near.

But war will not solve today's basic problem. World Wars I and II and the Korean War did not solve it, nor will another bloodletting. To solve that basic problem we need to find some new game that can be substituted for the present cold war game . . . some new game that can be played with more profit and less danger.

Before the dawn of history, man discovered a new idea of world-changing importance; the very simple idea that "we can plant seeds and grow crops." Because of that discovery great civilizations became possible, other invention-discoveries became practical and world population increased from less than 10 millions to more than 2500 millions. If that great idea were to be forgotten and remain unknown for just 3 years nearly all of those 2500 millions would be dead at the end of that time. The idea is that important.

However, in recent times, man has discovered an even greater idea, the idea that "by planting ENOUGH money and manpower in Research we can find the answer to almost any problem." This is an idea that can do for man today even more than the first idea did for man in the past. It is an idea whose importance is fully realized by no one, and of such vastness as to stagger the imagination.

This mighty, god-like force of Research, which can so easily be used to create a Paradise on earth, is today being employed chiefly to discover deadlier and deadlier weapons for the Russians to use against us and for us to use against them. This is a sinful, shameful thing. Too long have we used Research chiefly to discover new ways of killing. It is a force, far too wondrous to be used chiefly for such purpose.

It is man's chief key, given him by God, for unlocking all the shining wonders of the world and universe that man is heir to. As such it should be made into a great and ever expanding international enterprise devoted to bringing new knowledge to benefit all men everywhere.

International Research on a grand scale, each year discovering vast stores of new knowledge and new ways to increase wealth; organized upon a highly competitive basis to keep all research workers doing their best, yet with the competition wholly within the organization and entirely divorced from national ambitions . . . can give us a new game to substitute for the dangerous cold war game now being played between East and West.

It can give us a new game played by competing research teams, a game highly publicized, strenuous and dramatic, turning world interest more and more toward man's ever enlarging conquest of the unknown and diminishing interest in profiting at a neighbor's expense.

Properly organized and adequately financed, Research into all the fields of human thought and action and including not only Research proper, but also Invention and Development, should grow and grow and grow until one day it becomes the greatest industry in the world, greater than Farming or Manufacturing, greater even than all other industries put together, providing a new field where men compete under just laws and without fear of war or enslavement. Such work under law can pioneer a pattern for control by law of all world affairs.

The plan is a profitable plan. It will bring us material wealth, a vast new wealth of knowledge and new understanding, dynamic peace and soaring progress.

It is suggested herewith that we wrest the initiative in the present cold war from the Soviets, by proposing that we at once set up an International Agency for Research into all fields, and that we finance that Agency by levying on each nation 10 per cent of the amount that nation is now spending on its military, and that this percentage be doubled each year until the whole world is spending on cooperative research at least 10 times what it is spending on war preparations.

It is suggested that we propose that a world truce be declared for the next 10 years to give a decade of peace for getting the Research program under way and that any nation using armed force as an instrument of national policy be declared an outlaw and an enemy of the rest of the world and dealt with appropriately.

The above are bold proposals. Perhaps in their very boldness they offer more real chance of averting war and achieving dynamic peace than can be offered by any more traditional and less bold proposal.

If our nation makes these proposals to the Soviets, and the Soviets turn them down, we will still have won a great ideological victory.

However, the Soviets may NOT turn them down! They may find in them a meeting ground for East and West and for the devising of a saner, freer and wiser world order.

If so, we may in a few short years create more real progress for the good of all men and all the future, than will otherwise be created in the next ten thousand centuries.

White, Henry S.
(Screen Gems)

August 20, 1958

Mr. Henry S. White
Screen Gems Inc.
711 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Henry:

Thanks for yours of August 14. It seems to me that Roswell Rogers has come up with a very intriguing device but, after due consideration, I think I had best stay on my own side of the street. I am no actor and I have no desire to prove it at the expense of FATHER KNOWS BEST, which happens to be one of my son's favourite programs. He would never get over the shock. Thanks for asking me.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

SCREEN GEMS Inc.
TELEVISION SUBSIDIARY OF COLUMBIA PICTURES CORP.

August 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Attached herewith is a brief plot outline for the proposed episode, ED MURROW VISITS THE ANDERSONS as per our recent discussion.

Just to show you how keen we all are about the possibility of your appearance on the FATHER KNOWS BEST series, let me quote from the transmittal letter sent me by Gene Rodney, the producer of the series.

> "As you know there is nothing more inadequate than a bald plot outline. This is not to be construed as an apology in advance. I am most anxious to have Mr. Murrow on our show and I would move heaven and earth to get him. Therefore, I would not want a mere outline to determine his decision, especially if it should be negative.
>
> I know what can be done with this script, which would be written by Roswell Rogers, our principal writer. His many scripts on Father Knows Best have contributed greatly to the show's longevity and critical success. Roz knows how to write a scene, and of course, this is what actually counts.
>
> We are known for our high standards of good taste. I promise you and Mr. Murrow that with his inclusion these standards can only be enhanced."

Ed, needless to say, everyone in the New York office concurs completely with Gene's feelings. I will be looking forward to hearing from you after you have had an opportunity to read this outline.

Cordially

Henry S. White
Director of Program Procurement

HSW:br

"ED MURROW VISITS THE ANDERSONS"

By

Roswell Rogers

A story about Margaret Anderson breaks in a national magazine (such as McCalls). It is the result of a survey conducted by the magazine to find the Representative American Mother. Springfield was picked as the representative town, and from it's mothers, Margaret was tabbed for the honor. Because she is above average photogenically, the story is picked up and given good newspaper coverage. And Margaret suddenly finds herself a celebrity, at least a temporary celebrity.

This evokes excitement and some good natured kidding in the Anderson household, but it also provokes small town jealousy among a group of women who feel that the selection of Margaret was a put-up job, that she was chosen only because she has a 'pretty face' and probably doesn't know a dust mop from a pogo stick. They feel there are several mothers within their own group who are much better qualified than Mrs. Anderson.

Gossip concerning their resentment finds its way to Margaret, who now feels pretty uncomfortable about the whole thing, almost wishing the article had never been printed in the magazine. Jim and the children (Betty, Bud and Kathy) come to her support, advise her to ignore the gossip; after all, these women are only jealous, and she Margaret, is indeed the one and only selection.

Comes now the great news: an invitation from Mr. Murrow to Margaret to be the subject (along with her family) of a Person to Person visit. This is the most exciting thing that has ever happened to the Andersons. However, news of this great event only increases the resentment among the anti-Margaret faction. There are even rumblings about sending a protest to Mr. Murrow to open his eyes so that he will not be guilty of abetting an injustice.

So disturbed is Margaret over this rumor that she wants to bow out of the telecast. She even writes Mr. Murrow a letter stating that there are better qualified mothers in Springfield than she, and she lists two or three of the rebel faction as candidates, along with their virtues. When Jim finds this out, he's furious; under no circumstances will he permit any group of women or anything else to rob Margaret of a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to be on Person-to-Person! He, with the aid of the children, finally convinces her that she should go through with the telecast, that she is entirely worthy of the honor, and that she should relax and enjoy it.

Now arrives the big day when the TV crew starts moving the cameras and equipment into the Anderson home. The kids are excited; in fact the whole town is. This last fact ("all that fuss!") only exacerbates the rebel group's resentment, and their ringleader is provoked into feeling that their voice should be heard. The previous rumblings now become a reality as they dispatch a telegram to Mr. Murrow registering a protest over the presentation of Margaret Anderson as a Representative Mother. It is signed by thirteen mothers, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Jones, etc.

To make sure that their work has its fullest effect, their ringleader manages to have the news of the telegram reach the ears of Margaret -- a Margaret who is already on edge from the tension of the approaching telecast, now less than half an hour away. This news is about all that is needed to shatter her.

SECOND ACT

The tricky business of equipping the dressed-up, nervous Andersons with their concealed batteries and microphones is just being completed, and now Mr. Murrow's voice comes over the squawk box planted in the living room as he begins the 'co-ord' period, during which he chats informally with them, attempting to put them at ease and running over the moves they will make throughout the house, and the general line of conversation to be followed.

It is apparent to Murrow that all is not well with Margaret (even though she is making a valiant attempt to bear up). In an effort to speak to Jim alone, Murrow asks Jim to step into the kitchen so that they can check the squawk box there to make sure that it is working. As soon as Jim is in the kitchen, Murrow gets a quick run down from Jim on the situation (which helps him better understand the letter he had previously gotten from Margaret, as well as the telegram of protest from the thirteen Springfield women). Murrow assures Jim that this is no time to worry about such petty reactions from people - they occur all the time; he instructs Jim to stick close to Margaret during the telecast, and both of them will work to put Margaret at ease and give her assurance. Further instructions from Murrow are cut short by the announcement that it's time for the show to begin. Jim begins to sweat a little now, wondering just what will happen.

We cut now to the home of one of the rebel women, where three or four of them are stiffly seated in front of a TV set, all prepared to view with derision the proceedings, and secretly hoping for the unmasking of an imposter. Mr. Murrow comes onto their screen with his familiar: 'Good evening. I'm Ed Murrow. The name of the program is Person to Person.' As he begins the introduction of Margaret as the Representative American Mother, he says that one of the qualities which undoubtedly helped the selection of Margaret was her extreme modesty; (the women smirk at this); to prove his point he briefly mentions the letter she wrote stating that there were many others in her town more deserving and mentioning such worthy candidates as Mrs. Green, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Jones. (The women now squirm at being thus praised by the woman they have been maligning.)

In Murrow's studio in New York we see the Anderson living room materialize on his screen; Margaret appears, followed by Jim, and, later on, the children. Margaret is pretty tense, but conducts herself quite well considering everything.

Then a series of minor household calamities begin to occur. For example, Kathy, who, during the excitement of the day was unable to eat anything except the wrong things at the wrong times, suddenly becomes ill with an old fashioned tummy ache. Articles that were to be shown to Mr. Murrow are not in their prearranged places. A bit of cooking to show the Representative Mother at work in her kitchen burns. Someone forgot to shut off the phones and there are embarrassing phone calls involving Betty and Bud. Jim inadvertently pulls a cable knocking something over. And among other things, it is discovered that Margaret's dress is unzipped in the back.

Such incidents work toward undermining Margaret's already shaky confidence, and the Andersons try desperately to conceal them from the TV cameras. However, Mr. Murrow, an old hand at this game and always equal to the occasion, wisely hits on the policy of prodding these half-hidden minor tragedies out into the open where they can all laugh at them as the human, everyday incidents that happen in the best of regulated homes -- even in the home of America's Representative Mother.

Murrow thus does much to relieve Margaret's tension, but inwardly she is sure that she is setting Person to Person, as well as Motherhood, back ten years. However, the calamities begin to serve an excellent purpose: they challenge Margaret and bring into play her years of experience in dealing with just such problems, and the result is that, in her handling of the various crises, she gives an unplanned demonstration of how a good mother operates under fire.

Toward the end of the telecast, while Murrow is chatting with the children, Margaret manages a quick off-screen exchange with Jim in which she says she knows she's made a horrible mess of things, that her household has broken down in front of the whole country, and that she knows her enemies are sitting in front of their TV sets gloating over her downfall. Jim tries to tell her she's wrong, that she's doing fine. But he doesn't have much time to assure her because the cameras are on them again.

In bringing the show to a close, Murrow says he would like to read a telegram from a group of thirteen mothers in Springfield, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Jones, etc. Margaret glances wildly at Jim; why is Mr. Murrow going to read that awful telegram!?? She feels that, on top of everything else, she is now about to be stabbed in the back.

But Murrow calmly proceeds with the telegram, and much to Margaret and Jim's surprise, it's gist is this: 'We sat down tonight to snoop into the home of Mrs. Anderson, and to scoff. But after watching her in action, our hats are off! We bow to the champ. Congratulations!'

So the wild look in Margaret's eyes changes first to surprise, then to joy. At this point in her life, nothing could make her happier, as Mr. Murrow is well aware. It's all she can do to answer his good night, and the telecast comes to a happy conclusion.

* * * * * * * * *

In the brief afterpiece, the communication system between the Anderson home and Murrow's studio has not yet been disconnected, and Margaret, now happy and relieved, tells Murrow the dark thoughts she had about him when she thought he was going to read the first telegram from the women, and she asks him if he really received the second telegram or did he make it up. He assures her the women sent the second one, and he compliments Margaret on a fine, come-through performance. But she gives him all the credit for carrying her through. She also gives Jim credit, because she never would have gone through with the show had she not listened to him. Murrow says that proves she should always listen to Jim because, after all, Father Knows Best.

-o-

White, Jay R.

The White Publishing Enterprises
510 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
ELDORADO 5-5633

April 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS - TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I know that you will soon begin a prolonged absence. Please consider, before leaving, what you can do and what you are willing to do to aid "Editorial Anthology" in its struggle for public acceptance.

The "Anthology" is a new journal dedicated to the improvement of international communications. There have been four issues of the journal on a quarterly basis, and there have been signs of broad public interest. I had at first assumed that the publication would be esoteric by its very nature, but it seems that I was mistaken. On the basis of a very limited appeal to the general public its circulation now stands at approximately 250.

On the staff of "editorial Anthology" there are thirteen extraordinary scholars, linguists and researchers who are at present contributing their services in order to see the piece succeed. We all hope to publish monthly soon, perhaps at the beginning of the new year. Thus far, on a quarterly basis we have quoted articles at full length from the press of Mexico, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Israel, Egypt, Syria, China and Japan. On page 2 of each issue there is a "Statement of Purpose and Policy". We have made a very serious effort to back the statement with an objective choice of material.

This appeal to you for assistance is necessary because "Editorial Anthology" is completely independent. It has no other backing but my own, and I am a working journalist. My assets are a job, excellent personal credit, to damn much tenacity for my own good (enough for the "Anthology"), a sense of humor (thank God), and a nature which may rival your own in its intensity.

I certainly hope you are interested. I'd love to talk with you about this, my most passionate idiosyncrasy.

Yours truly,

Jay R. White

Jay R. White

P. S. - Volume 1, Number 1, "The Seething Middle East" is O. P. - JRW

Note Oct. 1 issue page 5.

Editorial Anthology

"THE EAR OF AMERICA"

VOL. 2 No. 2 APRIL 1, 1959 PRICE 35¢

THE CONTEST FOR GERMANY

FROM ZURICH
"MACMILLAN'S SCOUTING TRIP AND THE WEST" . . . . page 2
dedication and imagination

FROM MOSCOW
"INTERNATIONAL REVIEW – FOR A MEETING AT A HIGHER LEVEL" . . . page 3
variations on a theme

FROM HAMBURG
"NIKITA AT SCENE OF CRIME – KREMLIN BOSS OFFERS POLITICAL HOT AND COLD SHOWER TREATMENT". page 4
international wit and and domestic sarcasm

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"Risks To Take", The Manchester Guardian Weekly, Manchester.

"Khrushchev's Game", Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm.

"Negotiations – Not Acts of Force", Il Giornale d'Italia, Rome.

"Berlin, Or Forced Coexistance", Le Monde, Paris.

EDITORIAL ANTHOLOGY is published by the White Publishing Enterprises, 510 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. Four issues are offered as a trial subscription for $1.

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND POLICY

It is the purpose of this journal to bring before the American public a greater variety of opinion on matters of international consequence. It will be the policy of this journal to select complete articles from the foreign press for presentation here. In each edition emphasis will be placed on a single topic. The selection will be made as varied as possible. Worthwhile expressions of all points of view will be sought.

THE PUBLISHER

MACMILLAN'S SCOUTING TRIP AND THE WEST

The article "Macmillans Erkundungsfahrt und der Westen", **Neue Zuercher Zeitung**, p.4, Zurich, March 8, 1959.

Translation By
Sabine Brandt

Even on the danger of being misunderstood in more than one sense I have to say that just now Macmillan has been in no position to avoid the trip to Moscow. Perhaps his only mistake consisted in his denial that his visit had anything to do with the impending elections. Why shouldn't he have taken the trip? Wasn't it his duty as Prime Minister to devote all his energies to an inquiry into the state of the East-West conflict before applying for a renewal of his mandate? If he had not travelled to Moscow wouldn't the Labor Party have reproached him for having left that important stone unturned? He who has read the British notes sent to Moscow since Macmillan's entry into office, or who has taken cognizance of other documents concerning the East-West conflict, as e.g. Macmillan's letter to the one hundred professors, to him it is obvious that the British Prime Minister is completely aware of the Soviet leader's stubborness. Thus, the British press had every justification for showing an angry, sad or ironical mien when Khrushchev suddenly started to hammer his piano in dissonant tones, but it had no reason to be surprised. Evidently Macmillan has achieved his aim. That is not to say he wanted to prove to himself that negotiations with Khrushchev are meaningless – that he has known for several years – but he had to impart the insight to his voters.

One must keep in mind the cause of the present crisis: that is, the Soviet Union has torn to pieces the agreement on the status of Berlin, she has disavowed her own signature and now demands the negotiation of a new agreement on the same matter. She resembles a debtor who denies his debt and then applys for a new loan, not in spite of, but because of his breach of contract. Khrushchev's disdain for the West is so unshakable that he dares to propose a non-aggression pact – quite sure that nobody will remember how comrade Molotov devoured three Baltic states with the help of three non-aggression pacts.

In such a situation it drives one to despair when American Senators start to say that we would do better to think of something else because within the next ten years no free elections will take place in East Germany anyway. Why should we? Does the refusal of the other party to agree to the only reasonable solution constitute a reason sufficient to make us abandon our stand point? If Khrushchev declares that the question of German reunification is a matter concerning the Germans alone that is nothing but sophistry, and he knows it. We should take him at his word and reply: "Of course, but Ulbricht and Grotewohl are not Germans in the same sense as Adenauer and Ollenhauer. Both the West Germans are freely elected German representatives – of the East as well as of the West – but Ulbricht and Grotewohl represent no one but the Soviet Union. If you think that reunification is a matter concerning the Germans alone, get out of Germany, put a Swedish garrison in instead and wait and see what is going to happen to Ulbricht and Grotewohl." This should be our unshakable position. If we renounce free elections in the Soviet zone our entire position is going to fall to pieces.

But, above all, let us not listen to those well meaning but confused minds which argue: "Half a cake is better than no cake at all." We are not dealing with cake here but with an abbyss. And half a hell is a hell too. What is to be done? At this moment George Kennan reenters the stage: "Let us try for disengagement before it is too late" he advises us. And that view is put before us with all the seductive, learned and cultivated deportment which we associate with him. Kennan wants us to believe that a 500 kilometer withdrawal to the East on the side of the Soviets and a renunciation of the Soviet occupation of East Germany, a move which in his eyes clearly has to happen soon, constitutes a guaranty which will prevent Soviet tanks from returning in order to help Ulbricht and Grotewohl back into the saddle. The fate of Imre Nagy and how Kadar was put back on his feet obviously carry insufficient conviction with him. Hungary, he argues, is an inappropriate comparison since Russian troops were already within the country by contractual agreement at the time of the uprising. At the time of the Hungarian uprising American troops were stationed in Germany, and a liberated Hungary would have joined NATO. This is Kennan's argument – wrong from beginning to end. The return of Soviet tanks to Budapest was ruled not by military but by ideological strategy. NATO and American tanks had nothing to do with it. The only important thing was the stabilization of a communist regime which had been threatened by the Hungarian rebellion.

Let us repeat once more: without free elections in all nations which were forced to accept communism under violation of contractual agreements between the Soviet Union and the West, not one Western soldier is able to retreat even one single step from that place in which he is stationed today. If the West betrays this commandment not only Eastern Europe is betrayed but Western Europe as well, and in addition the West seals its own fate. On the other hand one could give all imaginable guarantees of safety to the Soviet Union once she is willing to recognize these political assumptions.

Not that such a guaranty would be necessary. One of the steadily recurring misapprehensions on our side is that the Soviet Union should be afraid of the West and especially of the United States. Certainly, the Soviet Union without doubt has respect, even feels admiration for the military preparedness of the United States. But fear? Khrushchev knows very well that no president of the United States will ever attack the Soviet Union. And the provocations and indiscretions on the side of Moscow seem to be designed to push "the brink of war" behind that line at which other nations, for reasons of self respect, would have to retaliate. All arguments for agreements, disengagement, and demilitarization used with regard to alleged fears on the side of the Soviets do not touch the core of the matter. The Soviets have used this so cleverly for their own propaganda that the easily impressed West has started to fear the alleged fear of the East. And with all this the Soviet Union knows only too well that democracies do not start wars.

But, in the end, isn't the Soviet Union afraid of a reunified, strong Germany? One is tempted to accord more weight to this argument. However, this will not stand the test. The Soviet leaders would show little acumen, indeed, if they provoked a nation they seriously fear, in the way they have provoked Germany for years by trying to isolate Germany instead of permitting its incorporation into the Western community. Mutilation, extortion, suppression of Germany and the Germans, that is what the Soviet Union has in mind for that nation of which, it is so afraid. This does not make sense. The Soviet leaders cannot close their minds to the fact that a Germany united with the rest of Western Europe would be unable to attack the Soviet Union. No, the idea that Moscow is afraid of Germany lacks verification due to facts which it supplied itself.

Of course they are afraid in Moscow, not of Washington nor of London or Bonn, but of their own satellites, including the German Soviet zone. Without this fear, heightened by the events in Poland, East Berlin, and Hungary the Soviet Union would have dared to launch an entire series of attacks resembling the present one on Berlin. The latter is a direct result of the inability of the West to save the freedom of Hungary in October 1956. The Soviet Union may say to herself, on the one hand, that that event has served to tame the satellite states for a while, on the other hand she has reason to hope that once more Washington and London will be unable to pull themselves together.

That is the reason why the Berlin crisis can be solved only with firmness and cold-bloodedness. This does not mean that one should give up having ideas. There are people who believe that Hungary could have been saved if only the General Assembly of the United Nations would have assembled in Budapest during its two days of freedom. Why not call a session of the General Assembly to Berlin? Why not propose that Berlin, including East and West Berlin, be made into the permanent seat of the United Nations? It could be endowed with exterritorial status. All railways, channels, roads, and airways leading to Berlin could become United Nations territory, supervised by international troops while the troops of the leading powers were excluded. At its best this proposal could lead to a solution of the crisis, at its worst it would be a hard nut for Khrushchev to crack.

Salvador de Madariaga

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW – FOR A MEETING AT A HIGHER LEVEL

The article "Miezhdunarodny Obzor – Za Ustriechu Na Vysshem Urovnie", **Izvestia**, p. 5, Moscow, March 1, 1959.

Translation By
Abraham Kiperman

In broad circles of world opinion, the demand for a meeting on a higher level, for negotiations by the chiefs of state, arises with new strength.

Experiences of the past and the present prove that in today's situation a meaningful step toward solution of serious international problems can best be made by the heads of the governments, who possess the necessary authority.

There have accumulated, now, a number of acute and grave problems, upon the solution of which depends the improvement of the international situation. These are the Berlin problem and a peace treaty with Germany, the question of European security, the withdrawal of armies from foreign territories, the problem of forbidding the use and testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons, and other problems of that kind.

It would be naive to await solution of the whole complex of international problems through diplomatic channels. Long and unsuccessful experience of trying to solve international problems by diplomacy has already proved the impotency of that approach, and any additional argumentation to prove its failure is unnecessary.

All who are against negotiations by the chiefs of state, whether or not they are among those who foster international tension, are pouring water over the millwheel of the "cold war" That simple, but deep and meaningful fact found place in the resolution of the recent International Peace Council in Moscow, where it was said that the "time has arrived to start negotiations and arrange a summit meeting to solve the grave problems". Such is the demand of the nations.

The Soviet Union conducting a consistent international policy for peace, considers it its most important task to do everything to further that demand of the nations. The head of the Soviet government, N. S. Khrushchev, spoke clearly on the subject during his election speech.

The speech received full support from world opinion.

At the same time it was met with verbal swords by those Western propagandists who reflect the views of certain circles in Washington and the other capitals of the N.A.T.O. states, which do not want to go to a summit meeting to liquidate the "cold war".

How do they argue their unwillingness to negotiate at a round table? The arguementation has been formulated in a few words by president of the U.S.A., Eisenhower, at a press conference on February 25. Admitting that world opinion expresses great hope in the meeting of the chiefs of state, he was against such a meeting because "if such a meeting brings no results it might cause the growth of pessimism among the peoples of the world." All the arguments against a summit meeting represent a variation on that reasoning.

But the argumentation cannot stand any reasonable criticism. Instead of talking of whether a summit meeting will or will not bring results, isn't it better to arrange such a meeting, being armed with the necessary goodwill and a wish to reach a mutual understanding? That thought must appeal to all right-thinking circles in the West. "Khrushchev is right" – Writes the Dutch newspaper **Politiken**, "saying that a foreign minister's conference will not be able to reach any agreement. Only a summit meeting can decide something and be responsible for carrying out the decision". The English newspaper **Daily Express** says that "a summit meeting is the world's hope."

With that it is impossible to disagree. A summit meeting is the hope of all peaceloving peoples. If a conference causes a "growth of pessimism", such a growth of pessimism can only be the result of the policy of those circles who are against such a meeting, being afraid that it might melt the ice of the "cold war".

A summit meeting is the only means to solve current international problems, especially those of West Germany and Berlin. In his speech to the voters, N. S. Khrushchev said, "The heads of the governments will have, first of all, to reach an agreement for a quickly concluded Peace Treaty with Germany, which would mean a solution to the Berlin question in the interest of peace in Europe.

The Western states have, for a long time, tried to avoid a solution to these questions. Their insistence on a foreign minister's conference to discuss the German problem is intended to draw the states into a labyrinth of diplomatic talks which might continue for some years, and out of which it would be impossible to return, as from a swamp. It is no surprise that Adenauer, referring to past experiences in Korea and Austria, said that these diplomatic talks might go on for years.

But will the nations, among them the German nation, agree to wait a number of years, especially when those years will not be years of mere discussions, but years of intensifying the "cold war", years of rebuilding a furnace for an atomic missile war in the heart of Europe?

The wave of demands to arrange a summit meeting, which rises higher and higher these days, shows clearly that the people want a fast solution to the grave problems, for the benefit of international peace and security.

The question of a summit meeting is not a question of procedure, but a factual question on which will depend the fate of the world. In one of his recent speeches, Vice-President Nixon, of the U.S.A., said that the West too wants a thaw in the "cold war", because we might end up immersed in thick ice that only a nuclear bomb could smash. – So, what is the matter, sirs? You are invited to the table for peaceful talk. Take your seats!

NIKITA AT SCENE OF CRIME – KREMLIN BOSS OFFERS POLITICAL HOT AND COLD SHOWER TREATMENT.

The article "Nikita am Tatort", **Die Zeit**, p. 1, Hamburg, March 13, 1959

Translation by
Sabine Brandt

Out of his one week's stay in the Soviet zone of Germany Khrushchev has squeezed a maximum of publicity and propaganda. Nobody seeing him at work in Leipzig could avoid being impressed by his sparkling vitality and his, frank speaking and phenomenal versatility. The man gives the impression of a motor constantly running at maximum speed. If, however, one puts his innumerable remarks side by side in a critical light, remarks gushed forth here and there on German ground officially and semiofficially during one week, it may become difficult to find a common denominator.

Apparently he himself enjoys his ability to stun and confuse the public by a constant display of political quick-change artistry. He may use severe threats at one moment only to glow with most amiable courtesy in the the next as if nothing at all had happened a minute before. He, quite obviously, sees not the slightest difficulty in playing the man of peaceful coexistence with a West German capitalist one day, only to become the orthodox Leninist revolutionary, in front of a communist audience, on the next.

Nikita, resembling a sly Santa Claus, now delves into a promising sack filled with delightful presents, but shortly after threatens the bad, unrepenting boys of the West with the rod. And the effect? Each may understand his words in whatever way he chooses. The real intention of the Soviets remain as effectively hidden behind the veil of loquacity as they once were behind the wall of stony silence surrounding Stalin.

This suffises to show that the words of the indefatigable man should not be taken too seriously. When he indicates in harsh tones that a peace treaty will be drawn up, regardless of whether Adenauer wants to sign it or not and when immediately after he assures us, with an innocent upward glance to heaven, that the idea of a separate peace could only have sprung from the slanderous phantasy of the West German Chancellor – we must keep all the details in mind, we must realize how absurd it would be even to attempt an exegesis of such open contradictions.

Yet there is system in Khrushchev's method. It consists in subjecting the spellbound political adversary to the Russian hot and cold shower treatment. These tactics, independent as they are of inner or outer logic, help the self made master of all Soviet people not only to pursue his aim but also to shroud his real intentions in mystery. Quite clearly he also wants to give the impression that he knows very well the extent of Soviet strength while, on the other hand, he might not be opposed to lending an ear to "reasonable" proposals (i.e. proposals in accordance with Moscow's interests). Such is cleverly designed to encourage the West in the pursuit of a course of concessions and compromises.

Khrushchev starts from the assumption – which, alas, may tally with reality – that neither Bonn nor Paris, neither Washington nor London have a really clear idea at any time of how to oppose a Soviet attack effectively. If one does not know whether to meet the opponent in a "flexible" manner or whether firmly to insist on one's own standpoint, one becomes all too ready to succumb at the first sign of a real or apparent willingness to concede on the part of the other.

But maybe one should accord more weight to what the Kremlin boss has to say in the circle of his own comrades and would-be-comrades and less to those offers designed to cajole his negotiation adversaries of tomorrow. At that "Total German Worker's Conference" (Gesamtdeutsche Arbeiterkonferenz) at which tried communist functionaries met with voluntary, naive camp followers from the West German Republic he put his cards on the table somewhat more openly and let them have a closer look at his thoughts.

Indeed, at that occasion he developed a "more genuine" perspective with the spontaneity which we know so well as his safest trump card, that is, a perspective less tactically distorted than everything put forward at Leipzig. There it was no longer necessary to talk of reunification in the tone of conviction so well mastered by him, mastered as well as any other tone demanded by circumstances. In that circle he made the idea of German unity appear as a simple bourgeois prejudice by putting the German question into the wider, and to the Kremlin the far more important, context of a strictly Marxist-Leninist "class theory". Before that gremium he painted, in glowing colors, the future communist development of Germany. The environment in which to create such a reality, and not the German question, was what really concerned him.

Of course it was long term vision and talk. It may be clear even to the Soviet Party Secretary, in spite of his one-sided information, that communism has but little chance in the whole of Germany in the near future. But that does not matter. Khrushchev certainly is no narrow-minded doctrinary. Nevertheless he cannot get rid of the idea that communism is part of the logical development of history and that it, inevitably, will become victorious in all parts of the world resisting now. Only he who keeps that certainty of the Soviets in mind may orient himself with any degree of assurance in the maze of Soviet contradictions.

It can't be stated too often: for the Soviets the D.D.R. is not simply a part of Germany which they want to preserve as a sphere of influence, cost what it may, but it is a real power embodying and anticipating the future of all Germany. Only if one is quite clear on this point has one the compass with which to find the way through the labyrinth of Soviet political thought.

This confidence, unshaken by doubts, and nothing else is the source from which the Russians draw the remarkable assurance which so much surprises their opponents. If one assumes that one can predict the course of history a great number of tactical maneuvres become entirely permissible. The West, thinking along pragmatic lines, with a course of politics differing from case to case, has to appear far more "inflexible" and immovable in comparison and this just because it does not act within the framework of an historical perspective which remains uninfluenced by strategical moves. The West in reality does not act, it re-acts. That constitutes its fundamental weakness. Khrushchev shows again and again that he is well aware of that fact. It makes him feel far superior to his opponents.

That, by the way, does not include his bourgeois adversaries alone but it includes the Social Democrats as well. The Soviet dictator's meeting with Erich Ollenhauer, leader of the opposition, has shown it clearly. As it is, one has no reason to feel annoyed if the leader of Germany's largest opposition party accepts an invitation to talk with a foreign diplomat. It is his privilege to make use of any such opportunity.

But even if the displeasure about the Khrushchev-Ollenhauer meeting voiced in some quarters (it even existed within the Social Democratic Party) lacks justification in principle, the result of the conference, a communique signed by both participants, appears in a questionable light. If the leader and elected spokesman of a German party freely signs his name to a document mentioning in pure communist language the "liquidation of the occupational rule in West Berlin" as one of its subjects, the unprejudiced reader suspects that maybe the chairman of the SPD was not quite on a par with his conference partner. And this remains so, even if one does not attach much political value to such a document.

We do not want at all to overemphasize this terminological mishap. But it at least demonstrates onto what slippery ground a political program can get if it knows no other course but readiness to negotiate, never mind the cost, driving that to a point where it is bound to lose its firm footing.

Fritz Rene Allemann

AN UNNECESSARY TRIP AND A CLEAR SPEECH

The article "Un viaggio inutile e un discorso chiaro", **Epoca**, p.5, Milan, March 8, 1959

Translation by
Raoul Ronson

Those who insist in believing in the miraculous virtues of the personal meetings between East and West, in direct contacts, in "open-hearted explanations", now have something to be happy about. Khrushchev had sent Macmillan and his entourage to admire the atomic plants at Dubna, while he made one of his most belligerant speeches. He rejected the proposal of the four foreign ministers concerning the German question; he reserved for the Germans the problem of German re-unification; he rejected the proposals concerning the suspension of nuclear tests: this is in brief what Khrushchev submitted to his voters. According to a dispatch in the **Daily Telegraph,** which is the closest paper to Macmillan, "all these facts must have been known to Macmillan". No, indeed Macmillan did not know them! Khrushchev kept his guests fully unaware of his actions, while granting them the courtesies of a host, then cried his intentions to the four winds. Why did he do that? First because sensationalism and surprise are an essential part of Soviet diplomacy. (The strange factor is that the Western powers have not learned this yet and are always caught unaware.) Secondly, he did it to discredit his guests and put them in a ridiculous position.

Khrushchev was probably, during the conversations in the **dacha,** the same person he is in all bargainings, and played with Macmillan, in private, the same game he normally plays in public; a clever, brutal and shrewd game. On one hand he threatened the end of the world if his proposals were rejected. On the other hand he reduced his requests to trifles. He said: "We will transfer our power to the Republic of Pankow and everything will go on as before. The only change will be that the Western powers, on the way to Berlin, will meet East German guards instead of Russian guards. You want to fight a war over this? We will make an innovation, a slight change, and you want to wage war on us? But let it be clear: if you do not give in we are ready to make a war, the most terrible war in the history of mankind." Minimal requests, maximum terror: He could not have said anything different either to Macmillan or to the public because, by speaking otherwise, he would have devaluated his play. It is true that Macmillan went to Moscow on an electioneering mission: not having gone would have cost him the election. These are no times for joking. It is necessary for public officials to have some patriotism, forget their party and find the courage to speak up to the people in the same way Churchill spoke to them at the outset of World War II.

If one reads the political commentaries of the British press, one has serious doubts as to the political intelligence of the English people. "The Observer" mentioned the "futility of the cold war." How can one call futile, a fight for the ownership of the world? The "Sunday Express" discovered that "the great need now is for flexibility in tactics." One cannot go on with such banalities.

Flexibility is now the password, or rather it was before Khrushchev proclaimed his inflexible intentions. What have the Western powers done so far if not to exercise flexibility? Their proposals follow:

The first, last September: a conference to treat all problems of Germany.

The Soviet government did not answer. Instead, the menacing question of Berlin was raised.

Second, Dec. 31: "We cannot accept but are willing to discuss all Berlin problems."

Answer from the Soviets: We want a conference of all nations that fought against Nazi Germany with both German Republics sitting in.

Third, Feb. 16: Let us have a Foreign Ministers' conference.

The essential point in the Western proposal was that there were to be no restrictions of discussion. The question of Berlin, reunification, European security in reference to Germany, everything was to be examined and discussed. No participant could have vetoed any argument brought forward as long as the argument was in reference to some aspect of the German problem. This was a reasonable offer.

Furthermore, the Western alliance made two more concessions of capital importance. First they would have admitted German advisors for consultation and second they gave up the principle which they supported for so many years, namely "free elections, first of all!". They could not possibly have been more flexible! And, to top off all this flexibility, Macmillan went to Moscow. The **Sunday Dispatch** wrote: "His mission can sweeten all animosity to such a degree that a standing settlement will be reached."

And here is the answer: Khrushchev's speech.

RISKS TO TAKE

From the **Manchester Guardian Weekly,** p. 1, Manchester, March 19, 1959.

Paris and Bonn are behind : now it is Washington. Mr. Macmillan's journey – to report on his Moscow reconnaissance and to reach a common Western policy – so far has gone fairly well. He has mollified General de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer, even if he has not convinced them. Distrust has been replaced by cordiality though apparently not by full agreement. General de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer do not like the idea of 'disengagement,' but Mr. Macmillan has tactfully told them that nothing so radical is in his mind. He merely wants the West to discuss with Mr. Krushchev a controlled limitation of forces in an agreed zone. No military vacuum will be created; only an area in which, with international inspection, forces are "thinned out." Whether General de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer have accepted even this is not clear. Confidences are being well kept in all the capitals. But Mr. Macmillan has at any rate, gone on to Washington with some of his ideas intact. He is said still to want the sting taken out of the Berlin situation by a discussion of its wider context, by an experiment in "thinned out" forces, and by seeking parallel political progress towards the reunion of Germany in freedom. His task in Washington may be less tough than in Paris or Bonn – because General Eisenhower in North Africa got to know and trust him as an adviser, because there has been more fresh thought in the State Department and Congress than among officials or politicians beside the Rhine or the Seine, and because resistance comes from jealousy over Mr. Macmillan's initiative rather than from objections of substance.

Mr. Macmillan deserves success. It may not come to him – either in dealing with his allies or in the eventual negotiations with Russia – but the effort is well worth making. If there is any way of turning Mr. Khrushchev's pressure to our advantage, this is it. But it means taking risks – and the risks frighten a number of people on our side. It may mean moving troops and aircraft farther back from the frontier, and some military commanders do not like that. It may mean recognising the East German Government, and few informed people in Western Germany have any stomach for that. It may mean eventually an attempt to reconcile the social systems of East and West Germany, and not all democrats in Western Germany are confident that their system can survive that. It may carry a risk that, at a later stage, the Americans will leave Europe, and nobody in the West likes to think of that. But there are corresponding gains. These can weigh more heavily. If our troops and aircraft must move back so must the Russians'. They have more men, more airfields, more pipelines, and more installations in the hundred kilometres east of the frontier than N.A.T.O. has in the hundred kilometres to the west. Our main bases and installations in Germany lie farther back than theirs : and at the first stage of thinning out, we ought to gain more than they. Or consider the later stage – not yet contemplated by Mr. Macmillan but a logical extension of his course – when all Germany may be evacuated and the Americans may go home or to East Anglia. At that stage the Russians also must go home – not so far, admittedly, but out of Eastern Germany and out of Poland. And that stage ought not to come until the ground has been well prepared for German reunion – with a clear conception, reached through joint German consultation, of how federation can be achieved. It is a distant prospect, not an early one; but it is the only visible way to free Eastern Germany, attain reunion, and give new hope to all Eastern Europe.

KHRUSHCHEV'S GAME

The article "Chrustjevs spel", **Dagens Nyheter,** p. 2, Stockholm, March 3, 1959.

Translation by
Stig Holm

"The cannons have already started to speak", the Western powers have to accept Soviet demands in order to "avoid the worst catastrophy in history", a menacing "explosion which can set the whole world on fire". Those were the words of Nikita Khrushchev last summer – during the Middle East crisis. He displayed his whole register, accused the western powers of hidden attack plans and made himself out as the guardian of world peace – when shots had yet to be fired, when there was no menace to world peace as long as Soviet refrained from aggressive actions, when there was only one man who could start a world conflict. The dictator of that state then tried to create a doomsday atmosphere in order to achieve a "top level meeting" on his terms, giving him the chance to pose as the prince of peace. But he was met quietly and realistically – and ensuing developments soon deprived his predictions of all their propaganda force.

Since a few months back the world has seen a similar spectacle with the same basic theme. The western powers are said to be "unreasonable", "spreading threats around" and "jeopardizing world peace" if they do not accept the Soviet line and are, themselves, responsible for creating a situation similar to that "which reigned in Sarajevo immediately before World War I". Once again, Khrushchev is presenting his false picture of the present situation, introducing himself as the considerate and peaceful one. That is done in spite of the fact that the new crisis has been created by the Soviet in order to cut off West Berlin. The truth is that the "unreasonableness" of the Western powers is actually their determination to stand by their duties and rights to protect West-Berlin. The one and only menace to peace is the Soviet ultimatum, its threats and aggressiveness.

This time, however, the conditions of the game are more favorable for the Russian dictator. He does not have to risk a recurrence of the Middle East flop where the situation stabilized so rapidly, disclosing his campaign. Through his own ultimatum pointing to May 27 he has assured himself plenty of time for maneuvering and influencing, for threats and gestures of negotiation. Behind his whole offensive are two goals. Khrushchev wants to induce the western powers to a "compromise" which actually means yielding, and like last time he wants a top level meeting, a more grandiose stage, for his propaganda utterances. In order to achieve those gains he needs a command of the aggressive dictator's classic balancing act, tried by Hitler during the Munich crisis. The situation has to be "tense" continually, the adversaries have to be made out as responsible – while the door to negotiations remains open.

The basic ingredients of this policy are: to maintain the tenseness of the Berlin conflict, and to create a basis for speculation about the threat to the peace. By augmenting fears in the West he can hope to create an opinion for "compromise", for a retreat by the Western powers. But this policy can be pushed too hard so that the positions appear deadlocked, so that negotiations appear completely meaningless. Then the policy of fear has missed its goal. It is probably against this background that one should look upon the game during Prime Minister Macmillan's visit to Moscow – considering all these Russian "temperature changes", from threats to phrases of friendship.

It would be reckless to look upon Khrushchev's violent sally in his "election speech" recently as a misstep by a not too nimble diplomat or as an indication of a move in a supposed fight for power within the Kremlin. A theory that he, through harshness, tried to upset Mr. Macmillan or wanted to try the unity of the Western front seems hardly well founded. The Russian leader must have been able to foresee the strong diplomatic reaction in London and Washington. It becomes much clearer to look upon his "electioneering speech" as a coldly calculated attempt to frighten, in his campaign to influence Western opinion toward concessions, and also as an effective base for an invitation to negotiations at the end of the British-Russian talks. It is also probably useless to try to interpret the Russian dictator's sudden agreement to a foreign ministers meeting as a "triumph for Macmillan". That concession of Khrushchev's was a necessary phase in his maneuvering, just as were his smiles at Macmillan's departure and his phrase that "the election speech could never become, was never intended to be, the last word".

The Russian leader did accept a foreign ministers meeting as a step towards a "top level meeting". Outwardly he retreated but it was a move that did not mean a thing and which is not binding. He did not retreat from any of the Soviet demands in the Berlin conflict and the German question. Generally they demand Western retreat without offering anything themselves. But at the same time their policy of fright has been fruitful. Talk is now of "meeting with the Russians", of "finding a compromise in the Berlin question", and of "achieving agreement with the Russians". Because of the Russian campaign there is a tendency to forget what it is all about, to forget that the Soviet made demands on West-Berlin which are senseless, juridically, politically and morally, to forget that the Western powers have to stand by their promises. There is no reason for, or room for, any concessions in the face of the Soviet ultimatum in the Berlin crisis. Those who speak of "compromise" are carelessly suggesting a capitulation in the disguise of compromise.

NEGOTIATIONS – NOT ACTS OF FORCE

The article "Negoziati e non Atti di Forza", *Il Giornale d'Italia*, p.1, Rome, March 7, 1959.

Translation by Sergio Barzanti

Now that the feast is over, and the lights have been extinguished, it is possible to evaluate Mr. Macmillan's trip to Moscow objectively and with a clear mind. The need to comment quickly on this, soon after its completion has perhaps induced some people to judge it with an excessive pessimism, and others with an unjustified optimism.

Is it true, for instance, that the British Head of Government has obtained, as affirmed by the Hon. Saragat, "an important concession" with the Soviet acceptance of the principle of holding a conference at the Foreign Ministers' level?

To look at this more closely, it does not seem that the apparent procedural concessions represent a really important success. It has been rightly observed that, while the West insisted on the Foreign Ministers' meeting as a means of ascertaining the usefulness, or lack of usefulness, of a future conference of Prime Ministers, what Khrushchev now adheres to is a preparatory meeting for a summit conference, which, however, should take place in any case, whatever the result of the Foreign Ministers' meeting. Apart from this, it is impossible not to notice that, among the conditions laid down by Kruschev for the acceptance of the procedure suggested by the Allies, there is one which cancels out any real value from the apparent concession: the condition that the conference agenda be limited to the problems of **Berlin** and of the **peace treaty**. Now, while according to the viewpoint of the West the peace treaty presupposes the unification of the German people, in the Soviet thinking the peace treaty prescinds from reunification (even though it does not exclude it), reserving the solution of this latter problem to the evaluation and successive decision of the two pacified Germanys. In other words, while the West, always firm on the principle of respect for the Potsdam Agreements, is of the opinion that reunification is an indispensable preliminary act and the final aim of the Peace Treaty, the Soviets maintain that it is not possible to speak of reunification because as there exist, in fact, two independent and sovereign German republics, it is up to them to decide on their own destiny. Thus derive the oft-repeated proposals for direct negotiations between the two German Governments and for possible confederation of the two States as a first step towards reunification.

Consequently, to have the Foreign Ministers' Meeting accepted in the form in which it has been accepted, does not mean at all that the proposals of the Western Governments have been accepted. For the Meeting – if there is to be a Meeting – must be held under one clear condition: that there be no discussion of what the West would like discussed, to whit, the problem of German reunification.

On the problem of reunification, which is **the real German problem**, the makers of Soviet policy seem today, after the visit of Prime Minister Macmillan, just as intransigent as they were before. If this negative attitude is based on considerations of a military character, as the Hon. Saragat seems to think, it should be possible for the Allies to try to modify it by offering the Soviet Union a security pact based on the maintenance of the present balance of power. Furthermore, it is evident – and we have always supported this view – that German reunification, collective security and an agreed and controlled limitation of armaments, are interdependent problems. They are in fact only different aspects of the same problem. But, regrettably, it now seems clear that the negative attitude of the Soviet Union is not linked to considerations of a military nature, but rather to ideological reasons. What the Soviet Union wants to avoid is not the upsetting of the balance of power, but the loss "of the political and social conquests" of East Germany. This is why the Soviet note is, from this viewpoint, completely negative – peace treaty, yes; reunification, no.

Mr. Macmillan's trip, therefore, evidently confirms once more the failure of direct negotiations as far as the problem of German reunification is concerned.

But the German people cannot accept the tragic dilemma posed so cynically by the Soviet Union, i.e. the choice between unity and freedom. Other courses are still open before the great dream of reunification in freedom need be abandoned forever.

In these columns, we have written on these problems several times. We shall return to them at the proper time. Meanwhile, let us try to give a final appraisal of the British Prime Minister's visit to Moscow; shall we consider it completely negative?

It seems to me that one positive and very important result has evolved from this visit. In the final communique which was issued, the following may be read: **"Concerning all these problems, the Prime Ministers have accepted the principle according to which differences between States should be solved by negotiation and not by force."**

If these words have a meaning, it is that the Soviet Government has renounced the ultimatum-like character of its note of 27th November on the Berlin problem. And, should this be so, we must recognize that nothing more could have been obtained. This is why, in spite of everything, we believe that our analysis of the British Prime Minister's trip to the Soviet Union can be concluded with the words by which the Hon. Saragat opened his article: "Bravo, Macmillan."

GAETANO MARTINO

BERLIN, OR FORCED COEXISTENCE

By Pierre July, former minister

The article "Berlin, ou la coexistence forcee", *Le Monde*, p. 6, Paris, March 18, 1959*

Translation by Christine Meyer

So then, the East and West seem ready to meet. It matters little whether the conference of the two worlds takes place at the ministerial level or at the highest echelon. That is purely a question of procedure. The fiercest antagonists always end by agreeing on this ground.

The real shoals bear two names: Berlin, Germany. Will Moscow and the West find a common denominator for their fundamental misunderstanding? It is very doubtful.

What do the Russians want? Kruschev has said and repeated too often that he intends to maintain the conquests of Communism in Eastern Germany and not to make the least concession to the so-called allied thesis of reunification by way of free elections.

In fact, the Kremlin wishes to legalize by a contract in good and due form the present split of Germany, which is also the split of Europe. The ideal, for the Kremlin, would be for the West to subscribe to the fiction of a free city of West Berlin, evacuate their troops, and consider as a legal *fait accompli* the separate treaty of peace which the U.S.S.R. proposes to conclude with the Democratic German Republic. The frontier of Communism and of the world still free would thus be traced without any possible equivocation.

But Krushchev is too conscious that the desire for reunification is anchored in the depths of each German's heart — whether he be East German or West German — for him, too, not to think of reunification. That is why, snatching this problem from the competence of the Four Great Powers, he proposes to transpose it to a plan for agreement among Germans alone. The solution, in his mind, should be confederal, that is to say, that each of the two Germanys while keeping its sovereignty, its own characteristics and its economic and social system, would confer together at the top in a consultative assembly and an executive body of directors charged with the political orientation of the "country".

The West cannot accept these "solutions". It should be stated that in this respect the West has shut itself up in some untenable positions. That is what has prevented it, up to now, from proposing, at the same time, a cogent settlement of the so-called problem of reunification and of a peace treaty applicable to Germany in its entirety. Could it, borrowing for an instant the subsidiary conclusions of Mr. Krushchev, suggest, like him, but following different lines, a project for confederation? It is difficult to see, in this order of ideas, Washington, London and Paris — any more than Moscow — consenting to set in motion a system of which each of the two elements would belong to rival alliances: NATO and the pact of Warsaw! It follows that, in order to receive the Moscovite benediction, a plan for reunification, whatever it may be, should have as an ineluctable corollary the neutralization of Germany. The allies do not envisage this idea willingly. President Eisenhower has said rightly that one doesn't neutralize a country as dynamic as Germany for eternity. Then, believing themselves abandoned by the West, in a hope for the resurrection of absolute power, the Germans would tend to turn toward the Russians, exactly as the Soviets of Stalin turned, in 1939, toward the Germans of Hitler. What then would be, in the logic of this reasoning of discord, the ideal solution of the German problem, Berlin being, at bottom, only the pretext, the bait having served Mr. Kruschev to set the mechanism of this political infernal machine in motion?

The chancelleries perhaps have some rough sketches on hand. It is doubtful if they are satisfactory. In truth, however paradoxical it may appear, every attempt at a codification of an impossible understanding between the East and the West, by making their great divergencies stand out, aggravates a situation already too tense.

Doesn't wisdom — and this is also an apparent paradox — command us to follow the example which was formerly given us by the Eastern and Western Empires, the two opposed in doctrine, in beliefs, and in faith, what we call today ideologies?

However, the East and West have coexisted. They have kept reciprocal watch on each other. They sometimes fought at the periphery of their respective zones of influence, most particularly in the Mediterranean. Their own history, from time to time was marked off by treaties and partial agreements. Why, then, not continue the tradition of historic event and accept, in all good faith, a coexistence which would not be less peaceful for being forced, neuclear weapons having made war impossible.

That is in brief, the innermost thought of Krushchev, who, knowing perfectly well that no treaty will ever seal the peace between the East and the West, pursues untiringly his mission of economic consolidation of the U.S.S.R. and of penetration of the yellow and black continents.

Europe, too, has her own mission. She has begun to organize. She must continue by bringing to completion the pooling of her resources, of her nuclear potential, of her extracontinental future. France is situated in the center of this experiment. By her strength, which she draws from a renewed community spirit, from the stability of her new institutions, from her economic potential, she should be its inspirer. In this unstable equilibrium of forced coexistence she can then contribute effectively to the maintenance of peace.

But there is Berlin, which at present bestows upon East-West relations the appearance of an acute crisis. Haven't the Soviets, in their note of November 27th, given the West a time limit of six months in which to accept their proposal to set up Berlin as a demilitarized free city? Haven't they affirmed that, the limit past, they would turn over their powers to the authority of Pankow?

It seems that this ultimatum is resolved into a simple estimative limit. In their reply of March 2nd to the allied note of February 16th, the Russians make of the sole sovereignty of an East Germany with which they would have concluded a separate peace treaty the legal basis of their withdrawal from the city and of the transmission of their powers to the German Democratic Republic. Khrushchev has just declared on that subject, in his Leipzig speech, that the West was wrongly accusing him of wishing to conclude a separate peace treaty and he would do so only if the West refused to sign a peace treaty with the two Germanys.

Now, to make peace one must begin by negotiating it. It is almost assured that East and West will meet at the summit after a preliminary meeting of their ministers of foreign affairs. These successive conversations will lead into the heart of, if not to the end of, summer. If one believes Khruschev, the U.S.S.R. will keep its powers in Berlin until then, abstaining from signing a separate peace with pankow. The ultimatum of May 27th is thus watered down by the prospects of future contacts.

But the danger is not removed by being delayed. The East Germans and the West Germans, who already maintain numerous technical relationships, will perhaps agree, when they are officially put in contact in the course of these two conferences to come, to tighten their first bonds and to increase the volume of their commercial exchanges. Would it not be possible, then, that from these multiple contacts between the people of the East and the West there may result an embryonic *modus vivendi* of a sort to permit each to escape the snare of Berlin? The mutual wish of the thermonuclear giants to avoid gestures capable of provoking the worst may give some hope to those who persist in not wishing to despair of reason.

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Editorial Anthology

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND POLICY

It is the purpose of this journal to bring before the American public a greater variety of opinion on matters of international consequence.

It will be the policy of this journal to select complete articles from the foreign press for presentation here.

In each edition emphasis will be placed on a single topic. The selection will be made as varied as possible. Worth while expressions of all points of view will be sought.

– The Publisher

THE OLD MAN'S HOUR

The article "Des Alten Stunde," *Die Zeit*, p. 1, Hamburg, December 12, 1958.

Six months are a pretty long space of time if it is ahead of you. But once the hour glass is set it is easy to see how time flies by. Six months represent 26 weeks. Two weeks thereof have already elapsed and a third one, too, will go by before the Western Powers will confer, at the Paris Conference of the NATO States, with the Federal Republic as to what should be done in answer to the Russian note.

Up to now everybody in the West has unanimously agreed that matters should first be studied, and that the results of the deliberations should then be brought to a vote, but prior to that no opinions should be voiced aloud. That is an excellent principle. But it is, of course, difficult to live up to it in view of the press conferences held in the USA, the debates on foreign politics in England, and the election fights in Germany. This is the reason why, in spite of good intentions, certain conceptions and views but no plans begin to take shape.

What are they like? First of all it must be pointed out, over and over again, that in Washington, London and Paris shortly after the Soviet note became known clear statements were made according to which Berlin would under no circumstances be turned over to violence.

This assurance can be fully relied on, seeing that in the long run not only the fate of Berlin but also that of the whole of Western Europe depends on the adherence to the Berlin guarantee. But this assurance alone will not suffice. Simply to state that we do not take cognizance of the note, to let the six months elapse and then, if necessary, to pass through the zone with tanks, our action based on the famous proposal of General Clay in 1949, establishing at the same time an air bridge, should hardly be considered. It was possible at that time, to muster all energies, when it was a question of feeding two million people, and supplying them with coal, and thus barely keeping them alive. But today when a highly developed and sensitive industry is being operated in Berlin, it can no longer be done as a solution but only as an ultim ratio (last resort).

Everybody is Awaiting Bonn's Reaction

All the reports from London and Washington state that the Western powers want to use the Berlin crisis in order to discuss the entire German question. The Christian Science Monitor, to whose views special significance is attached in the USA, wrote: "We must negotiate and work out a counter-proposal since it would not be enough to say, "No." James Reston, a leading commentator of the New York Times on domestic policies in Washington holds the same views. "It is obvious that the West must answer with a plan for dealing with the whole German question--naturally not without the initiative of Bonn," states Walter Lippman of the Herald Tribune.

Not without Bonn's initiative! That is a sentence which recurs constantly; everybody now waits for the plan of the Federal Republic, for a political concept that could serve as a basis for negotiation.

Dulles and Nixon have confirmed that they are waiting for it. Macmillan, who stated before the Parliament on December 2 that he was ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union about German reunification and all other European questions, spoke about consultations that are needed first. Selwyn Lloyd affirmed a few days later, at the large debate on Foreign Policy, that the Soviet proposal was morally and legally unacceptable, but that the time for a thorough discussion with Moscow on the Berlin question has arrived. Moreover, in the English Press the voices in favor of unthawing the German question through a proposal of "disengagement" by the Great Powers are predominant.

Thus the feeling prevails everywhere that the cold war is about to change from an immobile to a mobile war. And the whole world is waiting for Bonn to clarify what directions this movement is to take. Truly, what a possibility: Germany, which only a short time ago, was weak, divided into four zones and devoid of any influence, is now consulted by the Western Powers at a decisive moment.

No Rule of the Fist, but Imagination!

This "snapshot" of the present political situation has rendered two things clear: First of all, it is proof of the fund of confidence which Konrad Adenauer has slowly and patiently gathered throughout the years he has headed his Government although he was frequently subject to the impatient criticism of his countrymen. It shows, in the second place, that a new phase is starting in German foreign policy. Up to now it was necessary to maintain the boat in the stream of events where the current carried it without too much effort. It now has become necessary to develop an independent concept. At present, it no longer suffices to hold on to the rule of the fist. It has now become necessary to study all the possibilities, to develop political imagination, and to play the great chess game in all its phases. Will Adenauer do it? Can Adenauer do it?

There is much at stake, not only an opportunity, but also probably the recurrent constellations. The Federal Chancellor as "master at the head"--en tete in the horsemen's language--of the entire "field."

Such constellations do not remain. They are fleeting. But once independent views develop in the West and interests become crystallized, the readiness to listen to what Bonn has to say, will soon vanish. Displeasure with those who stand in the way of their own ideas, plans, and wishes, could then easily gain force --the entire field could then possibly sweep over the "Master."

BERLIN

From *Trybuna Ludu*, p. 2, Warsaw, November 29, 1958.

Translation By

Abraham Kiperman

At the moment when Berlin stopped being the capital of the "Third Reich" and as a result of the total breakdown of the Hitler regime had become the capital of occupied Germany, the administration of the city was based upon the agreements of the great powers signed on the 12 of July, 1944 and other treaties of the kind signed by the representatives of the occupying powers, according to which Berlin had to be administered by a combined regime of the great powers. It was like a symbol of the anti-Hitler coalition unity and as such it was supposed to serve the goals set down in the Potsdam agreements.

Those goals which were defined in the Potsdam documents meant the creation with, mutual assistance, of a new Germany, a de-nazified and demilitarized Germany, a democratic and peace-loving state--a Germany that would never become a threat to its neighbors.

This was promised in Potsdam, but as General Clay, the Governor of the American zone, the Architect of the breakdown of unity in Berlin and a participant in the Potsdam Conference, wrote afterwards in his memoirs, a group of American advisors to Truman, knew already at the moment when this important document was signed, that it would never be carried out. And it did not take long before the prophecies of the American general were fulfilled. As a result of violating the Potsdam Treaty, there was created in West Germany a state, the character of which was opposed to the goals of the Potsdam Treaty. In this state the decisive voices were and still are those of the militarists, those of the seekers for revenge, and those of the chauvinists.

Many key positions in the German Federal republic are held by former aids of Hitler. The Bundeswehra, which is now being given atomic weapons and missiles by the U.S., is in the hands of Hitler's generals. Thus the Western powers have broken many of the basic Potsdam agreements as well as other treaties concerning Germany. Berlin, which was a symbol of Unity has become unity's contrast. The Western zones of Berlin have become a place of sabotage acts against the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Poland and against all the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact, a place of many revenge-revisionist organizations and other agencies of this kind. This is why the Western powers stick only to those treaties that enabled them to stay in Berlin.

The U.S.S.R. supported by the socialist states have many times tried to persuade the Western powers to return to the spirit of the Potsdam agreement, but without any result.

Then for how long was it possible to stick to the myth of a four-fold administration in Berlin. Did such an abnormality serve peace in Europe? The government of U.S.S.R. rightly said, in its latest note concerning the problem of Berlin, that it is hard to tolerate this state of affairs any longer.

The Soviet government, as the note to the Western powers states clearly, was far from basing its policy on faites-accomplies. The Soviet government was very well aware of the fact that the years of division of Berlin have created an uneasy situation in this city--for all. It was clear, that Western Berlin, as a part of a city which by its territory was connected to the German Democratic Republic, should have been returned to Greater Berlin, as a result of having violated the Berlin treaties. The Soviet government took into consideration the real facts and the relationships in this city.

The Soviet note, sent to the Western powers for their consideration, represents a concrete plan of action. This plan foresees the creation of a neutralized and demilitarized free city in Western Berlin which will be guaranteed by the four powers and the two German states. This was what happened to the status of the neutralized state of Austria.

The free city of Western Berlin would then have its own government of the kind its citizens wanted. Moreover, the U.S.S.R. leaves six months to regulate the problem of Berlin, and afterwards, if the four powers don't reach an agreement, the Soviet government will hand over its rights to the German Democratic Republic. The Soviet government would not be against the participation of the UN in preserving the status of a Free Berlin. Thus a bigger scale of opportunities for the citizens of Western Berlin is foreseen.

The problem is clear. The Soviet government does not intend to give trouble to the population of Western Berlin.

As comrade Khrushchev said at a press conference, "We have decided to perform an operation, which is intended to end the occupied status of Berlin and to create a situation which will help to normalize the relations between the great powers--the former participants in the anti-Hitler coalition. We want to create a normal atmosphere, normal conditions in which the relations between our states would be the same as there existed during the war against Hitler's Germany.

The real facts show that at the moment when there exist two German states without any military occupation on their territory, there cannot remain a thing which is illogical and which in fact creates a fifth occupied zone.

We Poles cannot remain indifferent to what happens in this city, which is near our borders. We are too close to it and we are too well acquainted with the history of Berlin to watch with indifference the development, in such an important political center, of a situation threatening peace.

The Soviet proposals which are intended to create a free city of Western Berlin represent a half-way solution.

To those who are swinging with the sword in hope that Berlin might one day become a comfortable place for planning revenge, the Soviet note clearly states that "any violation of the borders of the German Democratic Republic or Czechoslovakia, any aggressive act against the states of the Warsaw Pact will be considered by all its members as an aggressive act against all of them and will be met immediately with a corresponding counterattack."

If Berlin is to cease being an inflamatory spot in Central Europe, its Western part must become neutralized. Berlin must become a place for peaceful cooperation. For all its inhabitants, it must stop being a center of conflicts. By proposing talks for the purpose of changing the status of Berlin the government of the U.S.S.R. has given a chance for a peaceful solution to this problem. Whoever is against the compromise solution of the Berlin situation, once more reveals, as the note concludes "his interests in the continuation of the occupation regime in Berlin for the purpose of aggression." No nation that cares for its security and the normalization of relations in Europe would agree to that.

BERLIN WILL BE DEFENDED

The article "Berlin Forsvaras," *Dagens Nybeter*, p. 2, Stockholm, November 30, 1958.

Translation By

Stig Nasholm

The Western powers' "No" to the Russian insistence of a "free" West Berlin is a natural consequence of their obligations in this case and of their mutual defense policy in general. The "free" Berlin the Russians are speaking of would in reality be dependent on Russia and its East German satellite and in a few years it would, without doubt, be merged with the surrounding area of dictatorship. The Russian promises of freedom for the intended creation are useless, as well as are their guarantees. The whole world knows that.

The main guarantee according to the Russian proposition would be the United Nations. West Germany declares with every right that this would be only symbolic, because what could the United Nations do about Berlin's position if the Russians violated a treaty? At most the UN could pass a resolution declaring a violation of the treaty, but in reality even that is improbable. The Russian veto would stop all resolutions in the Security Council as it has stopped all suggested resolutions against threats to Israel. To trust the United Nations is as vain as trusting the Russians in power because their veto makes the UN ineffective.

Why then do the Russians want Berlin, what are their intentions? To a large extent they are, no doubt, impelled by the motives influencing Russian policy in all parts of the world. Every opportunity is used for expansion, for creating unrest that makes defeatism and hopelessness grow. They try to use every opportunity to create a split among those states which form the bulwark against tyranny. Other considerations also enter into the picture. To the suppressed East German West Berlin is still a door to freedom, every year used by hundreds of thousands fleeing from starvation and, especially of late, from intellectual slavery. Everyone from East Germany visiting West Berlin can see for himself how open and prosperous it is in a free country as contrasted against misery, silence and terror behind the Iron Curtain.

The Russians are attacking those who "intend for Berlin's sake to use force and throw the world into another war." That is a picture! Those who are threatening Berlin accusing the defenders of warmongering! It is the same idea we can hear expressed day after day by the Russian leaders and their servants in the free world. How malicious it is for the NATO states to unite against Russian aggression. How malicious it is for Sweden to obtain weapons which in their effectiveness equal those of Russia.

In the democratic world--even outside the Communist parties--there are, no doubt, those who react against such threats exactly as Russia wants. They ask themselves why West Berlin cannot be sacrificed, why South Korea cannot be sacrificed, why Israel cannot be sacrificed in order to please the Russians. But most of them, through lack of personal experience with communism, fascism and nazi tyranny, have not received the necessary antidote against such illusions. We know that such sacrifices for the free world would be meaningless. The only outcome would be that the agressor --like Hitler during his short-lived victory and Stalin during his long victorious era--would swallow the peace offerred and then continue. The sacrifice would weaken the one who succumbed, strengthen the aggressor and sharpen his hunger for power. To learn this has taken long and been costly but will for a long time be decisive for statesmen and voters. They know that submission in West Berlin would pave the way for submission on point after point, in one country after another and that ultimately the American continent is under threat as well as the bastions in Middle Europe.

It would seem like a natural diplomatic counter action to demand negotiations about the re-unification of Germany but it is out of the question to expect that anything could be gained by so doing. The Russians can never imagine any other re-united Germany than a communistic Germany, dominated by tyranny.

WESTERN INSISTENCE ON RIGHTS IN BERLIN

From *The Times Weekly Review*, p. 7, London, December 18, 1958.

Berlin is clearly the central theme for the Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty countries at their meeting in Paris this week, to the exclusion probably of most other N. A. T. O. problems. Mr. Khrushchev's threat to put the screw on Berlin by, in effect, cutting communications could hardly be better chosen to unite the 15 N. A. T. O. members. Good progress was made in preliminary meetings between the British, French, United States, and German Foreign Ministers.

It is therefore all the more unfortunate that the meetings are being held against a background of differences between France and the United States on control of western policy in general and nuclear weapons in particular; and of more immediate and distinctly acrimonious differences between France and the countries of the proposed free trade area, led by Britain.

This, however, is in no sense related to the crisis over Berlin, and it should not be inferred that the British Government is any less determined than the other western Governments to meet its commitments there.

On Sunday the four Foreign Ministers issued a brief statement saying that they "once more reaffirmed the determination of their Governments to maintain their position and their rights with respect to Berlin, including the right of free access.

"They found unacceptable a unilateral repudiation by the Soviet Government of its obligations to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States in relation to their presence in Berlin and the freedom of access to that city, or the substitution of the German authorities in the Soviet zone for the Soviet Government in so far as those rights are concerned.

"After further discussion of the Soviet Notes of November 27, 1958, the four Foreign Ministers found themselves in agreement on the basic issues to be dealt with in the replies to those Notes. They will consult their allies in the Atlantic Council, following which the four Governments will formulate their replies."

This statement is based on the assumption that the Russian Government intends to hand over its rights to the east Germans. That cannot be accepted. At an earlier stage there were indications that the western Powers might accept the east Germans as agents of the Russians, provided that western rights continued to be recognized by the Russian Government, but further reading of Mr. Khrushchev's Notes has convinced the allies that that is not the Russian intention.

The statement leaves open the question of accepting agents or not, but if the Russians were now to say that the east Germans were in fact their agents this could be reconsidered by the west, since western rights as such in Berlin and over access to Berlin would not have been abrogated.

One thing is quite clear—that the N. A. T. O. Ministers are unanimous that Mr. Khrushchev's proposals are entirely unacceptable. Some form of counterproposal for negotiation on a European settlement will no doubt be made after the N. A. T. O. conference, but the drafting of the western replies will begin only at the end of the conference and is likely to take a week or two. The present statement, it is emphasized, neither enhances nor diminishes the chance of negotiations, but it does indicate that no offer on Berlin is acceptable if it does not adequately safeguard western rights both in Berlin and over access to Berlin.

Meanwhile there is no doubt that the French have been delaying the N. A. T. O. military programme in order to achieve greater control of policy. They make few excuses about this. The Americans say that reports in the British Press over the weekend were overdrawn.

(continued on next page)

ABOUT EARLIER ISSUES OF 'EDITORIAL ANTHOLOGY'

The first issue of Editorial Anthology was published on August 1, 1958, and was entitled "The Seething Middle East." It carried editorials from Cairo, Damascus, Tel Aviv, Paris, Bonn, London, Manchester and Mexico City.

Editorial Anthology, Volume 1, Number 2, published on October 1, 1958, was headlined "The Troubled China Coast." Included in it were editorials from Taipeh, Tokyo, Moscow, Paris, London, Manchester and Toronto.

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The fact remains that the French are not prepared to agree to the establishment of intermediate-range missile bases in France except under French control. Nor are they prepared to agree to the stockpiling of atomic warheads for the French Air Force under United States control.

There is no sign whatever that the Americans will relinquish their control of the nuclear deterrent to the French. One representative of a small N.A.T.O. country told your Correspondent this week that eventually the success of the French claim might depend upon their success in setting their own economic house in order.

THE WESTERN POWERS AND THE QUESTION OF BERLIN

The article "Gli Occidentali e La Questione di Berlino," *Corriere Della Sera*, p. 1, Milan, December 13, 1958.

Translation By
Raoul Ronson

The foreign ministers of the three Western powers and of Western Germany will meet at Paris to discuss the question of West Berlin and to decide on the answer to Khrushchev's note. And, as on past occasions, they do not agree among themsleves.

Chancellor Adenauer's thesis can be summed up as follows:

1) The Soviet note is an ultimatum; therefore it constitutes a violation of the Four-Power Pact as far as Berlin is concerned and, as such, it is nonadmissible;

2) The Western Powers should not make any counter proposals as long as the Soviet government has not retracted its ultimatum;

3) If the Soviet government retracts its ultimatum one should not mix the question of Germany with the Berlin problem.

Completely different is the thesis of the British government. Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd has submitted a program to resolve the various problems, which are strictly interconnected as far as Berlin and Germany are concerned, and the safety of Europe as well as the control of armaments.

The plan consists of the three principles that the West has always maintained vis-a-vis the Soviet Union from the end of World War II until now: (1) that the fundamental condition for peace is the reunification of Germany; (2) that this reunification should be achieved through free elections; (3) that once Germany has been united she should be free to choose her internal as well as foreign policy, and should therefore make any possible alliance or association which would best suit her. (And, naturally, she would join NATO.)

As one can see, such a plan is even too good. The only missing link is the Soviet acceptance of it. Selwyn Lloyd offers to the Russians the following assurance: "In the case that Germany, once unified, should choose to join NATO we would not take any military advantage from the withdrawal of the Soviet troops."

That means that the Western powers would not go further east than their present position. Does Selwyn Lloyd really believe he can buy Soviet government approval for so little? What he really does is to offer Moscow other assurances as well: (1) demilitarization of Eastern Germany which would become a no-man's land; (2) reduction of powers on both sides for as wide a section as possible; (3) an efficient system of land control and aerial inspection to insure a reduction in armaments and prevention of surprise attacks.

The New York Times writes: "These are essential elements in a realistic set of rules." Realistic? Perhaps not. Rather, I would say, not to be realized. The truth is that the British government presently has its eye on the next elections and is anxious not to be overtaken by the Laborites. Gaitskell proposed: the reunification of Germany through free elections; evacuation of Germany, of Czechoslovakia, of Hungary; West Germany out of NATO and East Germany out of the Warsaw Pact. This is an impossible plan. Everybody knows it and everybody should understand it. But the fact that the Laborites proposed it compels the government to propose an alternative still less realistic. It is always a bad foreign policy, the one that is conducted for reasons of internal policies or, even worse, for electoral convenience.

The border of the NATO at the Oder-Neisse line, free elections, disarmament control — he who believes that the Soviet government could accept such things may believe anything, according to a famous sentence by the Duke of Wellington. It is true that at the outset of negotiations one always asks more than could possibly be achieved. But it is also true that if one asks for the moon in the well nothing will be obtained and one starts the process of revision of the status quo; then all firm points already set by previous pacts become mobile and are thrown back into discussion.

That is basically why Chancellor Adenauer tries to maintain the status quo, not because he cannot see how abnormal the actual situation of Berlin and Germany is. He sees it very well and, more than seeing it, he feels it. But evidently he believes that today if one stirs up the status quo in discussions the Western pow-

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ers, and especially Germany, could not expect anything but a worsening of the situation. As long as one stays put on the status quo the three Western powers are in a strong judicial position in the face of the Soviet Union, inasmuch as they don't ask anything but a respect for previous agreements and "pacta sunt servanda"; and the government of Bonn is in a strong political position in the face of the Western powers in that it asks for assistance which has been promised to them and which is guaranteed as long as there are Western troops in West Berlin. But if one abandons the firmness of previous agreements a new diplomatic question automatically is opened, in reality a test of power, and the stronger and more determined in using power will eventually be in an advantageous position vis-a-vis undecided and divided enemies, because one can argue as long as one wants, but at the end of all negotiations and of all conferences, what really counts is the strength and the resolution to make them work.

The questions the English plan suggests resolving are the reunification of Germany, free elections, freedom of Germany in internal and foreign policies, the reduction of armaments—all of these thirteen years old. The United States could not come to such a solution when she was much more powerful than the Soviet Union. How can one expect that she do it today when the difference in power is much less and the West much less firm? And Chancellor Adenauer is right in fearing that if the status quo is abandoned the governments of the Western powers, pressed by public opinion or by socialist parties of their respective countries, may let themselves go and make some concession, some gesture of appeasement for which Germany would have to pay a very high price.

Augusto Guerriero

COMMENT

From *The Manchester Guardian Weekly*, p. 8, Manchester, December 18, 1958.

That the Ministers in Paris would say "No" to Mr Khrushchev's plan for a free city of West Berlin was certain. The significant question—still unanswered after their communique—is whether their "No" will be absolute or will take the form of saying "No, but we should like to talk about the future of both parts of Berlin and both parts of Germany, about their reunion, and about a peace treaty." Nobody in the West believes that Mr Khrushchev's plan can be accepted as it stands: it would leave West Berlin surrounded by Russian troops and deprived of its economic and political links with Western Germany and Western Europe. But, since the subject has been raised and since a reply must be sent, is it worth trying to renew discussion of Germany's future? Dr Adenauer is against any "confusion" of Berlin with other issues, against any discussion until Russia withdraws her threat of action at the end of May, and against any form of military disengagement or nuclear disarmament in Germany. He seems to have persuaded the Western Powers that an utterly negative reply should be sent; and if he is adamant, it is better for everyone to follow his line than for a public division to appear. But he and his colleagues ought to be told plainly from Paris that a good opportunity is being missed: we ought to be telling the Russians that the Western Powers will be delighted to withdraw from Berlin as soon as a practicable scheme for German reunion is agreed. We ought also to be putting forward a scheme which is practicable—one, that is, which does not vainly demand the immediate dissolution of the East German regime but instead provides for more gradual possibilities of change. This is the way both to keep open the possibility, slender though it is, of easing the Russians out of Eastern Germany and to put the onus of refusal on them. It is better than a flat "No" from our side. That no positive proposals have come from Paris—apart from a perfunctory suggestion of further talks—is a great pity.

Hardly less important is the decision on tactics to be followed at the end of May if no agreement with Russia has been reached. Mr Khrushchev is unlikely to delay the application of his side of his plan. We shall then be faced with East German guards instead of Russians at the check points on the Berlin autobahn, on the railways, and on the canals, and with East German representatives at the Berlin air safety centre. The joint communique in Paris appears to mean (though it is far from clear) that we shall not accept the East Germans as substitutes for the Russians. The idea, once attributed to Mr Dulles, of treating the East Germans as "agents" of the Russians seems to have been dropped, perhaps because the fiction might have been too hard to maintain. Therefore, if this is the meaning of the Paris decision, Allied troops will refuse to show their passes to the East Germans and no East German will be allowed to take his seat at the air safety centre. Behind such a decision may lie good reasons; but it must be asked whether the West would not have done better to play its hand gradually, accepting the East Germans for such purposes as the checking of passes but refusing them formal recognition. As it is, Allied road, rail, and canal traffic to and from Berlin will almost certainly come to a stop on May 27 or thereabouts, becuase East Germans will then replace the Russians. Air traffic can continue even if the breakdown of the air safety centre increases the risk of accidental or deliberate collisions. It is not likely that any attempt will be made to force a way through with armed convoys by road—not because of Mr Khrushchev's threat to use atomic weapons against us, but simply because the Western Powers will want to put the Russians in the position of being the first to use force. If any is used. That is the proper course; but, again, it raises some doubt about the wisdom of cutting off all ground communications at the end of May. This time we may have to depend on the airlift for longer than the ten months of 1948-9.

Berlin has been only one of a number of topics for the Paris meetings. Another was "MC-70," the document on which military planning in Europe is at present based. It was given preliminary approval last year and will by now have been confirmed this year. It implies, among other things, a wider distribution of tactical atomic weapons among the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations, even if the warheads of these weapons are kept in American hands. It implies also a continued effort to build up the number of ground divisions and supporting air squadrons stationed on the Continent. Both, in fact, have been going ahead in the past year: General Norstad has begun the distribution of American atomic weapons in support of the forces under his command, and he has succeeded in raising the fighting strenghts at his disposal. Between the Baltic and the Alps he now has about twenty-one divisions—some under strength and some above, but all ready to fight at once—and by the summer of 1960 he hopes to have about twenty-eight. After so many failures by nations to meet their promises in battle numbers, this is a notable achievement. But it renders more doubtful than ever the need to distribute atomic weapons. The chief value of these weapons is to deal with intermediate situations—intrusions, which imply less than a total attack across frontiers (which would bring the strategic counter-attack into action) but more than can be handled by conventional forces alone. Can any situation be considered likely? If none appears except as an exceedingly remote possibility, the tactical atomic weapons are a waste of money and effort.

ON THE EVE OF THE PARIS MEETINGS

The article "A La Veille des Reunions de Paris," *Le Monde*, p. 1, Paris, December 13, 1958.

Translation By

Christine Meyer

Mr. Khrushchev follows very closely the calendar of Western diplomacy. As a prelude to the meetings on the Berlin problem which the French, British and American experts, and the ministers of foreign affairs are to hold successively on Saturday and Sunday at Paris, the head of the Soviet government gave an interview to the "Suddentsche Zeitung" and had a declaration of four thousand words published by the Tass Agency. The tone of these documents is particularly strong.

The West hears reiterated that whatever it may do, the Soviet authorities will hand over to the Democratic German Republic on the first of June the last powers of supervision which they retain on its territory. If the allies wish to go to West Berlin, let them then reach an agreement with Pankow. But if they try to force passage, they are warned: it will mean war. As for the counter-proposals they might formulate on the entire German question, they can't interest Mr. "K.": the West can take his offer to transform West Berlin into a free city or leave it. Moreover, form his point of view, it is a concession he wishes to make to the West.

To this new pressure the Department of State replied by declaring all manoeuvers for intimidation are without effect. In Paris it is believed that Mr. Khrushchev's words and the declaration of the Tass Agency contain no really new element. At Bonn, where the Chancellor receives Mayor Brandt today, they are counting on the Four to reaffirm Sunday, with all due solemnity, their intention of maintaining the status quo and of refusing all negotiation under threat of an ultimatum. With that exception, the tendency on the Western side is rather not to shut themselves up in a purely negative attitude and to declare themselves ready to negotiate once the sword of Damocles drawn by the Kremlin has been put away again. The American delegation will probably arrive at Paris with various projects and it is envisaged that they will propose to the Kremlin a spring conference of the ministers of foreign affairs.

A Tripartite Meeting

As a prelude to the meeting of the Four on the Berlin question, M. Couve de Murville offers his American and British colleagues a dinner to be followed by a conversation on the ensemble of world problems.

This tripartite discussion, in conformance to the spirit of General de Gaulle's letter of September 26 on the direction of the Western alliance will be the first—if one excepts the Dulles-Lloyd-Pineau conversation at Manila at the beginning of the year—since the Suez affair. It shows that Washington and London are henceforth in agreement to proceed from time to time with Paris to consultations on various aspects of the present international situation. Moreover, it is known that meetings have been held periodically at Washington since the beginning of December between Mr. Murphy and the ambassadors of France and Great Britain.

Monday the ministerial councils of the European Union and of the Council of Europe will be in session. But the most important meeting will obviously be that of the O.E.E.C., which, on the insistence of London, is going to make a last effort at conciliation between the theses of the Six and of the Eleven on the external relations of the countries of the Common Market. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd has been attributed the intention of relaunching the idea of a Franco-Anglo-German summit conference as a way out of the impasse.

It is evident that these three questions: Berlin, the free-trade area, and Western tripartism, will dominate the minds of some hundreds of delegates whom the meeting Tuesday of the Atlantic Council will bring to Paris. There questions will be abundantly evoked, if not always during official sessions, at least in the private talks which, as always, will be very numerous. Among these must be noted the visits which Mr. Foster Dulles, President Fanfani, and others count on paying General de Gaulle.

From Bonn one learns that Chancellor Adenauer, who is coming to see the head of the Italian government, has expressed the wish to receive a visit from Mr. Dulles.

Andre Fontaine

Editorial Anthology

"THE EAR OF AMERICA"

VOL. I No. 2 OCTOBER 1, 1958 PRICE 35¢

THE TROUBLED CHINA COAST

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"The Rim of Hell," *New Statesman*, London.

"Far East-The Next Three Weeks," *L'Express*, Paris.

"How Not to Negotiate," *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND POLICY

It is the purpose of this journal to bring before the American public a greater variety of opinion on matters of international consequence.

It will be the policy of this journal to select complete articles from the foreign press for presentation here.

In each edition emphasis will be placed on a single topic. The selection will be made as varied as possible. Worth while expressions of all points of view will be sought.

– The Publisher

FIGHT FOR JUSTICE AND VICTORY

From *The Central Daily*, p. 1, Taipeh, September 17, 1958

Translation By
Timi Tung

Yesterday at the Legislative Yuan (Parliament) Premier Chen Cheng gave a detailed analysis of the Quemoy situation. Mr. Chen pointed out: the current Communist attack on Quemoy is only the first step of the Communist Block's westward march in the Pacific. "It threatens not only the security of the Quemoy and Matsu area, but also that of Taiwan. It aims at seizing food and strategic resources in Southeast Asia; it aims at eliminating the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization; it also aims at conquering the whole of Asia plus Australia and New Zealand, and controlling the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific. Once the aggressor gets hold of the two Oceans, the whole Eastern Hemisphere will be in his hands." "We are fighting in Quemoy not only for the survival of our nation, for the freedom of our people, but we are also defending the peace and security of Asia and the world. Furthermore we are fighting for the civilization of mankind and for the sacred principles upon which international order relies. This fight shall prove that justice will never surrender to violence.

Premier Chen emphasizes that in this battle in defense of justice, we must utilize all our efforts to achieve a complete victory. There is no other way out for us, and there is no other choice for all the democratic nations in the world. It is an absolute war of an anti-totalitarian and anti-aggressive nature. Therefore we must fight to the end in order to defend justice and to achieve the ultimate victory. Premier Chen's speech is, to all the Chinese here and abroad, a strong signal to mobilize; to all the democratic nations in the world, a serious warning. It's significance and influence are of great importance.

Historical facts tell us that, in any war, the final victory always belongs to the side of justice. Since we we are fighting for justice, victory shall always be with us. As Premier Chen has pointed out: "the Communists' provocation and foreign expansion is not due to the extent of their power, but rather to their internal weakness," we shall all the more have faith in victory. During the recent years, forced by Russian imperialism, the Communists have been squeezing blood and fat out of the mainland people, have been preparing for aggression and foreign expansion, and now, facing all the political and economic difficulties, they are already on the way to total collapse. In order to relieve their own internal conflicts and crisis, they are forced to stretch out and risk war. We believe that as soon as the armed forces which the Communists use for foreign expansion have met a severe blow, the hatred of the people under pressure will unite the anti-communist revolutionary forces and make the mainland change color in a single night. Meanwhile, with the example of the more than 14,000 Red soldiers who defected during the Korean War, we believe that those who are pressed into the Communist armed forces will have the best opportunity to choose freedom when war comes. If we could extend the current war to the mainland, we would have the greatest faith in guaranteeing that all these Russian-equipped Communist forces would turn into a strong army fighting against the Russian bandits and liquidating the Communists. Premier Chen says, "Today, many nations in the world, fearing Communists, have all kinds of illusion. This is because they are impressed by the superficial strength of the Communists but fail to see their real weakness." What Premier Chen says is very true. Having had thirty years experience fighting the Communists, we know that their weak side can not stand a single blow from us and the democratic countries. We will, in the anti-Communist war, again prove to history the sacred truth "justice will never surrender to violence."

The current fighting in Quemoy has come to a stalemate. The Communists are continuing their mad bombarding, using artillery to block Quemoy and other islands from getting supplies, but up to now they dare not try any further military actions. As the Premier says, we are not now looking for a big war; in order to confine the aggressive warfare to a narrow and small limit, we are patiently on the defensive... But if the enemy truly wants to completely block Quemoy, it will mean the flaring-up of the war; if the enemy wants to occupy any of the off-shore islands, it will mean the extending of the war to the mainland. Premier Chen has told us, to win this war, we must have incomparable courage and determination; we shall never turn back; we shall struggle to win the final victory in the bitter fight and to achieve the greatest success in the risk.

HANDS OFF CHINA

The article "Ruki Proch' Ot Kitaia!" *Pravda*, p. 1, Moscow, September 13, 1958.

Translation By
Victor Markoff

The powerful and indignant voice of the Soviet people merges with the general protest of peace-loving people against the provocations of American imperialists in the Far East on the shores of the People's Republic. The toilers of the cities and villages of our country demand that playing with fire be brought to an end and that the armed forces of the USA be immediately withdrawn from the Taiwan Strait and Quemoy Island and from other islands of the Chinese People's Republic.

A steadfast collaboration unites us with the Chinese people. An indissoluble union of two brotherly peoples, which was forged by a limitless devotion to the great ideas of peace and socialism, survived the experience of life and became stronger than steel. The Soviet people support unanimously and warmly the message sent by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchev to the President of the USA, D. Eisenhower, in which the Soviet Union's determination to defend, together with the people of China, the interests of peace in the Far East is reaffirmed.

The Soviet people approve the solemn warning to the aggressors which has been formulated with absolute clarity in this message:

> "The attack on the People's Republic of China - a great friend, ally and neighbor of our country is to be considered an attack on the Soviet Union. Our country faithful to its obligations will do everything, together with the people of China to defend the security of both countries, the interests of peace in the Far East and the interests of peace in the whole world."

The sinister intrigues of the aggressors at the shores of China fill our souls with deep indignation, said F. Burobin, foreman of the Novo Lipetsk factory. "Could the Soviet people remain indifferent? Our country did the right thing when it declared directly and clearly that an attack on people's China is to be considered an attack on the Soviet Union." Such warm words which flow from the heart can be heard at every meeting taking place in our country.

Meetings and gatherings of Soviet citizens are transformed into moving demonstrations of brotherly solidarity with the great Chinese people. Workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia declare that right and justice are on the side of the People's Republic of China. The participants of the meeting at the Krasnokholmsk worsted textiles' enterprise declared: "The Chinese people are linked with the Soviet people by ties of eternal friendship; our nations are brothers and we shall not remain neutral when the great China is endangered". We are with you, Chinese brothers - these words are today on the lips of all Soviet people.

Speeches at the meetings are imbued with a sincere desire for peace and the diminution of international tensions. All thoughts and deeds of the toilers of our country, engaged in preparing for the XXI Congress of the Communist Party, are dedicated to peaceful construction. It is precisely because the Soviet people are consumed with the pathos of constructive labor and precisely because peace is dear to them that they are solemnly warning the militant imperialists. Our nation demands, in the name of peace, that American imperialists stop the criminal provocations on the Chinese shores.

The meeting at the Moscow factory "Kalibr" declares: Come to your senses, imperialistic lords! The great China is not isolated. The Chinese people will win and you will not succeed in scaring them. We declare to the whole world our brotherly solidarity with the Chinese people. We consider an encroachment on the peaceful labor of a great nation and on its independence as an encroachment on the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. We say, therefore: "Hands off China, hands off all the countries of the powerful socialist camp which is creating a happy and free life!"

The participants at the meetings desire to strengthen the peace and are suggesting steps directed toward the liquidation of the threat of war. Thus the collective of the Moscow transformer factory is requesting the Soviet delegation to the U.N. General Assembly session, opening in New York on September 16, to place on the agenda of the international organization the question of prohibiting movements of foreign fleets which have as their aim political pressure, blackmail, and provocations.

The Soviet people know very well that imperialists base their policy on the armaments race, provocations, and blackmail. Our nation is not forgetting this. The toilers of our country met with great approbation comrade N. S. Khrushchev's speech at the Stalingrad meeting.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev stated that peace cannot be achieved by begging for it. The imperialists are constructing a policy based on an armaments race. But they will not dare to violate peace if our collective and state farms will work well, if our workers will work well in the factories, if our scientists will achieve new successes, if our army will be even stronger and if it will have, as it has had up to now, better arms than the armies of capitalistic states.

Our nation is convinced that the new American adventure in the Far East will end in bankruptcy. No force will enable the imperialists to turn back the wheels of history. Today is not the year 1900 when the boots of the American military trampled unhampered over the Chinese soil, when in broad daylight the American soldiers shot the Chinese patriots. The black hour has receded in history and will never return. Today China is a powerful state, a member of the great commonwealth of socialist states. Let the imperialists know that any aggression against China will result in a crushing rebuff.

The strength and power of our camp is limitless. The mass protest meetings in the USSR decisively demonstrate that every word of warning uttered by the head of the Soviet government is backed by the iron will and steadfastness of the invincible Soviet people who possess all the necessary means to resist the aggressors. The great Chinese nation is supported by the toilers of all socialist countries and by millions of people of good will all over the world.

Every day reaffirms the profound correctness of the statement made by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, comrade Mao Tse Tung, at the meeting of the Supreme State Council:

> "The American imperialists believe that they always benefit by a tense situation. But, as facts demonstrate, the tense situation created by the United States brought about results contrary to those desired by the Americans. They indeed have mobilized the peoples of the entire world in the struggle against American aggressors."

Millions of people in all parts of the world are condemning today the "brink of war" policy conducted by the ruling circles of the USA. Even the American military allies are attempting to disassociate themselves from this bankrupt policy. The aggressive activities of the United States fan even more the sacred fury of the peoples. The patience of peace-loving peoples must not be tried endlessly; there is a limit to our patience! Each step of the imperialists toward the brink of war constitutes a step toward their own destruction.

The ruling circles of Washington should change their minds while it is still not too late, and should stop the policy of blackmail and war threats.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE

From *The Manchester Guardian Weekly*, p. 1, Manchester, September 18, 1958

In Warsaw the Chinese and American Ambassadors have met, and in New York the General Assembly of the United Nations has begun its thirteenth annual session. President Eisenhower, like millions of other people, hopes that "fruitful negotiations" in the one place or the other will preserve peace in the Formosa area. But since the three parties chiefly involved—the Chinese Communists, the Chinese Nationalists, and the Americans—have almost irrevocably commited themselves to irreconcilable positions the outlook for those negotiations is dark. Mr. Dulles would like to see both claimants to Quemoy renounce the use of force. "No, repeat no," the Chinese Nationalist Ambassador to the United States said when asked about this idea. If his Government gave up the idea of returning to the mainland to put down the "rebels" who have taken over there, then the whole justification for its existence would disappear, and its support would melt away towards Peking. The Communists agree with the Nationalists that Formosa and the offshore islands are part of China, and they too want to finish the civil war that stopped short at the coast of Fukien; neither side is likely to renounce its freedom of action in a "domestic" affair. That is why the Labour party plan which Mr. Gaitskell recommended in an otherwise useful speech on Tuesday has no chance of being tried. Neither the Nationalists nor the Communists are likely to agree to United Nations administration of what they take to be Chinese territory; nor could they contemplate its possibly becoming independent. And the United States Government—if only for reasons of domestic politics cannot be expected to connive at the "withdrawal" of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. It has, after all, a treaty with him, and however regrettable it is that they made it the Americans cannot simply tear up a treaty without throwing their whole foreign policy into chaos.

The more any proposals for a settlement go along with the demands of all three parties, the more chance they have. Since one thing agreed by all Chinese is that Formosa and the offshore islands are part of their territory, this might be the basis of an arrangement. The Nationalists and the Communists could then be asked, without renouncing their respective claims, to accept a standstill for—say—five years. The Communists might possibly agree since time is on their side; the Nationalists cannot hope for anything much better. If neither side recognises the right of the other to negotiate and they cannot be induced to put their names to the same piece of paper, then they could make unilateral declarations to the United Nations. The Peking Government, however, cannot be expected to do this while excluded from the United Nations. Can it be brought in, in spite of American opposition but without upsetting the Americans too severely? A way might be found. There is no reason (except common sense) why the United States should recognise the Peking Government; but, within the United Nations, the members themselves must decide whether Marshal Chiang's delegate should represent the whole six hundred and more million Chinese. The American representatives could go on championing the cause of the Nationalist Government to the end; if they were simply outvoted no one could accuse them of letting their allies down, There are abvious difficulties in the whole scheme; what is to happen after five years is not the most formidable. Nor will it be easy to persuade the three parties to accept it; all one can say is that they are each being asked to give up less than most alternatives demand. Above all, it requires leadership, which in the nature of the case the United States cannot be expected to provide; she cannot lobby for votes against herself in the United Nations. Britain, as an ally of the United States which recognises Communist China, might fill the role, helped by Asian Governments whose word might carry more weight in Peking than ours. Perhaps this is among the subjects for "unfettered consultations and honest advice between partners in private," of which Mr. Macmillan wrote in his letter to Mr. Gaitskell. Some people may be ready to eat their hats if it is, but they would nevertheless like it to be.

UNDER THE BOMBS OF QUEMOY THERE ARE ALSO CHILDREN

The article "Sous les obus de Quemoy, il y a aussi des enfants," *Paris-Presse L'Intransigeant*, p. 4E, Paris, September 24, 1958

Translation By

Roberta Hadley

The bombardments raging over the little islands of Quemoy from the artillery of Mr. Mao-tse-tung pose two questions. But, up to now, the world has paid attention only to one of them: the question of what will be the reaction of Mr. Eisenhower if the invasion of the "outskirts" of Formosa does begin. No one is concerned about the other problem. But it is to this tragic problem, which he states for us, that Mr. Thierry Moulnier devotes his report in Le Figaro this morning:

> "I am waiting," he writes, "for one indignant voice in the United Nations, a protest from the League of Human Rights, fourteen columns from Jean-Paul Sartre, a manifesto by the students of L'Ecole Normale Superieure, in short a sign somewhere of emotion on the part of those who have made themselves witnesses of international conscience and defenders of the human race...."

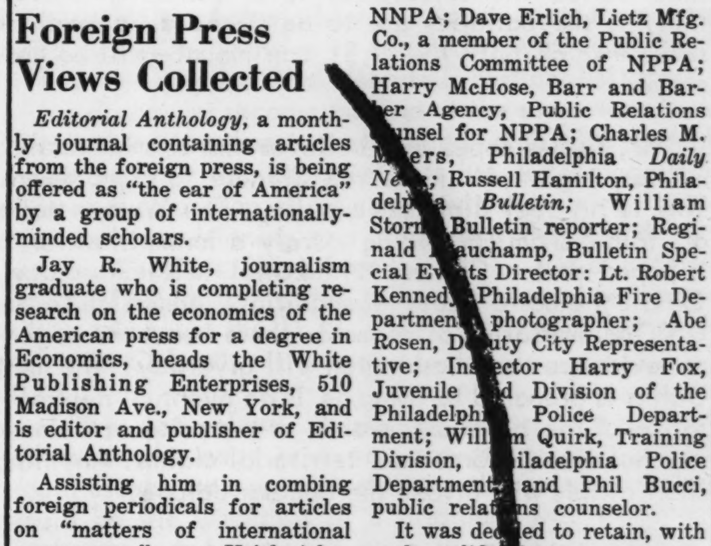
Except for Mr. Khrushchev who has friends among the editors-in-chief of Pravda, no one knows what Red China really wants to try at Quemoy: maneuver of intimidation or an actual landing? In any case, under bombs launched from the continent thousands of civilians are dead on the islands since the beginning of this offensive, which one dares not call by name. Thousands of men, women and children. Mr. Thierry Moulnier has good reason to remark that this massacre seems "perfectly normal in world opinion." But it is necessary nevertheless to remember:

"It was not so long ago that French planes bombing machine gun stations which were firing with great facility on our troops produced casualties in a Tunisian village. Our ears were filled with the tremendous outcry of indignation which arose in that case."

The contrast is in fact outrageous. It shows once more that all the beautiful pronouncements of the U.N. on the noble myth of the equality of peoples is not worth very much. There is constant talk of equal duties. For whatever reason, Mr. Mao-tse-tung would be in error to listen to the polite reproaches which the United Nations might address to him: he is not a member. One can even ask if he would ever agree to enter it. For this would deprive his Soviet friends of the objection which they raise indefatigably to every proposed international discussion: "We will not discuss this unless Peiking is represented." On the day when Peiking is there, what will there be left for Moscow to say?

EDITOR & PUBLISHER REPORTS ON EDITORIAL ANTHOLOGY

From *Editor & Publisher*, p. 34, New York, August 30, 1958



Foreign Press Views Collected

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Jay R. White, journalism graduate who is completing research on the economics of the American press for a degree in Economics, heads the White Publishing Enterprises, 510 Madison Ave., New York, and is editor and publisher of Editorial Anthology.

Assisting him in combing foreign periodicals for articles on "matters of international consequence" are: Uriel Adar, medical student from Israel; Lindsay Barker, formerly with a national magazine; Roberta Hadley, linguist; Manuel Jove, a Spaniard who holds a master's degree in political science; Edward Josef, Ph.D. in Journalism in Egypt; Christine Meyer, Ph.D. in languages; political science teacher who translates from Russian and Polish; Halit Turgot, Turkish journalist and economist at the UN; George Van Geldern, architect, proficient in German; Ted Walther, Bates College economics teacher; and Zoe Wilkerson, research librarian and philologist.

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Combination Rate

The *Appleton* (Wis.) *Post-Crescent* and the *Green Bay* (Wis.) *Press-Gazette* have issued new rate cards including a combination general advertising rate of 35 cents per line for the two papers.

NNPA; Dave Erlich, Lietz Mfg. Co., a member of the Public Relations Committee of NPPA; Harry McHose, Barr and Barber Agency, Public Relations Counsel for NPPA; Charles M. M[illegible]ers, Philadelphia *Daily News;* Russell Hamilton, Philadelphia *Bulletin;* William Storm[illegible] Bulletin reporter; Reginald [illegible]auchamp, Bulletin Special Events Director: Lt. Robert Kennedy, Philadelphia Fire Department photographer; Abe Rosen, Deputy City Representative; Inspector Harry Fox, Juvenile Aid Division of the Philadelphia Police Department; William Quirk, Training Division, Philadelphia Police Department, and Phil Bucci, public relations counselor.

It was decided to retain, with such modifications as necessary, due to local conditions, the format used by Philadelphia newsmen for the past 18 months in the seminars held before the recruit training classes of the Philadelphia Police Academy. These panels have consisted of a city editor, a reporter, a photographer and a police official discussing problems with the panel moderated by a member of the city's public relations staff. (E & P, Aug. 2, page 56.)

A major addition to the proposed nationwide program will be the addition to the live panel of movies of newsmen and the problems they face under actual working conditions.

Although the seminars have so far been held only before police personnel, the program, when adopted by NPPA, will be available to any police or fire department and to any media that requests it, Mr. Higgins said. He plans to go to Los Angeles to the International Association of Fire Chiefs' Conference Sept. 18 to present the seminar plan for approval.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER for August 30, 1958

THE RIM OF HELL

From the *New Statesman*, p. 365, London, September 20, 1958

With the off-shore islands and Formosa blanketed by a security screen, it is difficult to know exactly what is happening there. But it is clear that the level of U.S. involvement in the actual fighting rises from hour to hour. A decision has plainly been taken in Washington that U.S. forces will ensure the supply of Quemoy, using whatever tactical measures are necessary. U.S. planes have already broached the three-mile limit and are carrying out night sorties over the island and probably over the surrounding coast. These steps are proving inadequate, and the pressure is growing for positive action against the coast batteries. Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with Joseph Alsop, stated that the Nationalists would soon be forced to take action themselves. But it is generally agreed that, if the batteries are to be silenced, a nuclear strike—which only the U.S. can mount—will be employed.

Mr. Dulles hopes and believes that this inexorable military logic will force the Chinese to climb down. This is his real diplomatic policy. The Warsaw talks are thus a sham, providing merely a forum in which it is hoped that a Chinese withdrawal will take place. On all the basic issues—recognition, admission to the UN, neutralisation of Formosa—there is not the slightest evidence that Washington will give way. The most Dulles is prepared to concede is an eventual neutralisation of the off-shore islands at the price of Chinese renunciation of force and territorial claims. Anything short of this will invoke the nuclear deluge.

Behind Mr. Dulles's savage intransigence lies a deeper calculation of probabilities. Should China force him to carry out his threats, he believes there is a strong chance that Russia will abandon her ally and that, after a sharp nuclear onslaught, the stability of desolation will descend on the area. This demonstration of Soviet unwillingness to risk a head-on challenge would, he believes, compensate for the appalling psychological consequences of U.S. use of nuclear bombs. He understands the risks he is taking, but he believes them acceptable because, in the event of a positive Soviet response, America would enter Armageddon fully alerted and with a decisive edge in striking power.

The military considerations which underlie Dulles's strategy were bluntly presented to BBC viewers in an interview with the Nato Chief-of-Staff on Tuesday night. He explained that the Soviet stockpile of ICBMs—to which he admitted there was at present no defence—was still too small to inflict vital damage on America's war-winning capacity; whilst at the same time, Strategic Air Command could mount a knock-out blow. What would happen in two or three years' time, however, he was unable to envisage. The clear implication of his message was that, if war must come, let it come soon.

But one factor has been omitted from these calculations. While at present the American citadel can still survive the holocaust, her peripheric defences are already under the spreading shadow of Soviet ballistic power. There is abundant evidence that batteries of shorter range missiles are already mounted in East Germany, capable of reducing Britain to ashes. The risks run by Britain and the U.S. are thus totally disproportionate; and the final irony is that they are being embraced for a cause in which Britain believes America to be wrong.

These appalling realities found no place in Mr. Gaitskell's well-meaning but ineffectual correspondence with Mr. Macmillan. If Mr. Dulles's calculations misfire, how can Britain escape total involvement? Short of forcibly preventing SAC from using its British airfields—which might irreparably weaken its striking power—a British government would find it impossible to adopt an attitude of neutrality which Russia would honour. Besides, we have no proof that Mr. Macmillan is making, even in private, the representations to Washington which public opinion here is united in demanding. A victim himself of the Munich neurosis, he may feel that Dulles's overall strategy is correct, irrespective of the local legal issues. This ambiguity should be resolved by a full and public government statement, making it clear that only an abrupt change in America's China policy can ensure British involvement. Such a warning could give heart and purpose to the 'sane men' in the U.S. and force Dulles to seek in Warsaw the solution he has refused to find in Quemoy.

FAR EAST—THE NEXT THREE WEEKS

The article "Extreme-Orient—Les Trois Prochaines Semaines," *L'Express*, p. 10, Paris, September 25, 1958

Translation By
Christine Meyer

Make war on China or abandon the coastal islands which it has pledged itself to defend — how has the United States become caught in this dilemma?

According to certain American estimates, Quemoy is in danger of falling like a ripe fruit in three weeks. It needs 400 tons of provisions a day. In the course of one week, at the cost of severe losses, the forces on Formosa, protected by the Seventh American Fleet, have succeeded in landing only 120 tons.

Hence, in less than three weeks either Quemoy will be abandoned by an American government which has pledged its defense, or else the 7th Fleet will open fire upon People's China.

Such is the situation which dominates the Sino-American conversations, entered upon in Warsaw last week. Their chances of success are extremely slim, for China has at its disposal there some trump cards which give it no incentive for moderation and the United States has only the choice between a political setback and a military retreat.

40% DISSATISFIED

Why, indeed, would the Chinese stop their barrage of Quemoy? For more than three years they kept quiet. Mr. Dulles nonetheless qualified them as "intrinsically aggressive" and forbade them admission to the U.N.

Mr. Dulles, in short, has convinced those governing China that they have nothing to gain by nonrecourse to force and therefore nothing to lose by resuming the language of arms. So, when Mr. Dulles calls for a cease-fire as the preliminary condition to a Sino-American talk, he raises several questions even in the mind of his fellow citizens, 40% of whom, according to a recent poll, disapprove of the defense of Quemoy.

Why, during nearly four years of cease-fire in Formosa Strait, has the United States not normalized its relations with China? Why, during this period of calm, did it not liquidate the coastal islands which the Pentagon has considered since 1954 as militarily indefensible and valueless as an American depot in the Pacific? How can Mr. Dulles expect from an "intrinsically aggressive" China a pledge of non-recourse to force while he could not or would not get a similar pledge from the generalissimo of Formosa?

A GRIEVOUS SYMBOL

To find a reply to these questions one must doubtless remember the role which the "loss of China" played in the return of the Republicans to power. Six years ago the principal point of their program was the fight against "desertion". It was, they said, the "treason" of the Democrats, the sapping of the Communistic intellectuals and of the "diplomats in the pay of Moscow" which permitted the victory of Chinese Communism. The purging, persecution, and inculpation of diplomats who were closely or remotely involved in the "desertion" of China were for nearly three years the forms of activity most favored by the triumphant McCarthyites. In the Far-Eastern services of the Department of State, the partisans of "Asia first" and the reconquest of China took over. The first diplomatic act of the Republican government in 1953 was "to give free rein" to Chiang Kai-shek, to whom action against continental China was forbidden by the Democratic government.

America, menaced in its world leadership, was undergoing a crisis of adaptation, of which the classic symptoms were the "treason" psychosis, the spy hunt and the mystique of force. Anti-Soviet Manicheanism and the refusal to recognize the previous victories of Communism as real and durable became the touchstone of the "loyalty" of American citizens and was quite naturally crystallized in a fierce hatred of "red China", which had slaughtered the G.I's of Korea and constituted the most tangible and the most grievous symbol of the decline of American influence in the world.

THE CHOICE IS STILL TO BE MADE

To talk in America of recognizing Peking, of the neutralization of Formosa, of abandoning Chiang Kai-shek's plans of reconquest of China is even today to be characterized as "traitorous" and as "supporting Communism". Thus neither Mr. Adlai Stevenson nor Mr. Truman risk criticizing the Eisenhower government's Chinese policy.

But when Walter Lippmann, Senators Mansfield and Humphrey, William Jorden and James Reston dared (in the New York Times) to contest cautiously the appropriateness of the American alliance with Chiang, they noticed, during these last few weeks, that they were no longer solitary prophets.

For nine years the government of the United States has evaded a choice which is thrust upon them: to make war with China or to conclude peace with her. It has re-equipped the defeated Nationalist army, which dreams of reconquest and at the same time forbids it this reconquest, and indeed, any wide-spread action against the continent. It has let Chiang reenforce the garrison of Quemoy, without giving it the means of provisioning and defending the island. It has kept People's China from the U.N., but in anticipation of the failure of the talks at Warsaw, it is preparing to charge the U.N. with a settlement between the "two Chinas".

Today, the refusal of options places the United States on the edge of a war the meaning of which would escape its own citizens and the cause of which would be the weakness of a president who claims to want peace, but dares not make it.

Thanks to the pressures of the United States' least powerful allies (the Scandinavian countries and Canada) the U.N., two weeks from now, will again exempt that country from making the choice which it cannot resolve. But that might be the last time.

Michel Bosquet

SOVIET RUSSIAN NOTE

From *The Japan Times*, p. 8, Tokyo, September 18, 1958

The Soviet Russian note warning Japan against allowing the United States to use her territory for "aggression" in the Taiwan area and charging that, "if newspaper and radio reports are correct," Japan is already "virtually" involved in American "aggression" gives one a curious impression.

Moscow knows well why there are American troops in Japan, and it also knows equally well that Japan has asked the United States to negotiate with her a revision of the 1951 security treaty which governs their stay here. There is not one jot of evidence that Japan is being used by the U.S. Security Forces as a base for potential military operations in other parts of the Far East, and Japan certainly does not wish any such thing.

The reference to "newspaper and radio reports" is unusual, to say the least, and we have difficulty in believing that Moscow relies on such for its information on political maters. The belief here that the note was sent for propaganda purposes and intended to prevent, if possible, any strengthening of the U.S. Japan joint defense system is probably well founded.

It may be noted, in passing, that the dispatch of the note to Japan at this juncture also indicates Moscow's extreme interest in the Taiwan area developments, and increases the conviction of those who believe that Red China's actions were prompted by Moscow, presumably during Mr. Khrushchev's recent flying visit to Peiping to consult with Mr. Mao, and, moreover, that they are taken as part of a wider and deeper plan of Red expansion.

Even if the larger requirements of the Defense Ministry for the next fiscal year are met, Japan's defenses will remain at so modest a level that she could not think of abandoning American assistance in a joint security scheme of a practical kind, but this is not in any way a threat to the big Communist states of Soviet Russia and Red China, both of which keep enormous armed forces in being.

In fact, one of the chief reasons for Japan having to think about armaments at all is because of the existence of such Communist armaments in close proximity to her shores and of the political ideology which directs, or is liable to direct, their use.

When an official answer is sent from this country to the Soviet Government, we hope that it will be made clear that Japan has nothing but peaceful intentions toward the Communist powers but that she cannot allow any outside nation to dictate to her what her defense arrangements should be.

It cannot escape attention that Japan has not joined any anti-Communist bloc or alliance, not because she believes in communism or views with favor Red expansionism, but because she desires international peace and does not want to commit herself to any ideology other than the ideology of standing apart from international disputes in a spirit of common sense. Her arrangements with the United States are made with a view to her security from attack during a state of virtual disarmament.

HOW NOT TO NEGOTIATE

From *The Globe and Mail*, p. 6, Toronto, September 23, 1958

In refusing to answer or even to acknowledge Premier Khrushchev's latest note, President Eisenhower passed up a unique opportunity to turn the Soviet leader's provocative words to the advantage of the West. The refusal, based on what appears to be a fit of pique, instead takes a further step toward a complete breakdown of communications which is the end of negotiations and often the beginning of war.

The language which Mr. Khrushchev used in his communication was most ill-advised and intemperate. But it should not have been unexpected; the Soviet Premier is a bombastic and unpredictable man. He has often gone off half-cocked before. Instead of treating Mr. Khrushchev's letter as a personal insult (and insulting him right back by refusing to answer it) Mr. Eisenhower could have replied calmly and rationally to his excessive charges.

As Prime Minister Macmillan showed in the course of correspondence about a summit meeting during the Middle East crisis last July, a soft answer to the Kremlin turns away wrath—and makes an excellent impression on the watching world. The British leader was impeccably polite in his letters, without diluting the firmness of his position; Mr. Khrushchev replied in kind. The series of letters exchanged between Moscow and Washington at the same time were strained and querulous—and damaged the position of both countries in the world's eyes.

If the United States is sincere in its expressed desire to negotiate the Far East crisis, if it is sincere in its participation in the Warsaw ambassadorial talks and not just using them as a manoeuvre to keep the issue out of the United Nations—it could have used the Khrushchev note to brand him as a paramount troublemaker. He clearly bullied the United States and threatened war in language which has no place in diplomatic negotiations; a temperate and reasoned reply from Washington, pointing out the grave nature of his threats, would have regained the initiative.

If Mr. Eisenhower damaged the cause of the West by what he failed to say, another spokesman damaged it by what she did say. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in a television interview from New York, expressed the opinion that nuclear bombing of the Chinese mainland might be the best way to get a conflict over as quickly as possible.

The enormity of this proposal is equalled only by the transparency of another statement made by Madame Chiang. "We of the free world..." she began, as though the people of Formosa have any more freedom than the people of China! Given the chance to register their opinion in an election, the Formosans would surely register their unanimous opposition to involvement in Chiang's mad plans to reconquer the mainland. There is nothing they want more than to be left alone.

We repeat: Mr. Eisenhower should have dealt coolly, but cuttingly, with Mr. Khrushchev. He should deal in the same manner with Madame Chiang. The arrogance of the one, the hypocrisy of the other, alike deserve to be quietly deflated.

White, Nate

January 15, 1959

Dear Nate:

My belated, but sincere thanks to you for your letter of January 2nd enclosing a galley proof of the article by Paul Wohl.

It was most kind of you to take the trouble to do so.

Cordially,

Mr. Nate White
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

mcc

The Christian Science Monitor
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts

OFFICE OF
BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL EDITOR

January 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Here is a galley proof of one of the provocative stories in our special roundup on business, economic, and financial developments around the world.

The edition is coming off the presses on January 6 and we are planning to airmail to you the entire special section.

Our overseas correspondents have written discerningly on what is happening and on what may happen during the coming months with -- the economic offensive of the "socialist commonwealth;" the hopes of regional development in the Middle East; and the European Common Market with its human and physical resources constituting the world's largest economic bloc.

Other members of our staff have written on the United States' preparedness for economic combat; the forces at work within our own economy; and the outposts of free enterprise around the world -- the stock markets.

Cordially,

Nate White

Nate White
Business and Financial Editor

Luncheon was
most enjoyable -
Your roundup
provocative -
Best wishes -

Pre-print of article appearing in Jan. 6 edition of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviets Tailor Trade to Swell State Bins

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It took Soviet Communists a long time to "learn trade" as Lenin told them to do nearly 40 years ago. But now they have become one of the great trading nations of the world.

Statistically the Soviet Union's share in total world trade is still relatively small, but figures do not tell the whole story and the world trade total itself is an abstraction.

Moreover, the Soviets are not alone. With them is Communist China and the host of European and Asian people's democracies. Unlike capitalist countries, the members of the Socialist Commonwealth trade as a team.

They also trade differently—just as their economies are organized differently.

The "socialist world market," as the Communists call their section of the world's economy, is no market as we understand it, but rather a building yard and an arsenal, albeit not altogether a military one.

Political

The accent is on production—not on distribution, on filling gaps and disposing of surpluses—not on trade.

The "socialist world market" is not self-regulating, has no built-in controls. Unlike capitalist markets, it is not a purpose in itself, but serves a noneconomic end: communism.

Theoretically its purpose is to beat capitalism to the punch, to overtake it, disrupt it, drive it out of business, take over. It is under orders to make trading partners economically dependent upon the U.S.S.R. and eventually to turn economic dependence into a political one.

Theoretically the Communists are an economic nightmare.

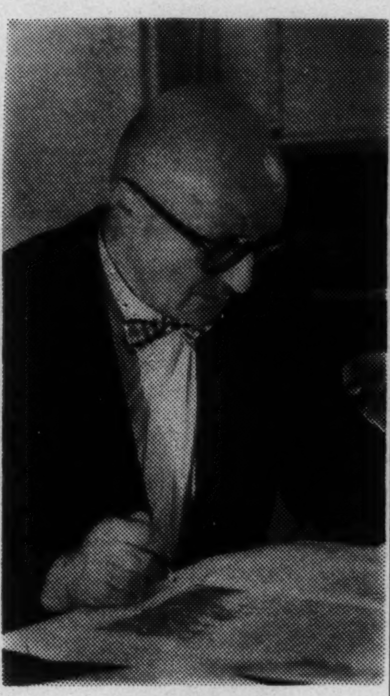
Practically things are different, because in business a country as well as an individual seldom does what it sets out to do.

Much of the Communist bloc's trade, for instance, is not of its free choice. Just as capitalist countries do, the Communist bloc must buy and sell certain things, whether it likes it or not, and regardless of political afterthoughts.

Price Conscious

And in buying and selling in the capitalist markets, the Communists use capitalist techniques. That was one of the things Lenin meant when he told them that they must learn to trade. The other lesson he wished to impart was to make them price conscious.

Under Premier and Party Chief Nikita S. Khrushchev price and cost consciousness has become all-important. Emulation, socialist emulation, as it is called, has taken on an increasingly hard, sharply materialistic character. Material incentive has become the spark plug of the Soviet economy. With incentive goes initiative and with initiative leeway.



Paul Wohl

Within the framework of Communist state planning, the Soviet economy has become more flexible. Close-range observers think it is developing into a modern industrial society of a new type. What is true for the Soviets also applies to such industrially developed eastern European countries as Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia where capitalist techniques and capitalist thinking never went completely into eclipse, and even orthodox Communists, by a sort of Pavlovian reflex, managed, organized, traded, and kept accounts the capitalist way. It is different in Communist China.

State Curbs Eased

In the Soviet world, however, there has been a loosening of strictures. Capitalist enterprises have been invited to deliver entire plants and to assist in setting them up, well-known engineering firms have been hired as consultants inside the U.S.S.R., Soviet and satellite state enterprises send their managers and engineers abroad to swap experiences with their capitalist counterparts and to assist Soviet foreign trade agents in closing deals. It now happens that the agent signs and that the Soviet industrialist concludes the deal.

Outwardly doing business with Communist - controlled countries has become more normal, the way we see it. It no longer is an outlandish, wholly bureaucratic affair.

The main differences are that in the Communist bloc foreign trade remains state monopoly and the Soviet businessman, whether an industrialist or a trader, is a state official serving the interests of the state. As an official he is usually impervious to the lure of personal advantages offered by anyone but his state. The ethical conditioning is too solid and the risk too great because Soviet and other Communist officials, with whom the capitalist businessman has occasion to deal, are relatively well paid and out to make a career in their own world. They are a competent, self-controlled, optimistic lot, smiling, but hard as a nail, nay as a diamond, one West German industrialist commented after extended negotiations.

Surpluses Built Up

Several factors account for the fact that Soviet trade, although still relatively small, in volume has become a major factor in the world and seems to be growing rapidly in importance:

1. The Soviet economy is less diversified than that of capitalist countries. It now has fairly large surpluses of such sensitive commodities as oil, tin, zinc, aluminum. These surpluses may not be permanent, but they are there either because the Soviets are not yet ready to process them for use at home, or because they can be spared to acquire hard currencies, mostly sterling, needed to pay for indispensable imports. In practice this means that a new producer has appeared in markets which hitherto were something in the nature of a closed club, upsetting the traditional balance of supply and demand.

2. When the Soviets take up a new line of business, they do it in a big way, producing a standard model many times over. This accounts for recent Soviet offers of merchant ships, 167 meters long, 22 meters wide, measuring 16,000 dwt and only a little slower than standard American vessels of this size. The reason the Soviets now sell these ships abroad, while at the same time placing large orders in West German yards, is that they have embarked on what they think is a newer and more progressive type.

Complementary Trade

3. Soviet trade is more complementary with that of most overseas countries than the trade of the industrial countries of the capitalist world. The Soviets are in a position to make long-term purchasing commitments for meat, wool, coffee, rice, jute, long-fiber cotton, and many tropical and subtropical products, which they themselves cannot produce, and to guarantee stable prices.

4. Because investment in economic development is much larger than in the capitalist countries, the Soviets are never short of funds once they engage in a project.

5. As the world's largest or second largest gold producers and long-time gold hoarders the Soviets have a gold reserve which today is believed to exceed the net gold reserve of the United States. This carefully husbanded gold reserve is supplemented by large stocks of platinum and more recently by industrial diamonds of which the Soviets are believed to have more than any other country in the world.

Weaknesses of the Communist bloc in its dealings with the outside world are the still considerable amount of red tape; the frequently uneven or inferior quality of industrial products, especially consumer goods; Soviet fondness for barter about which, as U Nu, Burma's former Premier, put it in 1956, "A man who can have cash takes barter only when he is out of his mind"; and the quasi-impossibility to change terms of delivery once they have been agreed upon.

The Soviets know these weaknesses and are trying to overcome them. While this may take considerable time, if it is at all possible under Communist conditions, Moscow is determined to make the most of its assets.

Everything indicates that 1959 will be a year of intense economic activity in the Communist world. If at the new party congress in January Mr. Khrushchev has his way, it is generally believed that a major trade offensive of the entire Communist bloc will be unleashed, in the course of which the Soviets are expected to make use of their vast gold reserve to establish a nonresident ruble as an international currency. They also may try to negotiate solidly guaranteed industrial credits in the West, possibly even in the United States. It is expected that the scheduled trip to the United States of Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, for nearly thirty years Moscow's Number One foreign trade specialist, will mark the dramatic opening of the campaign.

Paul Wohl, author of this article, has written analyses of Soviet bloc developments for The Christian Science Monitor since 1941. He also has written for the New York Herald Tribune, Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly, the Wall Street Journal, and was the New York editor of World Report before it was merged with United States News.

Dr. Wohl is a native of Berlin and was educated at German and French universities. His doctorate thesis (University of Breslau) concerned industrial policy and legislation during the first phase of the Russian Revolution.

From 1926 to 1934, he was a director of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. In 1935, he visited the Soviet Union to study first hand Soviet economic developments.

He came to the United States in 1938 on a business trip and stayed for the duration of the war. Dr. Wohl is now an American citizen and lives in New York City.

With his knowledge of all major European languages, including Russian, and with his access to air-mail deliveries of international publications including Pravda and Izvestia, he is able to keep well informed on happenings in the "socialist commonwealth."

White Regime

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE RESEARCH, U. S. ARMY
BOX CM, DUKE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

IN REPLY
REFER TO
ORDOR-PI/A12333

23 April 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Reference is made to prior correspondence concerning the appearance here on May 8, from 8 to 9 o'clock EST, of Dr. Edward Teller, Director of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California. His talk, entitled "Puzzles in Science", will occur at Memorial Hall at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Governor Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina will introduce Dr. Teller.

Following this talk, Dr. Teller will participate with Governor Hodges in a half hour discussion program that will be televised by WUNC-TV, the University's educational TV station. They will presumably discuss problems of science education.

According to present arrangements the following materials will be available subsequent to the actual occurrence of these events:

(1) A kinescope of Dr. Teller's talk.

(2) A high quality tape of his talk.

(3) A kinescope of the panel discussion between Dr. Teller and the Governor.

(4) A high quality tape of this discussion.

(5) Typewritten transcripts of both the talk and the panel discussion.

These materials will be the property of the Office of Ordnance Research. We expect that WUNC-TV will show the kinescope on a program shortly after the talk has been given, probably the day following. A conflict of schedules precludes them from televising the talk live.

Any interest that your organization may have in any of these materials should be addressed to undersigned.

Sincerely yours,

Peregrine White

PEREGRINE WHITE
Scientific Information Officer

1 Incl
Press Release

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE RESEARCH, U.S. ARMY
Box CM, Duke Station
Durham, North Carolina

PRESS RELEASE

FOR AM PAPERS
FRIDAY MARCH 21

JUNIOR SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULED FOR MAY 7, 8, AND 9 UNDER JOINT SPONSORSHIP OF ROTARY CLUBS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUKE UNIVERSITY, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, OFFICE OF ORDNANCE RESEARCH

Plans were announced today for a Junior Science Symposium, believed to be the first of its kind in the United States, to be held in the Research Triangle area of North Carolina on May 7, 8, and 9. This 3-day meeting of high school students will be sponsored jointly by the Rotary Clubs of Chapel Hill, Durham, and Raleigh; the three Research-Triangle universities; and the Office of Ordnance Research, U. S. Army. The latter is located on the Duke campus. The Symposium will bring together approximately 400 students and 75 teachers of science or mathematics, as selected by Rotary Clubs in North Carolina. The participants will hear prize-winning scientific papers written this year by twelve North Carolina high school seniors, and will witness selected examples of research in progress in the laboratories of Duke, University of North Carolina, and N. C. State College. A featured item will be an evening address by Dr. Edward Teller, distinguished nuclear physicist of the University of California. On the final evening a lecture demonstration will be presented by scientists of the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

The general theme of the sessions will be "Science in the Making - Research in Progress." The Symposium has two main objectives: to promote and popularize the study of mathematics and science at the high

MORE

school level, and to bring prestige to high school students who have shown ability or aptitude for research in science or engineering. The idea of this sort of meeting grew out of an awareness of the need in America for local activities designed to promote science and science-interest at the high school level.

Sixty of the local Rotary Clubs of North Carolina are expected to select six or more participants each. These will travel to the Symposium in private autos and will use these cars to move among the three campuses. Each group of students will be under the chaperonage of a teacher of mathematics or science. The participants will be housed at Duke, the University of North Carolina, and North Carolina State College. The expenses of housing, meals, transportation and speakers will be met by the Office of Ordnance Research.

Commenting upon the Junior Science Symposium, Hubert H. Rand, president of the Durham Rotary Club, and Col. George F. Leist, Commanding Officer of the Office of Ordnance Research, stated: "We regard the forthcoming Symposium as an important grass-roots type of approach to the solution of the national problem of science education, a problem which has actually existed for some time but was so obligingly called to our attention by the Russians with their Sputniks. A good way to improve America's technical potential is to stimulate interest in mathematics and science at the high school level. This Symposium has been planned as a step toward more public recognition for the secondary-school student who is scientifically inclined. All too often, prestige is heaped upon the athlete and the scholar is overlooked. Our Junior Science Symposium is designed to help correct this unfortunate situation. And incidentially, we hope that

MORE

through this Symposium attention will be drawn to the fine work done by our teachers of science and mathematics, who certainly are deserving of more recognition, prestige, and recompense. However, it is not intended that this emphasis on science should detract from the other studies, such as English, and History, which are so important for a well-rounded education."

Members of the executive committee, under the general chairmanship of Dr. Sherwood Githens of the Office of Ordnance Research, include: Hubert H. Rand and James M. Bates, Durham Rotary; Chester C. Little and Carl Brown, Chapel Hill Rotary; L. R. Harrill, Raleigh Rotary; Rev. Harold G. Myers, West Raleigh Rotary; John M. Dozier, Duke University; Professors Arthur Roe and H. D. Crockford, University of North Carolina; Professor J. M. Clarkson, N. C. State College; Dr. John A. Yarbrough, N. C. Academy of Sciences; Dr. L. H. Jobe, N. C. Department of Public Instruction; and Col. George F. Leist, Dr. Wilhelm Jorgensen, and Mrs. Grace Boddie, Office of Ordnance Research.

# # # # #

Whitelaw, Aubrey

October 31, 1958

Dear Mr. Whitelaw:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of October 6th.

I am interested to hear of the study you are doing on HJL and wish that I could be of some assistance to you. However, I was never a student of Laski's and am emberrassed to confess that I cannot recall the names of any of his former students. I knew him more than moderately well from 1937 to 1946.

If I can help in other ways, I will be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Aubrey H. Whitelaw
Tar Barrel Hill
North Stonington
Connecticut

mcc

Tar Barrel Hill
North Stonington
Connecticut

PERSONAL

6 October 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I am doing a study of Laski the Teacher in terms of his former students who now occupy positions of distinction and public service with their respective governments throughout the world.

As I recall, you knew HJL quite well at one time. Would you be good enough to jot down the names of former students who seem to you to be outstanding examples of the kind of political (social, economic or diplomatic) participation Laski encouraged ? I know that this is asking a lot, but I wish to make the final selection from independent lists supplied by his older intimates, close friends and associates ... also a few admirers who saw him in action. You may be interested to know that Mrs Laski has been very encouraging; as has Justice Frankfurter among his friends on this side.

This may seem a rather ambitious task. But as one of his former students 25 years ago I'm inclined to think the time long overdue to understand what made Laski perhaps the greatest teacher of our time. We might even learn a little more about that "revolution of our time" which years ago he saw more clearly than most of us do today... or seem likely to tomorrow !

Sincerely,

AHWhitelaw
Aubrey H. Whitelaw

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.

Whitney, E Elizabeth

February 3, 1959

Miss E. Elizabeth Whitney
2619 Cass Avenue
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Miss Whitney:

I cannot remember the quotation either, but I am sure it was not in exactly the form you quote. I think probably what I said was: "Our allies are few enough and we must learn to live with and understand them." On the other hand, I may have said: "... and we cannot afford to annoy them needlessly". I am quite prepared to stand for either quotation. Good luck with the book.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

2619 Cass Ave.
Detroit 1, Michigan
January 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One time I heard you make the remark, "Our allies are few enough, and we cannot afford to annoy them." I have lost my note in regard to that statement, and I don't know just when or where you made it. But I would like very much to use it in the introductory chapter of a book that I am writing under the title, "Socialism is Not a Naughty Word." It concerns, as you may guess, socialism in West Europe rather than in the United States. May I quote your remark?

I enjoy your program, "Small World," very much.

Yours sincerely,

E. Elizabeth Whitney

Whitton, John

November 3, 1958

Dear John:

Thanks for the kind words about the piece we did with President Goheen. Better have your receiver checked. He was not distorted on my set.

Very truly yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. John B. Whitton
The Nassau Club
Princeton, N.J.

THE NASSAU CLUB
PRINCETON, N. J.

October 11, 1958

Dear Ed:

E veryone round here is very happy about the fine job you did on President Goheen last night, and I send you my congratulations. Bob Goheen is so popular here and we are so proud of him that your broadcast is bound to be greatly appreciated here.

As one of your old friends I may perhaps be permitted to make one criticism. Bob has such a fine face and marvellous profile, that it seems regrettable that you should have used so many closeups, which only serve to distort and misrepresent.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

John

John B. Whitton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Wick, Charles

July 31, 1959

Dear Charlie:

Very many thanks for your cordial note of July 16th and your very nice comments. It was most thoughtful of you to write to me.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Charles Wick
Splendex Enterprises
120 South Mapleton Drive
Los Angeles 24, California

mcc

Charles Wick
Splendex Enterprises
120 South Mapleton Drive · Los Angeles 24, California · Crestview 1-2141

KC Thanks

July 16, 1959

Dear Ed:

Just a note to tell you that I have clipped from the Wednesday, July 1st, edition of weekly Variety the "Ed Murrow's Valedictory."

This to me is one of the finest and most moving pieces of personal communication I have ever read. It is Lincolnesque in its incisive simplicity.

I do wish you a very fruitful, happy year and continued success.

Sincerely,

Charlie

cw:sr

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Wickman, E.K.

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND
HARKNESS HOUSE
1 EAST SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: LEHIGH 5-0400

MALCOLM P. ALDRICH
PRESIDENT

DIVISION OF
INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS
E.K.WICKMAN
DIRECTOR
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ASSOCIATE
MARTHA M. ENGLISH
ASSISTANT

HARKNESS HOUSE, LONDON
35 PORTMAN SQUARE, W. I.
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 5223
S. GORLEY PUTT
WARDEN
FELICITY IRVINE
ASSISTANT

February 11th, 1958

? Wed. Thurs 27th.

Couldn't come

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You may remember, in 1950 on the very day when we were all wondering what Mr. Truman would do about Korea, you let me talk with you about a plan for bringing British journalists to this country on Commonwealth Fund Fellowships. In these years a fair number have held the Fellowships, among them such promising young men as Alistair Hetherington.

You have been very helpful to several of them and we would be very glad if you could spare the time to talk with one of the current Fellows, Mr. Christopher Rowland, a graduate of Oxford University who is Talks Producer for the Overseas Talks and Features Department of the B.B.C. He is here making inquiries into the political and educational uses of radio and television. At the moment he is in Boston, but he will be in New York for the week beginning February 23rd. Could he come round to see you any time during that week, ~~say~~ except for the afternoon of the 25th?

With cordial best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

E.K. Wickman

E.K. Wickman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

EKW/AA

Wilbur De Paris

7

November 3, 1958

Monday, October 13, 1958 marked the beginning of the 8th year of Wilbur de Paris NEW New Orleans Jazz at Jimmy Ryan's on 52nd Street. To the best of our knowledge, this is the all-time record for any traditional jazz group outside New Orleans.

The group's rare time-out periods during the past 7 years have included a good-will trip through Africa for the U. S. Government, numerous college one-nighters and tremendously successful "first" jazz concerts at such hitherto staid cultural spots as Stratford, Ontario, Canada and Chautauqua, N. Y.

Whatever can be said of traditional jazz as a whole, the de Paris group is durable and also more popular than ever. The group's latest album released by Atlantic gives the NEW New Orleans Jazz treatment to Cole Porter. Coming up -- an album of traditional classics such as Muskrat Ramble.

[redacted]

[redacted]

WILBUR J. PARIS
NEW, NEW ORLEANS JAZZ

DUMONT ORCHESTRA BOOKING AGENCY
55 W. NINETEENTH STREET • NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE OREGON 5-2555

wishing
wishing ________________________ on a star?

WISHING __ is not our business but we can tell you how to

BOOK A STAR

WILBUR de PARIS and his Orchestra

playing the music called

JAZZ

. . . NEW, NEW ORLEANS STYLE

THIS IS THE BAND whose recordings have thrilled jazz lovers on five continents. In symphony halls, on college campuses, TV, radio, stage and screen . . . they have played the blues from here to Timbuktu.

Wilbur de Paris was born to music, music with a beat . . . it's a language he loves and maybe that explains why he delivers a message that everybody understands, from Ivy Leaguer to Corporation President. De Paris is *solid.*

Last year, at the request of the U. S. Department of State, de Paris and his band took a 3-month leave of absence from home territory to do a Goodwill Tour of Africa. It was a GRAND SUCCESS but we were deluged with letters, all in the same key . . . "WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH AMERICA?" And we agree!

This IS American music . . . the kind all America loves to hear and tap toes to. SO, this year we've arranged that de Paris do another short run from home base . . . OPERATION U. S. A.

THE MAN, THE BAND, THE BIG BEAT . . . coming your way. No time to "sing the blues" . . . de PARIS DOES BUSINESS with them!

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR WIRE:

Dick Campbell, Manager
Dumont Orch. Booking Agency
55 West 19th Street New York 11, N. Y.

Starring

WILBUR de PARIS . . . *NEW* New Orleans Jazz

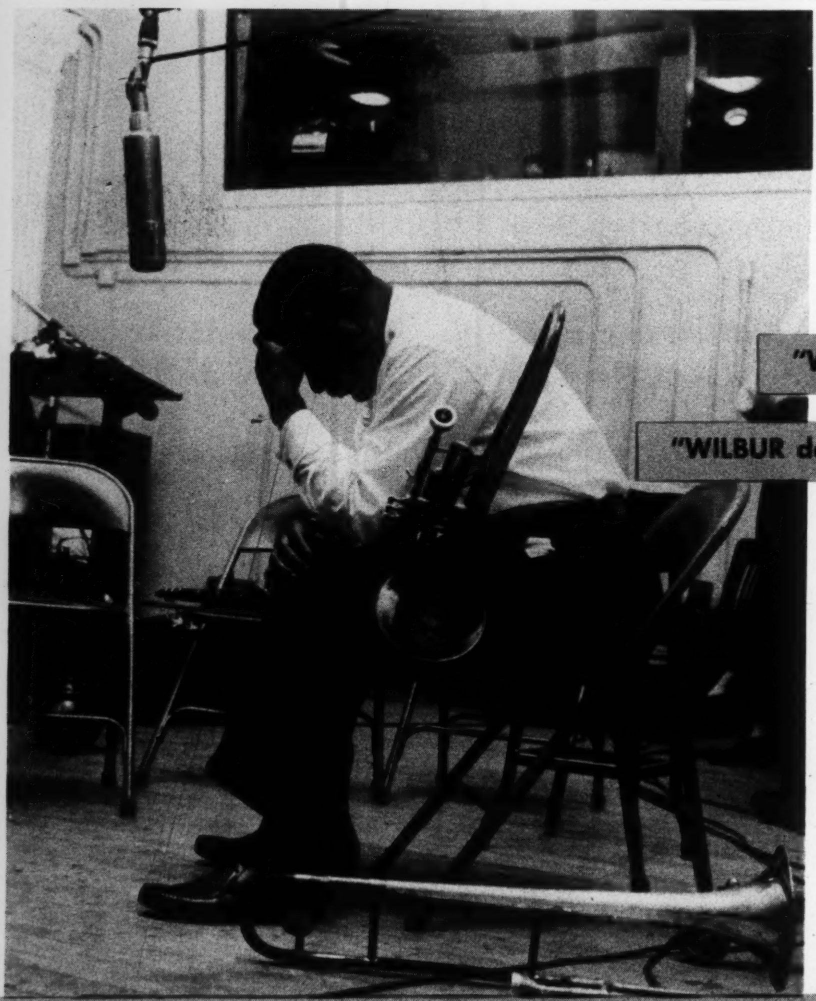
Starring

RADIO
- ROBERT Q. LEWIS SHOW
- BARRY GRAY SHOW
- MONITOR
- BANDSTAND U. S. A.
- VOICE OF AMERICA

TELEVISION
- THE JACKIE GLEASON SHOW
- FORD 50th ANNIVERSARY SHOW
- LOOK UP AND LIVE
- ART FORD'S JAZZ PARTY
- SEVEN LIVELY ARTS
- THE SUBJECT IS JAZZ

STAGE AND SCREEN
- THE SMALL HOURS
- THE PIRATE
- Cinemiracle "WINDJAMMER"

CONCERTS AND TOURS
- BOSTON SYMPHONY HALL
- LENOX MUSIC BARN
- STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL
- AFRICA—FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT
- CHAUTAUQUA FESTIVAL
- NORTH SHORE JAZZ FESTIVAL
- UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES



WILBUR de PARIS ON RECORD

"MARCHIN' AND SWINGING"

"WILBUR de PARIS AT SYMPHONY HALL"

"WILBUR de PARIS AND HIS NEW, NEW ORLEANS JAZZ"

"WILBUR de PARIS PLAYS, JIMMY WITHERSPOON SINGS THE BLUES"

Available Soon

"WILBUR de PARIS PLAYS COLE PORTER"

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"WILBUR de PARIS PLAYS KING OLIVER"

"de PARIS ORIGINALS"

WILBUR de PARIS records exclusively for ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION
Available in France on Disques Versailles . . . in England on the London label

Starring

RADIO
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- BARRY GRAY SHOW
- MONITOR
- BANDSTAND U. S. A.
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- THE JACKIE GLEASON SHOW
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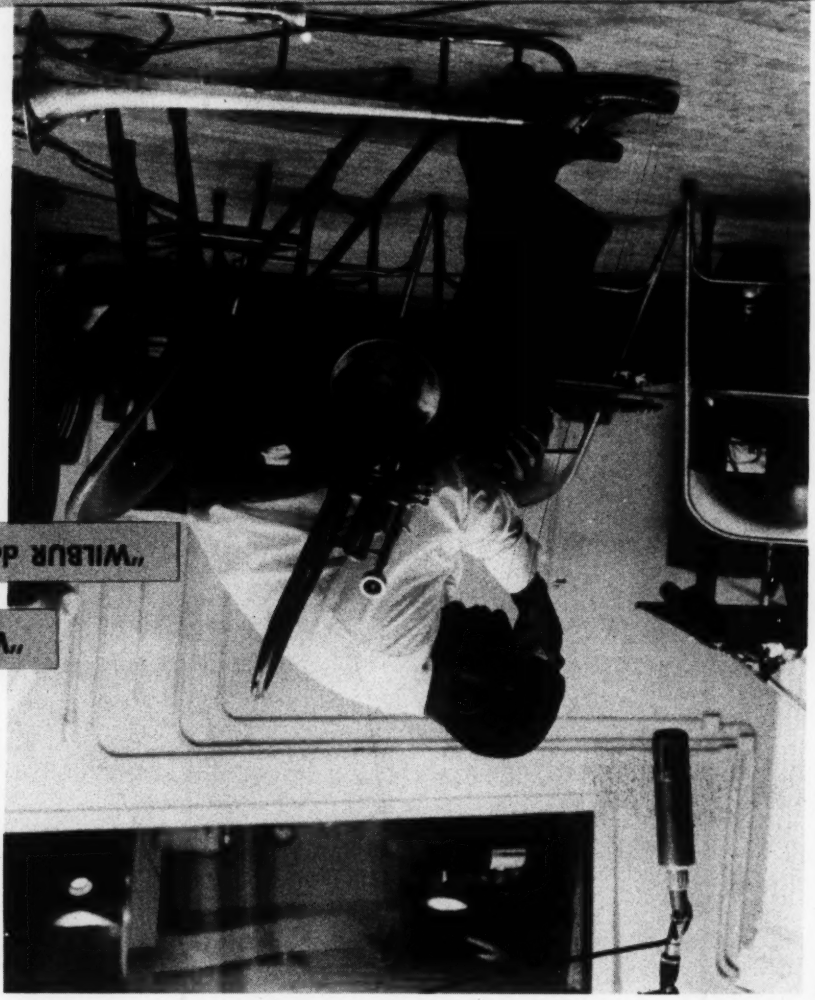

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"WILBUR de PARIS PLAYS COLE PORTER"

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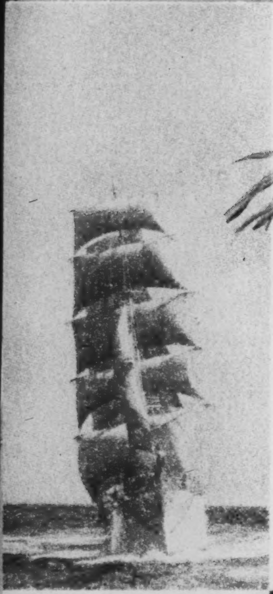
WILBUR de PARIS records exclusively for ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION
Available in France on Disques Versailles . . . in England on the London label

Heralding a Cinemiracle Symphony of delightful music from many shores.

An International Feast of Melodies and Dances of Distant Lands . . . Augmented by Pictorial Splendors Beyond Compare.



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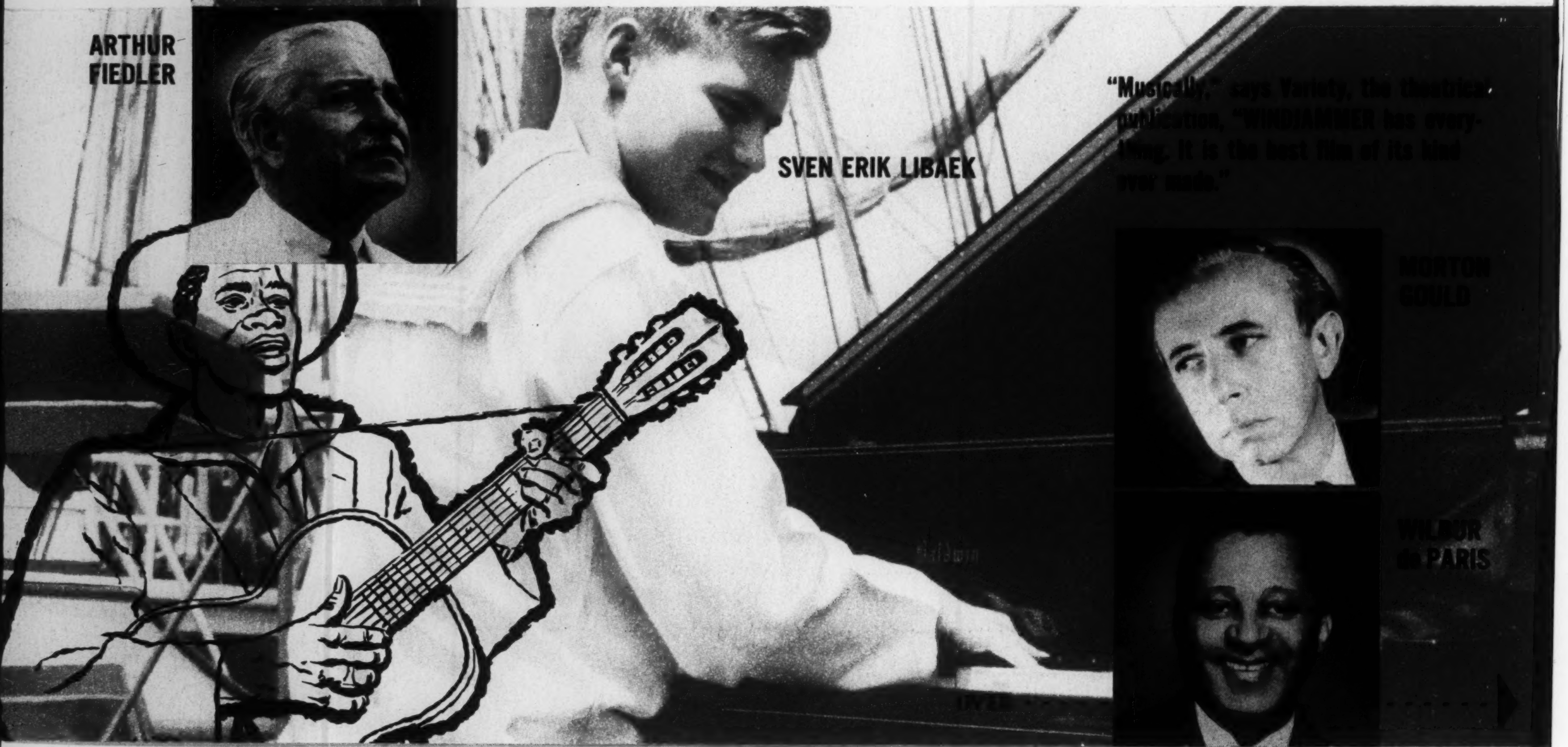
PABLO CASALS

REVEL IN RAPTUROUS RENDITIONS... Greig's Piano Concerto in A Minor... the BOSTON POPS ORCHESTRA, with Sven Erik Libaek, gifted young Norwegian pianist... ARTHUR FIEDLER, conducting. The magic bow of the world's greatest living 'cellist, PABLO CASALS, "sings" the hauntingly beautiful "SONG OF THE BIRDS," accompanied by a Schubert Trio.

THE "WINDJAMMER" SCORE... a new nautical suite by MORTON GOULD, America's Internationally renown composer... interpreted by the CINEMIRACLE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, directed by JACK SHAINDLIN. Contrasted by the WILBUR dePARIS Band's irresistible New Orleans jazz.

THESE ARE BUT A FEW... of the reasons to make reservations now ... for Louis deRochemont's "WINDJAMMER"... in the marvelous new CINEMIRACLE dimension... with the most life-like high fidelity sound ... and beautiful COLOR... ever!



"Musically," says Variety, the theatrical publication, "WINDJAMMER has everything. It is the best film of its kind ever made."

DUMONT ORCHESTRA BOOKING AGENCY
55 West 19th Street
New York 11, New York

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

~~September, 1958~~

It would seem that Wilbur de Paris has shattered the belief that necessary adjuncts to the "jazz festival" are (1) a glittering array of "name" performers; (2) a wordy, witty M.C.

The Wilbur de Paris New New Orleans Jazz group had two well received concerts in August; one an invitational return performance at the Shakespearean Jazz Festival in Stratford, Ontario, Canada; the other (also by invitation) the inaugural presentation of traditional jazz at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. This, along with their annual pilgrimage to The Music Barn at Lenox, Mass., where Wilbur de Paris is a member of the Board of Directors of the School of Jazz, a guest solo appearance by Wilbur with Doc Evans at Minneapolis in connection with the Minnesota Centennial celebration, several dates on various college campuses and necessary turndowns for other dates, due to the many activities which require their presence in New York, would seem to indicate that one good group is sufficient for the success of any single concert.

There have been a few rumbles of complaints regarding the comportment of musicians, as well as audiences, at some of these affairs. Here, too, the de Paris group remains one of the exceptions to the rule. First, every man in the group is in the 40 to 60 age group; second, they're seasoned troupers, having played with many top name road bands through the years; third, they all reflect the calm dignity and good taste of their leader, Wilbur de Paris.

In the instance of Chautauqua which, in its way, has been even more hidebound and inbred than Newport during the 85 years of its existence, this very first traditional jazz concert by Wilbur de Paris and his New New Orleans Jazz band received a completely unexpected and overwhelming ovation from between 8,000 and 12,000 people. Also, this was accomplished without any of the unfortunate incidents which attended the first Newport jazz festival.

At Stratford, a last minute matinee had to be arranged to take care of the overflow of requests for tickets to this second appearance of the de Paris group at the Shakespearean Jazz Festival. The de Paris group also inaugurated jazz concerts here, but had to miss last year's festival because of their tour through Africa.

Critics, as with any concert, veered from grudging praise of progressive proponents to almost lyrical praise from obvious neophytes and veteran reviewers alike.

The following is a quote from an Erie, Pa. newspaper prior to the engagement in Chautauqua. It was sent to us by the local Jazz Society, which attended the concert in a motor caravan and wants the group to appear in Erie at the first opportunity. . . ."There is nothing raucous or brash in the personality of Wilbur de Paris, who is coming to Chautauqua to entertain Friday evening, we're told . . . we expect there will be 'standing room only' for several feet outside the amphitheatre's protective roof, on all sides." This proved to be prophetic.

THE STRATFORD BEACON-HERALD, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1958 - "De Paris Band Has Warmest Welcome . . . A lot of people waited two years for the return visit to the Music Festival of Wilbur de Paris . . . judging by the applause . . . they weren't disappointed . . . combines all the best of the New Orleans school of jazz with enough of the modern style to keep it from being dubbed passe. " (Graham)

TORONTO GLOBE & MAIL, AUGUST 11, 1958 - ". . . an overwhelming favorite with Stratford audiences since it opened the first Shakespearean Jazz Festival two summers ago . . . the audience was as large and as enthusiastic as the traffic would bear, and by and large its approval was justified." (Scott)

OLEAN TIMES HERALD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1958 - "Jazz Invades Chautauqua; 8,000 Roar 'More' For Dixie Tunes - . . . For this tradition-shattering show . . . they couldn't have picked a better tradition-breaker . . . I would guess the congregation was maybe one-third young people . . . At the end of the two-hour concert, the audience rose in a three-minute standing ovation, shouting 'more, more'. That was proof enough for me they liked it." (Stinger)

DON'T MISS "WILBUR DE PARIS PLAYS COLE PORTER" (Atlantic) - JUST RELEASED

Wilcox, Robert W.

November 28, 1958

Mr. Robert W. Wilcox
Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture
  & Home Economics
317½ No. 8th Street
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Wilcox:

Thank you for your letter of November 18. I am indeed familiar with the discussion groups you speak of, and the fine work of the Foreign Policy Association. It was most kind of you to write to me about it.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF IDAHO

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

317½ No. 8th St.
Boise

November 18, 1958

6 [illegible] 58

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For a long time I have followed closely your programs dealing with news and international affairs on radio and TV. I feel that you are making a real effort to do an educational job that needs to be done.

For this reason it occurred to me I should call to your attention an educational program going on, particularly in the West, in the field of foreign affairs, which supplements to quite a degree the kind of thing you appear to be trying to do in the field of foreign affairs. It provides the opportunity for people to get together and discuss topics in the field of foreign affairs that are important to our nation. It is called the Decisions Discussion Program and is sponsored in various places by different organizations. In Oregon, for example, it is being sponsored by the Oregon State College, Agricultural Extension Service. It has had wide acceptance among rural people as well as city people and is making a real contribution. In Idaho the program is sponsored by the University of Idaho through the Agricultural Extension Service and in some areas is being operated by the Junior Chambers of Commerce. In Utah, I believe it is confined largely to the Salt Lake City area, under the sponsorship of the University of Utah. I am not familiar with how it is handled further East but it is my understanding there is less coverage than in the West.

It occurred to me that it might be of interest to you to have one of your staff look into this discussion series and see how it does supplement what you are trying to do. I perhaps should mention that it operates through small discussion groups, meeting in homes. This informal atmosphere is conducive to participation and that has proven quite valuable. I think that these discussion sessions are important in getting people to think about the material they may have read or have heard in such programs as yours. From this discussion between individuals, I believe there is a greater understanding and impact of such materials as yours than there would be otherwise.

The materials for these discussion sessions have been developed very ably by the Foreign Policy Association with headquarters in New York City. I believe the materials are very high quality and of course if they weren't of high quality, non partisan, non political nature, they could not be used by public educational institutions such as the University of Idaho and Oregon State College. It is a tribute to the leadership of Mr. Phillip Van Slyke of the Foreign Policy Association that the materials are of the caliber they are.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Wilcox

Robert W. Wilcox
Extension Economist

RWW:lg

Wilder, Winifred

Mrs. Winifred Wilder
161 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL
TOURS & CRUISES
PHONE 5-0521

A.T.P.C.

June 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear "Ed",

I was very happy to hear from you recently but I am sorry not to get to see you again. Perhaps some other year I can arrange to have you join us on a similar occasion. You may be interested to know that I have 60 college students signed up for next year to go with me to Spain. So it goes!

The TV tickets came from CBS and I was very pleased, indeed. I am keeping it as a surprise. We will enjoy them, I assure you. I do appreciate your securing them for us, Ed.

We are looking forward to a grand summer abroad.

With best wishes,

Winifred Wilder

Winifred Wilder

Wilder, Winifred

May 26, 1958

Dear Winifred:

Here are your 25 tickets to THE $64,000 QUESTION program for June 10th.

We hope you will use them and derive much pleasure out of the show.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Winifred Wilder
161 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

mcc

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Ticket Bureau

from: Edward R. Murrow

May 19, 1958

Please send me 25 tickets to any evening program on June 10th that you may have available.

The tickets are for Mrs. Winifred Wilder, 161 Outer Drive, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Her husband is the Director of the American Museum of Atomic Energy out there.

They are both conducting a tour to Europe this summer and their group consists of 25 people. The eve before they sail for Europe they would like to see a television program (June 10th).

I hope the above information will suffice. Please be in touch with us soon.

May 19, 1958

Dear Winifred:

Many thanks for your letter of May 8th. It was good to hear from you again and learn that you are engaged in such interesting activities.

I am sorry to say that Janet and I will not be able to dine with you and your group on the night of June 10th since we already have an engagement for that evening.

As for the tickets for a television show, it might be difficult for you to get anything for so large a group since the tickets for all the more interesting shows are snapped up many weeks or months in advance.

Our Ticket Office is trying to get 25 tickets for you for the evening of June 10th, but we will not have a confirmation of this until Monday, May 26.

Perhaps, in the meantime, you would like to write to the NBC Ticket Office to see what they have to offer. Their address is 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Winifred Wilder
161 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

mcc

Mrs. Winifred Wilder
161 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL
TOURS & CRUISES
PHONE 5-0521

May 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear "Ed",

Perhaps you know that we moved out here to Oak Ridge from Kansas City about four years ago when Charles became Director of the American Museum of Atomic Energy. We are loving it out here with all its many lakes and mountains etc.

I have gotten involved in "travel" and this year am conducting my sixth tour to Europe -- 25 in all, 15 college students and 10 adults. We are sailing out of New York on June 11th and the night before, the 10th, I am giving a get-acquainted dinner etc. I feel it is very important for them to realize their position as ambassadors to Europe from America.

I am wondering, Ed, if I could prevail upon you and Mrs. Murrow to be our guests at this dinner and let you instill in them the challenge of the role they will be playing this summer. Would you do it for an old friend? It would mean a great deal to me to have you.

Charles is going over with me this summer as well as my daughter, Barbara, who enters Oberlin College this next fall. Charles is anxious to see the Worlds Fair and will spend most of his time there.

I will send you the details about the dinner later if it develops that you and Mrs. Murrow can join us. We will be staying at the Hotel Taft for two days before sailing.

It would be a real pleasure to see you again, Ed. I do hope it will be convenient for you to join us.

With best wishes,

Winifred Cheney Wilder

Winifred Cheney Wilder

P.S. To whom do I write for tickets to an interesting live Television show that same evening for the crowd? ww

Wile, Fred, Jr.

October 28, 1958

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your good wishes at the start of SMALL WORLD. Things seem to be going well so far.

I seem to be pretty well tied to New York these days but I shall certainly hope to see you if I get out in your direction.

Very truly yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Fred Wile, Jr.
MGM-TV
Metro Goldwyn Mayer Studios
Culver City, California

MGM-TV A SERVICE OF LOEW'S INCORPORATED

METRO GOLDWYN MAYER STUDIOS
CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA
TEXAS 0-3311

Say thanks

Dear Ed —

all kinds of good wishes as you launch "Small World." If you ever get out this way, I'd love to see you.

Faithfully,

Fred Wile Jr

10/6/58

Willkie, Philip H.

Philip H. Willkie
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
RUSHVILLE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Rushville, Indiana

March 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find the front page of the OHIO STATE JOURNAL for Wednesday, March 18.

I thought you might be interested in reading it.

Sincerely,

Philip

Philip H. Willkie

PHW/ps

THE WEATHER

Columbus area:
Mostly fair, slightly warmer
Wednesday.
(Port Columbus Readings)
Max. 33 (1:30 p.m.). Min. 23 (5:30 a.m.)
JOURNAL TELEPHONE CA. 4-8151

·Ohio's "GOOD Morning" Newspaper

OHIO STATE JOURNAL

Established 1811

HOME FINAL

VOL. CXLIX. No. 53 COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1959 ★ ★ ★ ★ 7c per copy

'Modern' Educators Get Lumps From Willkie's Son

By EDGAR BARMANN

Philip Willkie, who admitted he "probably" has political aspirations, served notice in Columbus Tuesday that he isn't counting on any votes from those who favor progressive education. For in no uncertain terms, he told progressive educators to go stand in the corner.

Meeting the press in a Deshler Hilton Hotel room, the stocky son of the 1940 Republican presidential candidate assailed a system in which "students get credit for tap dancing, driver's training, marriage and cooking." He added:

"There's a college in California which gives a course in barbecuing and party planning, and there's one in Texas which teaches its students supervised rest."

★ ★ ★

INSTEAD OF THESE "unnecessary" subjects, Willkie said, high schools should once again compel students to take basic courses, including geometry and algebra, crack down on discipline, give more homework, and toss out the student at 15 when he is "a nuisance, or won't work."

"The more homework," he remarked, "the less time students would have to become delinquents."

★ ★ ★

THE 39-YEAR-old Rushville, Ind., attorney, who was not old enough to vote for his father, Wendell Willkie, said the current "how-to-do" emphasis is wrong, remedial reading would be unnecessary if youngsters were taught to read in the first and second grades, third graders should be taught a foreign language, and education aimed only at children with high IQ's was misdirected.

"Everyone is talking about teaching only the bright children, and letting the dumb ones weave baskets and learn how to get married. Who can tell who is bright at 12 years old?

"The American dream," he continued, "is based on hard work. I'm in favor of educating the American. I think we need educated plumbers, farmers and bus drivers."

★ ★ ★

THE IMPORTANCE of a basic education, he said is stressed by the fact that "American education, more than anything else, is the key to production." The United States, he added, needs to continue to outproduce the world in order to remain at peace with Russia.

He said he did not think this country will get into a shooting war at this time, but if Russia "beats us in production, then we're in trouble. Anything can happen."

★ ★ ★

WILLKIE, HERE to speak to the Glenmont School PTA, declined to elaborate on his probable re-entry into politics, and ducked a question on whether it would be on a state or national level. He his served six years in the Indiana Legislature.

He was much more talkative on the subject of his father, who 15 years after his death, is still the main topic of conversation when young Willkie is introduced to a stranger. Asked if he had grown tired of the ever-recurring subject, Willkie declared:

"No, not at all. I'm very glad they remember him."

—Journal Photo

FOE OF FRILLS—Philip Willkie (left) chats with Municipal Court Judge Alan Schwarzwalder on the subject of educational frills—which he opposes strongly. The son of the 1940 GOP presidential candidate came to Columbus Tuesday to address a PTA meeting.

House to Vote Today on SUB

By HOWARD THOMPSON

The Senate-approved bill to permit simultaneous payments of supplemental unemployment benefits and state jobless pay in Ohio is expected to clear its last hurdle in the Ohio House of Representatives Wednesday, but minus provisions to make it effective immediately.

Only "two or three" of the majority Democrats voiced any objections to the bill in a party caucus Tuesday, it was learned, but practically all agreed an emergency clause on the bill "is in trouble."

This clause, stricken out when it failed to get approval in the Senate, was re-inserted in House committee. It would permit immediate payments after approval of the act by the governor. Without it, payments must wait 90 days.

THE CLAUSE will require 93 votes in the House. The Democrats have only 77 members and they don't expect to pick up 16 for the clause from among the 61 Republicans. As a 90-day bill, only 70 votes are needed.

The Democrats also decided in caucus to vote down any attempts to amend the measure so that it can be sent to Governor DiSalle immediately.

Meanwhile, the Senate passed and sent to the House three minor bills. The House had no bills on its calender.

THE HOUSE Health Committee received a sub-committee's recommendation to include in a bill to require children entering school to have polio shots requirements for immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. The rec-

LEGISLATURE

(Cont'd on Page 2, Col. 6)

today's chuckle

The two women were discussing a third. Said one, "Well, you have to admit she's awfully kind to her inferiors."

After a pause, the other retorted, "But where does she find them?"

IT HAS BEEN 'RATHER UNUSUAL'

This Worst Winter? You Forget—

PEOPLE WHO continually complain about this winter being the worst in years are either thin-skinned, awfully young, or terribly forgetful.

So indicated Howard Kenny, chief meteorologist at the Columbus Weather Bureau, who would go only so far Tuesday as to say that the winter season has been "rather unusual."

But in many other years, noted Kenny as he thumbed through the bureau's 80-years of records, the snow has been much deeper and the temperature much lower.

★ ★ ★

IN FACT, such a bleak picture did Kenny paint of the miserable weather in other years, he left the impression all those people who went to Florida this winter spent their money foolishly.

The talk about giving this territory to the Eskimos originated shortly after last Nov. 26, when the season's first snowfall arrived and stayed on the ground 26 consecutive days.

This sudden change from fall to winter, the long siege of snow, and the preceding "mild" winters in recent years, must have combined, Kenny said, to give people the mistaken impression that the weather rarely has been worse.

COUNTING TUESDAY, he said, the city has had 59 days of snow. But on 47 of those days, the snowfall was too light to measure. And the 12 other days, delivered a total of 26 inches of snow.

How does this compare with past years? It doesn't, said Kenny, observing that the snowfall is only four inches above the 80-year average. And to contrast it with other winters is like comparing May and November.

★ ★ ★

FOR EXAMPLE, the 1950-1951 winter produced 33 inches, including the foot-deep snow which forced Michigan and Ohio State to organize search parties to hunt for each other's goal lines.

There was also 1917-1918 (44 inches), and the snow-

WEATHER

(Cont'd on Page 17, Col. 2)

THE WEATHER

Columbus Weather Bureau forecast: Mostly fair and slightly warmer Wednesday, 18 to 38 degrees. Thursday, cloudy with rain or snow, 26 to 40. The high Tuesday was 33 at 1:30 p.m., the low 23 at 5:30 a.m.

NO RED'LL BE 'MICKEY' ON MARCH 17

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17 — (AP) — The name of Soviet Deputy Premier Anasta I. Mikoyan was brought up today at a Senate hearing on Lewis L. Strauss' nomination, to be secretary of commerce.

Sen. Warren B. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said he wasn't sure how to pronounce Mikoyan's name. Strauss said he wasn't either.

"All right, then, we'll just call him Mickey," said Magnuson.

"Not today, you don't," interjected Sen. John O. Pastore (D-RI), conscious of the St. Patrick's Day green all about.

Vanguard III Planned As 3 Satellites

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17—(AP)—Plans to launch a Vanguard three-in-one satellite—first of its kind—were announced today at a celebration of the first anniversary of Vanguard I.

Dr. John P. Hagen, director of Project Vanguard, said the launching of Vanguard III would take place at Cape Canaveral, Fla., fairly soon.

HE SAID IT was designed to provide, in effect, three separate satellites:

◆ The empty case of the third stage rocket of the launching vehicle. This will be a metal tube weighing about 52 pounds.

◆ A plastic sphere 13 inches in diameter, with an arm extending out about two feet. The end of the arm will contain a magnetometer, to measure the earth's magnetic fields. It is set out on the end so that it will not be disturbed by the metal parts inside the sphere. This satellite will weigh about 22 pounds.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17 — (AP) — The Discoverer satellite apparently has dropped out of its polar orbit, the Defense Department announced today after tracking stations stopped getting radio signals from it. It was launched Feb. 28.

◆ An expandable balloon 30 inches in diameter, weighing 1½ to 2 pounds.

THIS IS THE WAY scientists hope it will work:

The balloon will be folded into a small tray at the base of the plastic sphere. When the three-stage launching vehicle's nose separates from the final-stage rocket, a gas cartridge will inflate the balloon.

Because of its large area and light weight, the bigger sphere will slow much more rapidly than the other parts of Vanguard III and thus will provide more precise measurement of drag or friction in space.

Hagen said an effort would be made to place the triple-gauged satellite in an eccentric orbit so that repeated measurements would be taken close to earth and far out from the earth.

VANGUARD I, launched last March 17, and Vanguard II, launched Feb. 17, have fairly stable orbits ranging between the altitudes of 335 and 2435 miles.

Both radio transmitters aboard Vanguard II have been silenced by battery power failure, but the Vanguard I radio, powered by solar cells, is still operating after a full year's performance — the first time any satellite has accomplished this.

Hagen said the Vanguard I long-lived transmitter, while useful for tracking and other purposes, is not an unmixed blessing.

"There is no way to turn it off, and it is beginning to interfere with other satellite transmission plans," he told a news conference.

Ready for Summit Talks

Report U.S. Offers New German Plan

To Be Taken Up at Mac, Ike Meeting

LONDON, MARCH 17 — (AP) — Western diplomats said tonight the United States has drawn the outlines of a peace treaty with Germany for possible negotiation at a summit meeting.

Its submission to the Russians depends on approval by Britain France and West Germany.

OTTAWA, MARCH 17—(AP)—Canada's Foreign Secretary Sidney Smith, 62, died today on the eve of British-Canadian talks on the cold war and the Berlin crisis.

THE DOCUMENT almost certainly will be considered at President Eisenhower's coming talks with British Prime Minister Macmillan beginning in Washington Friday, and also at a later meeting of the U.S., British, French and West German foreign ministers, diplomats said.

Informants reported that the Americans thus far have deliberately omitted from their draft the key question of how East and West Germany should be reunified — whether through some sort of confederation, as Russia proposes, or through a central government, as the Allies have favored.

U.S. experts apparently have been attentive to the idea of creating some sort of confederation machinery that might be acceptable as a means of unifying East and West Germany.

OTHER FEATURES of the U.S. treaty outline, as reported by the informants:

◆ A phased withdrawal of Russian and Western garrisons after the peace settlement.

◆ A gradual reduction of the East and West German armed forces to agreed levels.

◆ A temporary German withdrawal from existing defensive alliances provided that eventually the sovereign reunified German state would have the right to choose its military partners.

MEANWHILE Western diplomats agreed that President Eisenhower has taken a big step toward achieving Allied unity in the approaching Berlin showdown with Russia.

They said his speech last night, indorsing a summertime summit conference if developments justify it, will ease the way for this week's talks with Macmillan.

In fact, these diplomats said, it has virtually assured the success of Macmillan's mission.

EISENHOWER'S radio-television address to the nation apparently was a hit at home and abroad, drawing only a weak kind of sour note from the Kremlin.

The White House said favorable telegrams are pouring in from around the country as an aftermath of Eisenhower's talk.

AIR FORCE GEAR—Capt. John E. May, who arrived for duty at Lockbourne Air Force Base several flights ahead of his household furnishings, collects some kitchen essentials from two Air Force wives who help out on a "good neighbor" program. They are Mrs. Jane Nelson (left) and Mrs. Eileen Pfaff.—Journal Photo.

Women Give Answers To Lockbourne Needy

By JAMES SPECKMAN

Occasionally, a coffee pot and a frying pan are as essential to national defense as a bomber.

Take, for example, the plight of Capt. John E. May of Baltimore, Md., who arrived recently at Lockbourne Air Force Base.

His household furnishings, kitchen utensils and dishes, were behind him in shipment. He was lucky in obtaining quarters on the base, but there wasn't even a percolator.

★ ★ ★

BUT LOCKBOURNE'S "womenpower" came to his aid, just as it has for scores of other officers and airmen whose furnishings have been days, sometimes weeks, in "catching up."

The "good neighbor" policy made it possible for him to borrow some of the housekeeping necessities for his family — wife and son.

Such was the peace of mind in beginning a new assignment.

★ ★ ★

SOME 200 Lockbourne women give of their services without pay to the family services program which relieves commanders of personal family problems. The program, adopted initially by the Strategic Air Command, now is accepted throughout the Air Force.

Its fifth anniversary is in April.

These wives of officers and airmen, working side by side and alternating top position every six months, represent a wealth of information on conditions to be encountered wherever an Air Force man is stationed.

★ ★ ★

THEY KNOW THE conditions — they've been there.

Mrs. Eileen Pfaff, member of the information and referral committee of the Family Service Center, can testify on Spain, where electrical power is 220 volts. Her husband is a master sergeant.

Mrs. Jane Nelson, new coordinator for the program, wife of a major, added that advice for persons going to some climates could be, "Don't take overstuffed furniture."

Mrs. Nelson, who follows Mrs. Helen Albanese, wife of a technical sergeant, said the services provided by the wives provide the helping hand often required for the welfare and security of families of military personnel.

★ ★ ★

LOCKBOURNE WIVES do not claim to be experts in all phases of Air Force

LOCKBOURNE

(Cont'd. on Page 2, Col. 5)

POWER FIRM STRIKE TALKS BROKEN OFF

Negotiations in the 17-day-old Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co. strike remained in stalemate status Tuesday night as contract talks were recessed again.

Federal Mediator H. J. Montoney, who met with the C&SOE and the striking International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for five and a half hours, said there was no point in carrying the discussions further.

THE VETERAN mediator said he expects to schedule renewed talks later in the week.

Lack of progress in the session in the Fort Hayes Hotel brought declarations of "bitter disappointment" from union spokesmen.

William Hamler, business manager of IBEW Local 1466, said, "They (C&SOE officials) wasted not only our time, but their own."

The union is seeking a five per cent general wage increase, plus hourly increases for linemen. The company, now operating its 23-county power network with supervisory personnel, has offered a 4.5 per cent wage increase to all employes.

Wedding Party Crash Toll 16

ANAPOLIS, BRAZIL, MARCH 17 — (AP) — A truck carrying a wedding party of more than 50 persons crashed into another truck here today. Police said 16 were killed and 36 injured. The bride and groom escaped unhurt.

BULLETINS

Gen. Howe Stricken

DAYTON, OHIO, MARCH 17 — (AP) — Brig. Gen. John D. Howe, 52, commander of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, was reported in serious condition at the base hospital tonight following a heart attack.

★ ★ ★

Mac on Way

LONDON, MARCH 18—(AP) — Prime Minister Macmillan left early today aboard a British jet airliner for talks in Ottawa and Washington.

Yule Vacation Length Up for Teacher Vote

It's a long time from March to December, but, as spring nears, Columbus school teachers must decide by Thursday whether they want a Christmas vacation of 11 days or two weeks.

For the first time, they have been given opportunity to vote on a school calendar. That for 1959-60 presents quite a problem.

BRIEFLY, a longer Yule holiday means more days in school in June, 1960.

Superintendent H. H. Eibling said some teachers have requested consideration of a longer Christmas holiday. It was two weeks last year and in 1957 and 1956, just because the calender of the year placed Christmas Day and Labor Day "in the right place" to meet school board policy.

But, in following the formula this year, the holiday would be 11 days.

TWO PLANS are before the teachers. As each school faculty votes, the balloting will be reported to Eibling, who will recommend the plan favored by the majority.

Plan A has a Christmas intermission from the close of school Wednesday, Dec. 23 to Monday, Jan. 4, 1960. Schools would close for the summer on June 10, 1960.

Plan B has a 16-day intermission—Friday, Dec. 18 to Monday, Jan. 4, with a summer closing date of June 15, 1960. In either plan, there are 183 school days.

The News Inside

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Ohioans may start paying increased taxes asked by DiSalle in May instead of July ....Page 5
Columbus School Board lets contracts for new Windsor, Georgian Heights schools ......Page 6
Dodger brass likes Howard ....Page 11
Cooper: Jets' squad 'best' ....Page 11

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Willkie, Wendell

January 15, 1959

Dear Mrs. Willkie:

Thank you so very much for your warm good wishes which are heartily reciprocated by Janet and myself.

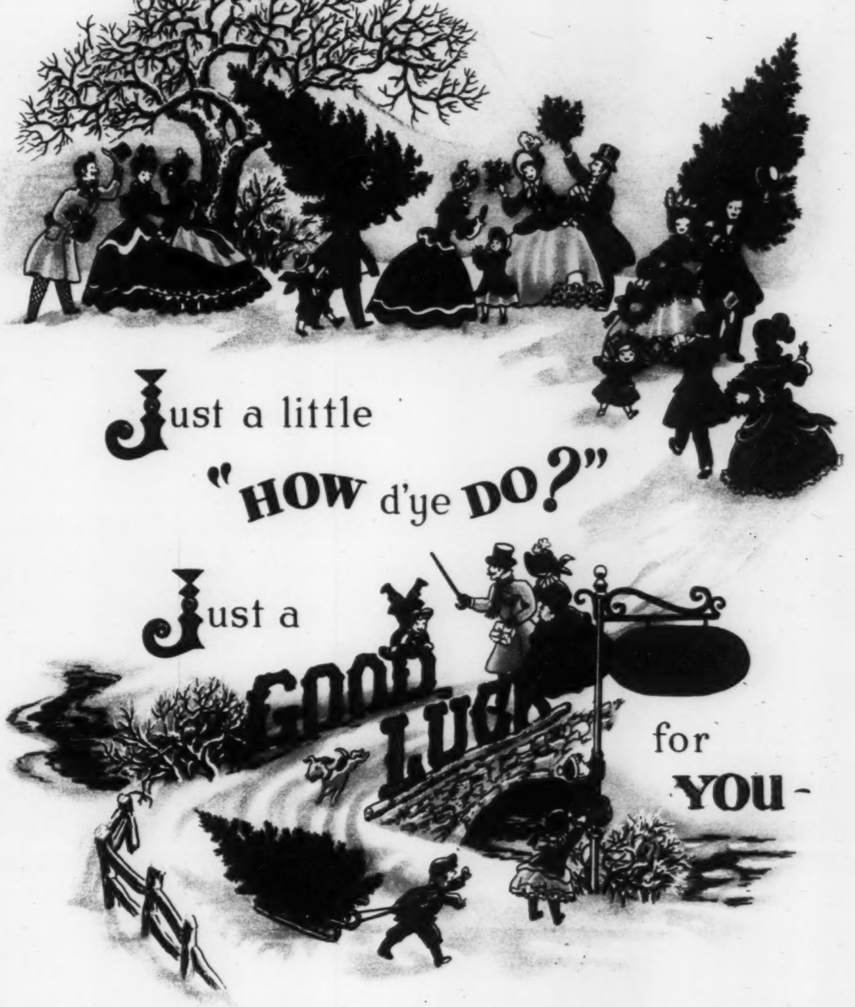
I am delighted to hear that you enjoy SMALL WORLD, and I certainly hope that as the weeks go by, it will give you increasing pleasure.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Wendell Willkie
20 East 76 Street
New York, New York

mcc


Just a little
"HOW d'ye DO?"
Just a
GOOD
LUCK
for
YOU-

Just a friendly little line
Just because it's

CHRISTMASTIME

and I want to tell you Ed Murrow, how very exciting your "Small World" was today — and what a contribution I feel you are making f

such a progr
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illuminating

us. 'My best m
wonderful He
to you and you
lovely and de

Ed

Dec 14th

by having

gram — and

essed it — very

g for all of

wishes for a

New Year

your very

dear "Mrs M"!

Edith Willkie

CARIBBEAN NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL THERAPY RESEARCH CENTER
ISLE OF PINES, CUBA.

DR. JUAN AMON-WILKINS
DIRECTOR.

c/o 318 So. Dixie
West Palm Bech, Fla.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS. Network
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am on my way to New York City, and hope that I might be able to see you for even a brief few minuets.

I have written to you through the many years on the Isle of Pines. During the war years we listened to your daily newscasts, and I still try to listen every evening wherever I might be.

I should like to give you some first hand information on the Cuban situation. So many newscasters give only their analized viewpoints, which are not always true to facts. I have noticed that you have given no personal comments in your newscasts, unless I missed them.

When I arrive in New York City during the next week, I shall try to obtain an appointment with you, I know that I shaould be greatly honored to meet you, as we hold you greatly in our personal esteem, as the fairest and greatest of the American newscommentators.

With every personal good wish to you, I am

very sincerely yours,

Juan Amon-Wilkins, M.D.

Wilkinson, Charlotte

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
NEW YORK CITY BRANCH, INC.
111 EAST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Telephone MUrray Hill 4-6068

January 10, 1959

Dear Miss Hogg,

Thanks for your helpfulness. I enclose a release on the Forum. Could Mr. Murrow announce it. I thought that he might be especially interested because of Mrs. Murrow's interest in Reid Hall in Paris — Its the biggest thing we've ever done —

Sincerely and thanks,
Charlotte Wilkinson

ELEVENTH ANNUAL UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S FORUM
sponsored by the
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN,
New York City Branch, Inc.,

111 East 37th Street,
New York 16, N.Y.
Telephone:
MU 4-6068

Dr. Margaret M. Bryant
President
Dr. Rosamond Root,
Executive Sec.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK -- Dr. Richard Glenn Getell, President of Mount Holyoke College, Miss Cheryl Crawford, Theatrical producer, Dr. James J. Rorimer, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Dr. Wallace Kirkman Harrison, architect of Rockefeller Center and the United Nations Building, will analyze "The Arts in a Science Directed World" at the eleventh annual UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S FORUM (forum The Barnard Forum) on Saturday, February 14th, 1959, at 12:45 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The Forum is sponsored by the American Association of University Women, New York City Branch, in co-operation with the metropolitan alumnae groups of 47 colleges and universities. The problems faced by those in all artistic fields in a climate of public opinion which has become increasingly science-directed and science-conscious will be explored. Dr. Margaret M. Bryant, President of the New York City Branch, A.A.U.W., will preside; Dr. Millicent Carey McIntosh, President of Barnard College, will conduct the question period. The Forum is open to the public.

Dr. Getell will discuss "The Science Directed World as Background for the Arts." The new President of Mount Holyoke College is an economist who has a wide view of the impact of science on contemporary events. He holds B.A. and LL.D. degrees from Amherst College and a Ph.D. from the University of California. His career has included positions in the U.S. Government, a professorship at Yale University, and top posts on Fortune and Time Magazine. He served in the U.S. Air Force during the war.

Miss Cheryl Crawford will speak on "The Theater Today: Renascence or Decline?" Miss Crawford, a cum laude graduate of Smith College, has produced plays, from Shakespeare to musical comedies, since her college days. Early associated with the Theater Guild, later a founder and director of The Group Theater, in recent years she has produced independently.

Dr. Rorimer will speak on "Museums in Our Day: New Directions and Technical Advances." A graduate of Harvard University, H.L.D. Western Reserve University, LL.D. Union College, L.H.D. Columbia University, and D.F.A. Hamilton College, Dr. Rorimer has made his career at the Metropolitan Museum, of which he is now director, including The Cloisters, which he directed from 1949-55. He served with the Seventh U.S. Army as chief for monuments, fine arts and archives, Western Military District, and holds the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre. He is the author of many books and articles, among them "Mediaeval Monuments at the Cloisters-- as They Were and as They Are." and "Survival: the Salvage and Protection of Art in War."

"Architecture in our Day: The Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts and Its Promise for the Future," is the topic of Dr. Wallace Kirkman Harrison, the Lincoln Center's architect. The holder of honorary doctor's degrees from Dartmouth College, Hollins, Oberlin and The New School for Social Research, Mr. Harrison is recognized as one of the leaders of contemporary American architecture. Certainly he has had more practical influence on building construction in New York City than any other architect of our day. He is a former director of the U.S. Office of Inter-American Affairs, and has been closely connected with Governor Nelson Rockefeller for many years.

Metropolitan alumnae groups of the following colleges and universities are co-sponsoring the Forum: Agnes Scott College, Barnard College, Bennington College, Bryn Mawr College, Cedar Crest College, Chatham College, College of Mount Saint Vincent, College of New Rochelle, College of Saint Elizabeth, College of Saint Rose, Douglass College, Elmira College, Fordham University, Good Counsel College, Goucher College, Hollins College, Hood College, Hunter College, Keuka College, Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, Mary Baldwin College, Mary Washington College, Marymount College (Manhattan), Marymount College (Tarrytown), Mills College (California), Mills College of Education, Mount Holyoke College, Pace College, Pembroke College, Radcliffe College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Russell Sage College, Saint John's University, Saint Joseph's College for Women, Sarah Lawrence College, Simmons College, Skidmore College, Smith College, Sweet Briar College, Texas Woman's University, Trinity College (Washington), Wells College, Wesleyan College (Georgia), Wheaton College, William Smith College, Wilson College, and Winthrop College.

The Forum will begin with a luncheon at 12:45 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom. The program will start at 2:00 p.m. Tickets for the luncheon and program are $6.00; for the program alone, $2.00. Reservations may be obtained by writing to the University Women's Forum, 111 East 37th Street, New York 16, N.Y., or by calling MUrray Hill 4-6068.

January 1, 1959

Will, Eliz D.

April 22, 1958

Dear Mrs. Will:

I have your letter of March 11th.

I suggest you write to various television producers and send them a copy of your script. Perhaps they might be able to help you.

I am sorry to say that the pressure of my own broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking an interest in other programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Will
Pamplin, Virginia

mcc

Pamplin,Virginia,
Route 2.
March ~~8~~ 11,1958.

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
Pawling,N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:-

I have a story I should like to get on television,and I am taking the privilege of writing you because something tells me you can put it there.

The proceeds I ~~have~~ shall donated to help establish a non-profit home for the aged and chronically ill,which is a pressing need in this area.The site has been given and also much equipment.The building is our problem now.

Just what has brought about the scarcity of three generation homes I am unable to explain,but statistics show conditions have changed and area homes seem to be the only solution to the problem.The dilemma in which I have of late found many aged and chronically ill people (some living alone and unable to obtain help) has given me impetus to exert every effort to help make possible a home for those who fall in that category.

The story which I should like to get on television is true with the exception of a few sprinkles of fiction.The two old ladies,of whom I have written, attended boarding school together,lived within a distance of six miles,but for a period of more than fifty years never saw each other. I heard about it and took one to see the other.The meeting was dramatic and I treasure the part I played in making it possible.They never saw each other again.Both have now passed on.

I have described life of that era,the old houses in which they lived (built on original land grants from the crown of England),the county poor house,the broken romance of one,the unsuccessful elopement,the phantom carriage and carriage house,and many interesting things about the two families.(I knew both from my early childhood). The house "Echo Woods" where we visited is still standing but in complete ruins.

Several years ago I dropped anchor here on our old farm to rest,as I thought,but never in my life have I been so busy with civic work,sick calls,etc. Each day has also echoed memories and I am joyfully recording them. I chose this particular story because it is about oldsters and the one time County Home,usually referred to as the "Po House".

I know that you are an extremely busy man,but if you have a spare moment, please help me find a sponsor for this story. I will appreciate your effort and kindness more than you could possibly imagine.

To assure you I am not a "pretender",I should like you to know I am a registered nurse (graduate Garfield Memorial Hospital,D.C.1916),Veteran World War I,Past Commander Jane A.Delano Post No.6,D.C. retired Public School Nurse, D.C.,and I might add,I represented the Red Cross Nursing Service at the dedication of the Unknown Soldier's Monument at Arlington Cemetery,Nov.11,1921.

In closing I wish to thank you for this somewhat "Person to Person" chat about the needs of our aged and chronically ill citizens.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth D. Will

Mrs.Elizabeth D.Will,RN.

P.S.
I shall be happy to send you the manuscript for appraisal should you care to have it -

Willey, Geo.

June 23, 1959

Dear Mr. Willey:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of June 5th.

I still do not know whether it will be possible for me to take advantage of your kind invitation to visit your Institute this summer, but will certainly let you know as soon as my plans become more definite.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George A. Willey
Director
Stanford University
Stanford, California

mc

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND DRAMA
Memorial Hall

June 5, 1959

V.C.(

Will let him know

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was pleasant making your acquaintance earlier this week, and I am greatly encouraged by the possibility of your visiting our Institute during the coming summer. The enclosed bulletin describes the character of our program; you may note that particular emphasis is given to the contribution made by the guest speakers who address the students each week. The students themselves always cite this feature as the most valuable part of their study.

We fully appreciate the many demands upon your time and hesitate to add to these. If, however, your western trip makes a detour possible, our Institute will have realized a goal of long standing. In any event, we look forward to a closer association next year.

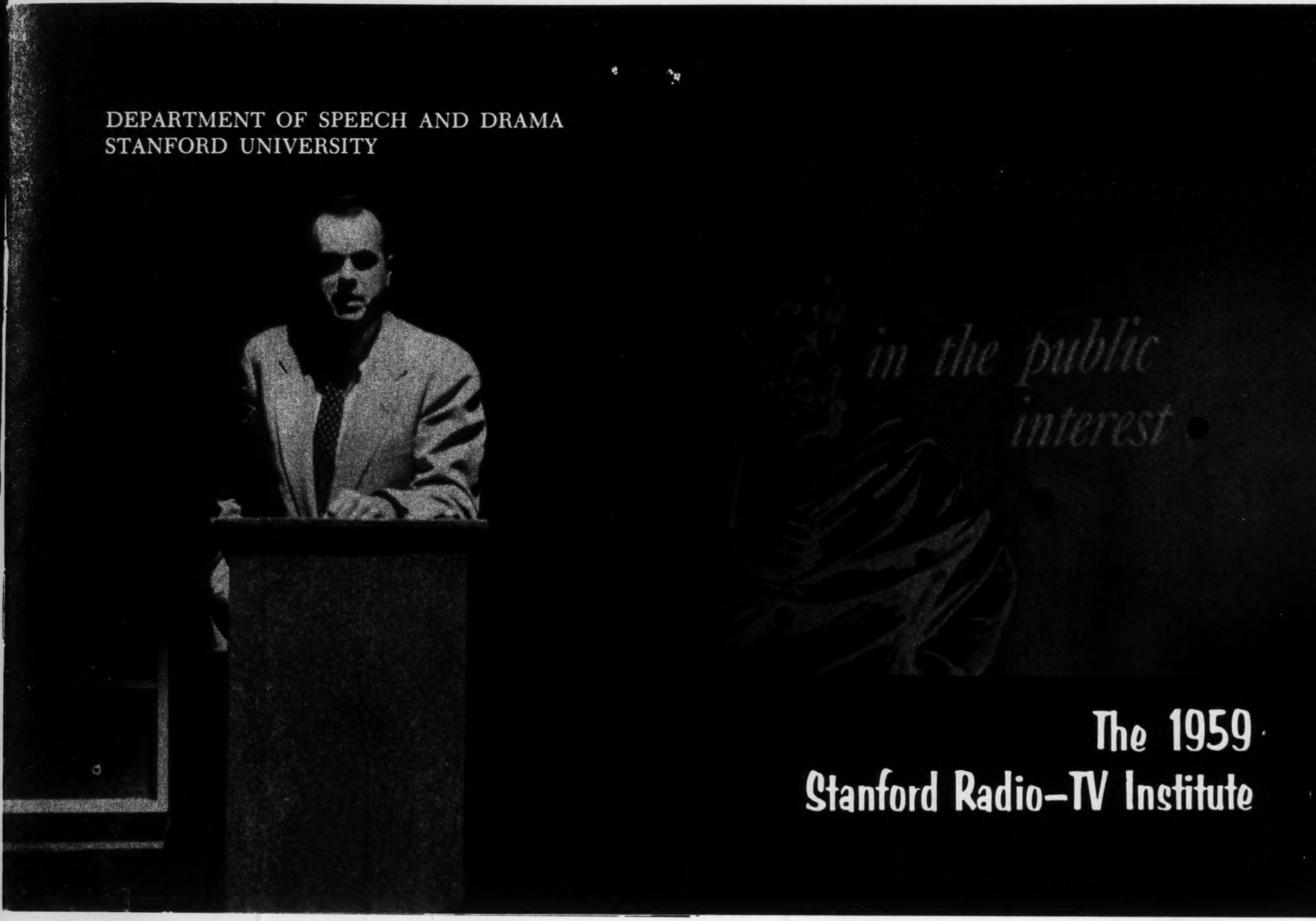
Sincerely yours,

George A. Willey

George A. Willey
Director, Radio-TV
Institute

GAW:cms
Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND DRAMA
STANFORD UNIVERSITY


in the public interest

The 1959
Stanford Radio–TV Institute

THE 17th STANFORD RADIO-TELEVISION INSTITUTE

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND DRAMA

In cooperation with

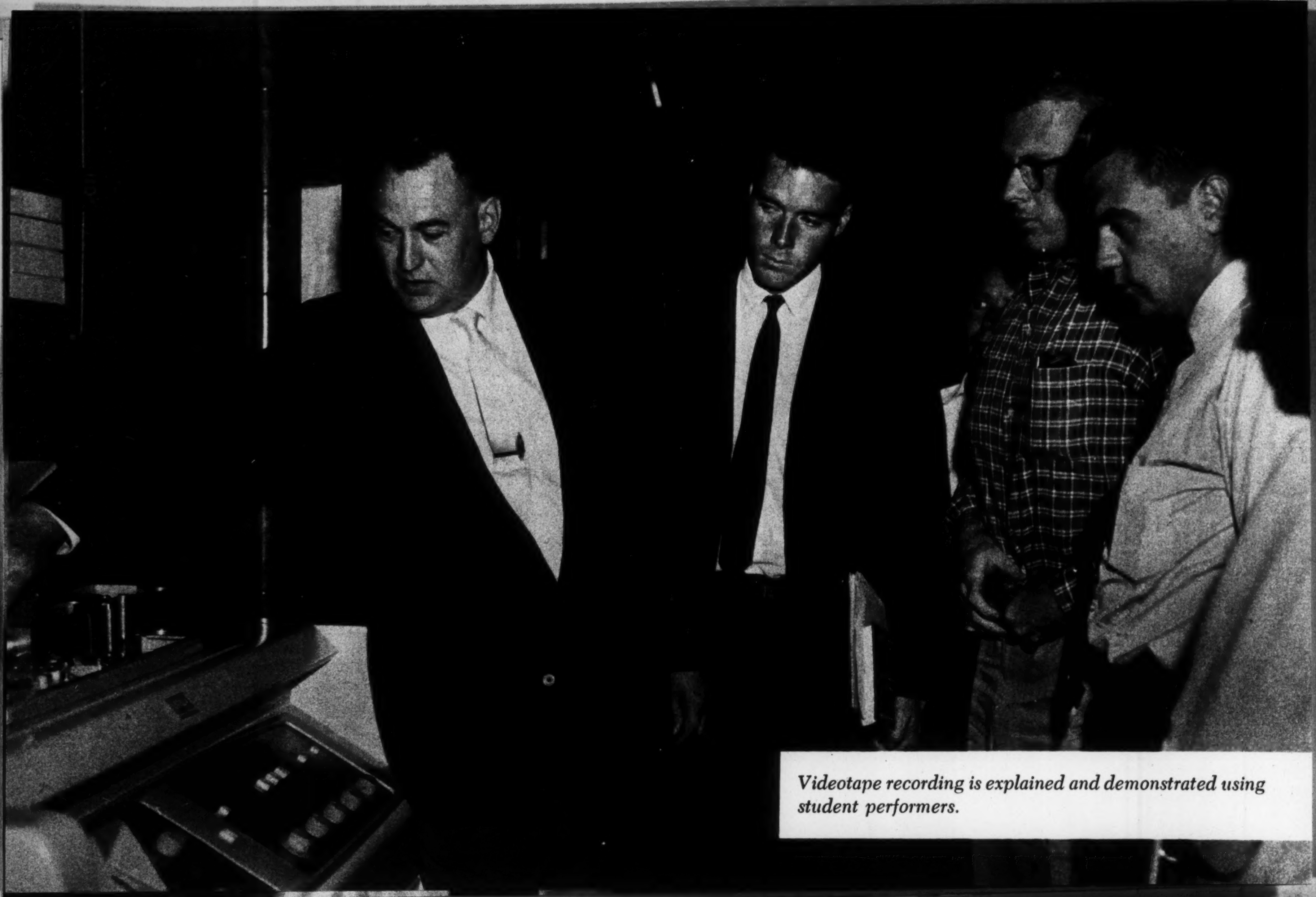
Television Station KPIX
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Radio Station KNBC
National Broadcasting Company, San Francisco

KQED
Bay Area Educational Television Station

June 22–August 15, 1959

8 Weeks



Videotape recording is explained and demonstrated using student performers.

The Stanford Radio-Television Institute is one of the oldest programs of its kind in the United States. Its success rests on the high caliber of the students accepted. Some are people in the industry or related fields who work daily in radio and television and need to know more about these media. Some are teachers and school administrators, or people engaged in public service work who see opportunity ahead for those who have knowledge in radio and television. Others are college students in their junior or senior year who want orientation in fields of mass communication where they may find their lifework. Still others are graduate students who want to do advanced study or want to begin the Stanford University Master's Degree Program in Radio and Television.

Ultimately all learning is an individual process, and this is exemplified in the Institute where the interested, qualified, hard-working student can achieve up to his own capacity. The Institute offers an opportunity to think, imagine, and to work creatively in many ways. Part of the opportunity is, of course, in the classes. The radio work is presented in cooperation with KNBC, San Francisco, owned and operated by the National Broadcasting Company; the television work with both KPIX, a Westinghouse station, the Columbia Broadcasting System affiliate in San Francisco, and KQED, the Bay Area educational television station. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the classes meet in the radio and television studios in San Francisco; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the classes are held on the Stanford campus. The classes are taught by radio and television station personnel and by the regular Stanford faculty.

The result of the Institute for the student will be an exciting, work-filled eight weeks. He should grow in insight, broaden his understanding, and make the beginnings of a background in radio and television. While in no sense does the Institute exist as an employment agency, the faculty is glad to help and advise.

ENROLLMENT

ADMISSION

Admission to the Institute is made by application. Anyone who has completed two years of college or its equivalent may apply. Since the Institute is limited to fifty students, selection will be made by the Committee on Admissions on the following bases: social and intellectual maturity, active interest in professional or educational radio and television, and the probable value of the Institute work to the student.

ACADEMIC CREDIT

A student may enroll in the Institute in one of three ways:

(1) As a fully matriculated student at Stanford University. In which case the student must either be enrolled at Stanford at the time, or he must make regular application through the Admissions Office of the University and submit to that office regular University application forms, recommendations, and credentials, before June 1, 1959.

(2) As a non-matriculated student. In which case admission to Stanford is for the summer quarter only. The Registrar's Office will supply these students with an official transcript of work taken.

(3) As a non-credit student. The Registrar's Office will retain no formal record of the work completed by students registered on this basis. The usual Institute certificate will be provided for those who complete the course.

TUITION AND FEES

For matriculated students: regular quarter tuition of $335; for non-matriculated students: regular quarter tuition of $335; for non-credit students: $230 including library and health fees. Veterans may take the Institute under the G.I. Bill.

AUDITING

Auditing is not permitted in Institute courses.

LIVING QUARTERS

Housing in regular University residences can be provided for those who apply to the Stanford University Housing Office, Stanford, California.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Four one-hundred-dollar KPIX-Westinghouse scholarships will be awarded to students who are actually enrolled in the Institute whose work is of outstanding nature. The awards will be based on scholarship, the need for assistance, and the possible future contribution of the student to radio or television.

KNBC will give an award of fifty dollars to the most outstanding radio student of the Institute at graduation. KNBC has made this award each year since the Institute began.

Some financial aid to students is provided by the University. Applications should be made to the Director of Financial Aids, Stanford University.

WAC Major Lane Carlson receives the 1958 KNBC Award for student achievement in radio classes.

COURSES

R200: *Broadcasting and Telecasting in the United States.* A survey lecture course on the nature and social responsibilities of the media, the structure of the industry, problems of regulation, management, educational and commercial interests, and the general pattern of radio and television broadcasting. Guest speakers from the industry and related fields. Required of all students.
3 units (Willey and guest lecturers)

R201: *Non-Commercial Telecasting.* A course taught in the studios of KQED for advanced students who wish to learn the philosophy, the origination, the planning, the coordination and finally the production of non-commercial television programs. Limited to twenty students.
2 units (Day, Rice and KQED staff)

R202: *Radio Broadcasting Laboratory.* Direct applications of all radio course work will be made by the students through the management and operation of the University radio station. Two weeks on-the-air experience in all forms of broadcasting including management, program planning, announcing, music, drama, news, special events, remote broadcasting and engineering. Recommended for all students.
1–2 units (Witherspoon)

R204: *Developing the Radio Program.* The initial concept of current radio programs, their development, the coordination of management and sales, the production of the programs including announcing, talent and engineering. The case method will be used to illustrate these various kinds of shows. One student-developed program will be broadcast over KNBC.
3 units (Fuerst, Wagner, Andrews and KNBC staff)

R207: *Radio and Television Writing.* Practice in radio writing and producing with emphasis on all non-dramatic forms. Written and semi-scripted material will be tape recorded for airing on KZSU or NBC's "Monitor." This class will provide television material for R214, Television Production and Performance.
3 units (Witherspoon)

R208: *Television Dramatic Writing.* Background, ideas, plotting, characterization, dialogue, and problems of various dramatic forms and adaptations.
3 units (Witherspoon)

R209: *Radio and Television News.* A practical course to train students for work in the radio and television newsroom; the gathering, selection, rewriting, and editing of news for broadcast; production and direction of special events broadcasts.
3 units (Goggin and guest lecturers)

BROADCASTING AND TELECASTING IN THE UNITED STATES

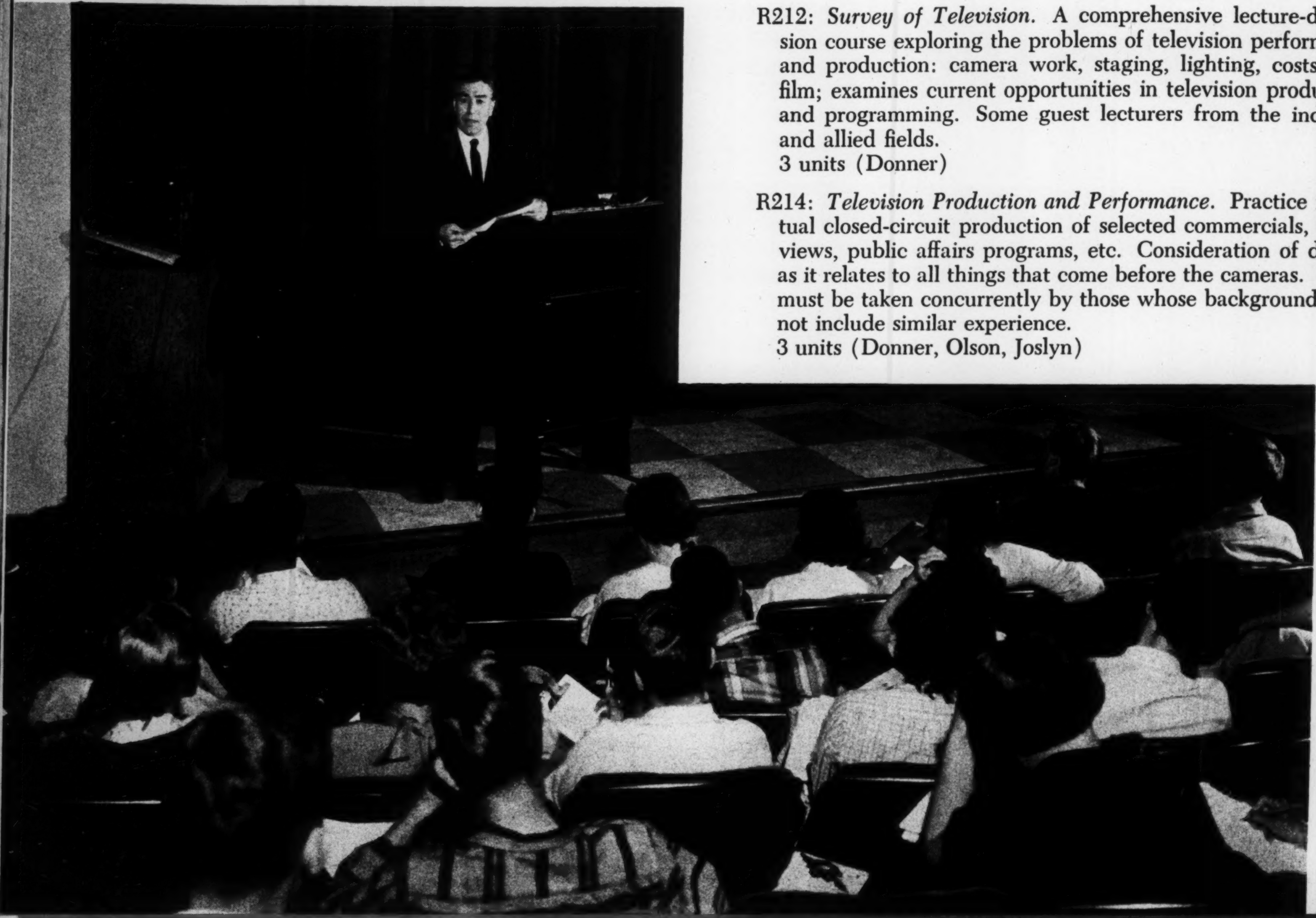
(R200)

Three times each week the entire membership of the Institute gathers to meet leaders in the various fields of broadcasting and related occupations. These speakers always provide ample opportunity for student questioning and discussion.

This lecture series is carefully planned each summer in terms of student interest and current developments within the areas of commercial and educational broadcasting. Certain lectures from previous Institutes are repeated (another demonstration of extra-sensory perception is being planned for this summer), and new material is added each year to provide an up-to-date and authoritative program of student enrichment.

A. C. Nielsen, Jr. told the 1958 Institute of new developments in the field of audience measurement.

Jules Dundes, CBS Vice-President in charge of Station Administration, illustrates talk on network radio to 1958 Institute.



R212: *Survey of Television.* A comprehensive lecture-discussion course exploring the problems of television performance and production: camera work, staging, lighting, costs, and film; examines current opportunities in television production and programming. Some guest lecturers from the industry and allied fields.
3 units (Donner)

R214: *Television Production and Performance.* Practice in actual closed-circuit production of selected commercials, interviews, public affairs programs, etc. Consideration of design as it relates to all things that come before the cameras. R212 must be taken concurrently by those whose background does not include similar experience.
3 units (Donner, Olson, Joslyn)

R215: *Film for Television.* A course in the theory and techniques of making and using film in television. Student production from script to release print. Cameras, lighting, sound, editing, processing, printing, special effects; production of newsfilm. Limited to twenty students.
5 units (Davidson)

R217: *Commercial Television Station Operation.* All aspects of organization, management, sales and programming are combined to provide a thorough understanding of the problems facing management. Limited to advanced students.
6 units (Lasky, Simon, Hubbard, Fraiberg, Novak)

FACULTY

GEORGE WILLEY, *Director of the Institute and Assistant Professor of Speech and Drama.* A.B., Occidental College, M.A., Northwestern University, Ph.D., Stanford University. Formerly Director of Radio-TV, Beloit College; General Manager, WBNB-FM; Educational Director, KPIX. Will teach Broadcasting and Telecasting in the United States.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, *Account Executive, KNBC.* First employed by KLX, Oakland, as engineer-announcer in 1924; joined NBC, San Francisco, 1928, as staff announcer; served as Chief Announcer, Western Division, from 1933–37; supervisor of network operations in Hollywood prior to two years in the U.S. Air Force. Will teach part of Developing the Radio Program.

JOHN DAVIDSON, *owner of Davidson Films, San Francisco.* A.B., University of Illinois, M.A., Stanford University. Producer of documentaries, CBS network news features, film commercials and package programs for television. Will teach Film for Television.

JAMES DAY, *General Manager, KQED.* A.B., University of California. Formerly Director of Public Affairs and Education for KNBC; with Allied Occupation of Japan supervising 119 local stations of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan; Deputy Director of Radio Free Asia. Will teach Non-Commercial Telecasting.

STANLEY DONNER, *Director of Radio-Television and Professor of Speech and Drama at Stanford.* A.B., University of Michigan, M.A. and Ph.D., Northwestern University. Formerly director of the "Reviewing Stand," and on the faculty of the School of Speech, Northwestern University. Producer of the award-winning "People, Places and Politics," Senior Fulbright Research Award in Radio and Television in France 1955–56; United States representative at the UNESCO Meeting on Cultural Radio, Paris, 1956. Will teach Survey of Television, Television Production and Performance.

LAWRENCE FRAIBERG, *Sales Manager, KPIX.* B.S., University of California at Los Angeles. On the sales staff of KPIX for the past ten years. Will teach part of Commercial Television Station Operation.

GEORGE FUERST, *General Manager, KNBC.* Veteran of twenty-seven years in all phases of broadcasting. Formerly Traffic Manager for the Red and Blue Pacific networks of NBC; later served as Division Manager of NBC-TV Spot Sales. Will teach part of Developing the Radio Program.

ROBERT GOGGIN, *NBC Network News Correspondent.* B.A., University of Portland, M.A. candidate, Stanford University. Currently NBC staff news correspondent for San Francisco area and northern California news, sports, and special events inserts for "Monitor" and other NBC network programs. Will teach Radio and Television News.

RAY HUBBARD, *Program Manager, KPIX.* A.B., California College of Arts and Crafts, M.A., Stanford University. Formerly Art Director and Production Manager, KPIX; Assistant Program Manager, WBZ-TV, Boston. Producer of the Boston and Baltimore Conferences on Public Service Broadcasting provided by Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation in 1957 and 1958. Will teach part of Commercial Television Station Operation.

FRED JOSLYN, *Director of Education and Public Affairs, KPIX.* A.B., Stanford University. On the production staff of KPIX for the past seven years, writing and producing such programs as the award-winning documentary, "Cry in the Night." Will teach part of Television Production and Performance.

PHILIP G. LASKY, *Executive Director, West Coast, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company.* He is known through the broadcasting world as one of its great pioneers. An imposing list of stations including KDYL and KROW as well as KSFO and KPIX have been brought into prominence under his management. Will lecture in Broadcasting and Telecasting in the United States and teach part of Commercial Television Station Operation.

ROBERT E. NOVAK, *Assistant Program Manager, KPIX.* Attended Alviene Academy of Dramatic Art and Julliard Institute of Music. Several years of advertising agency work including five years with Young and Rubicam. Producer of network radio and television programs such as "Kate Smith," "Edward R. Murrow," "Meet the Press," "Press Conference," etc. Formerly National Program Director, Mutual Broadcasting System. Executive Producer, national March of Dimes campaign for 1959. Will teach part of Commercial Television Station Operation.

ROBERT OLSON, *Art Director, KPIX.* Formerly Art Director for Pacific Northwest opera and theater; exhibition designer and graphic artist. Will teach part of Television Production and Performance.

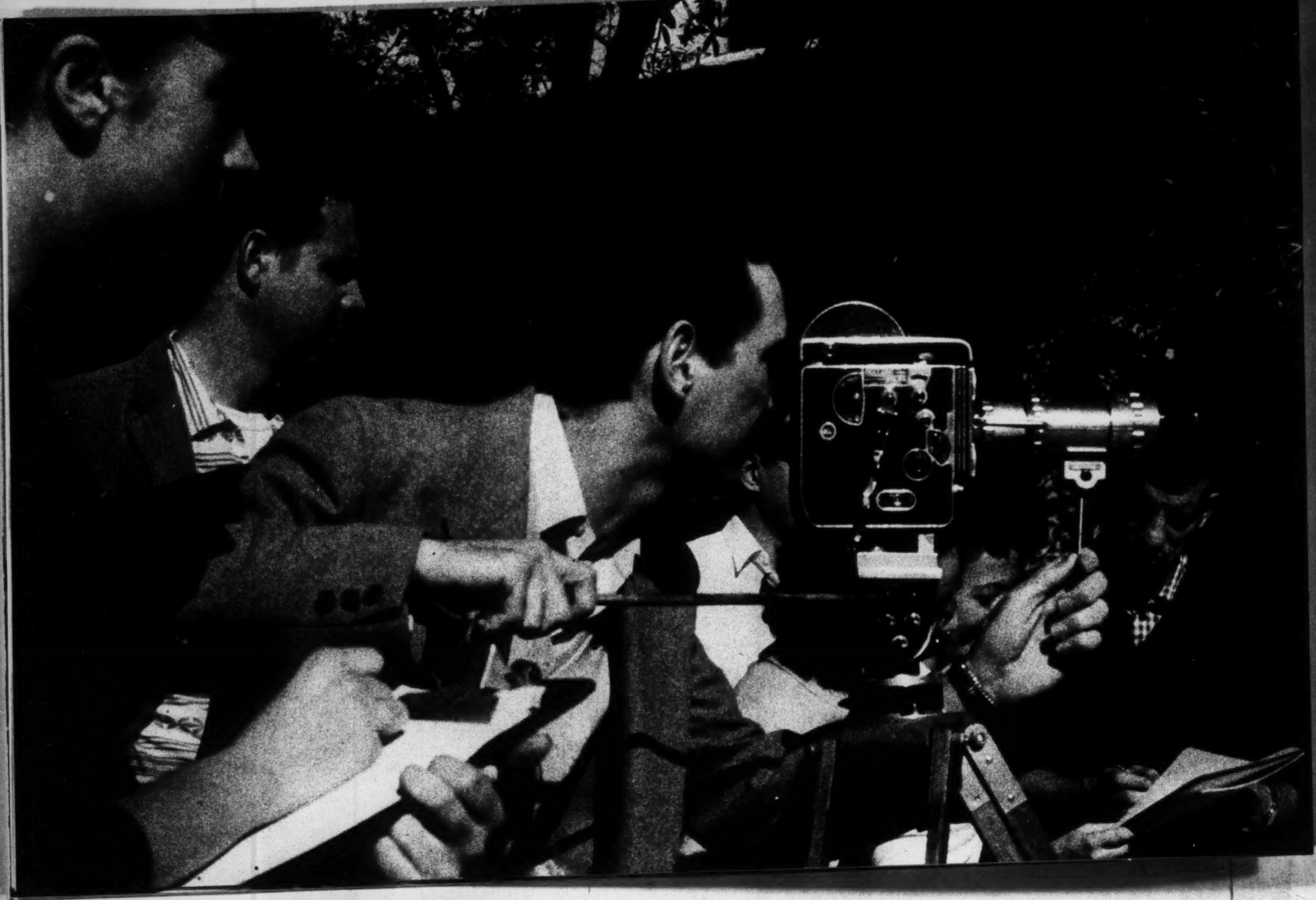
JONATHAN RICE, *Program Manager, KQED.* A.B., Stanford University. Former newspaperman, serving as a foreign correspondent during the early part of World War II. Formerly News Editor and Director of Special Events for television station KTLA, Hollywood. Will teach part of Non-Commercial Telecasting.

INEZ RICHARDSON, *Curator, Ray Lyman Wilbur Collection on Social Problems and Research Associate, Hoover Library, Stanford University.* Former President of the Western Radio-Television Conference, and formerly co-director of the Stanford Radio-Television Institute. Will organize library resources for Institute use.

LOUIS S. SIMON, *General Manager, KPIX.* Twenty years in advertising and sales for radio and television, including work with advertising agencies, Hearst Newspaper and Radio syndicate, KQW (now KCBS), KSFO. Will teach part of Commercial Television Station Operation.

JACK WAGNER, *Program Manager,* KNBC. Formerly General Manager of KDB and KSYC, having occupied positions in sales and engineering during twenty years of broadcasting. Will teach part of Developing the Radio Program.

JOHN WITHERSPOON, *Instructor of Speech and Drama and Director of the Stanford Radio Station.* B.A., College of the Pacific, M.A., Stanford University. Writer-Director of educational radio programs which have won two Ohio State Awards. Will teach Radio Broadcasting Laboratory, Radio and Television Writing, and Television Dramatic Writing.



MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM

The Speech and Drama Department of Stanford offers a program in radio and television leading to the Master of Arts degree. The general requirements for the degree are similar to those for the other A.M. programs in the department. As a part of the program, each graduate student admitted will spend one summer in the Stanford Radio-Television Institute. Institute graduates may wish to apply for admission to this special program.

When the student has completed the academic requirements for the degree, he will spend a final quarter as an intern in a radio or television station. He will do this work without academic credit and without pay, but he will get practical experience in the industry by moving from department to department in a co-operating station. The following broadcasters have joined with the Speech and Drama Department in this program: KCBS of the Columbia Broadcasting System; KGO and KGO-TV of the American Broadcasting Company; KNBC of the National Broadcasting Company; KPIX, the Westinghouse station; KQED, San Francisco's educational television station; and television station KRON, the NBC television affiliate. In addition, local radio and television stations of the nearby communities are likewise cooperating in the program, thus making it possible for the intern to secure large or small station operation experience. On occasions internships have been arranged in other parts of the country and in fields related to broadcasting, such as advertising. The program is limited to twelve students. Admission is by special application to Professor Stanley T. Donner, Department of Speech and Drama, Stanford University.

MID-EASTERN COOP

CONSUMER

MEMBER OF THE COOPERATIV

~~GRAND STREET~~
40 FAIRVIEW STREET

Miss Sheila Hogg
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

Thank you for the photog

used in CO-OP HIGHLIGHTS.

Enclosed is the October

which the picture and article app

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GENERAL OFFICE – PALISADE

Williams, D. A.

OPERATIVES • INC.
DIVISION
ATIVE LEAGUE OF U. S. A.
PALISADES PARK, NEW JERSEY

October 16, 1958

hotograph of Mr. Murrow which we

tober issue of CO-OP HIGHLIGHTS in

appeared.

Very truly yours,

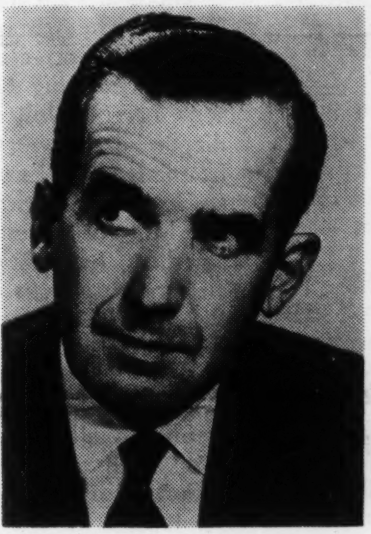
MID-EASTERN COOPERATIVES, INC.

D. A. Williams

D. A. Williams, Director
Consumer Division

HIGH

Edward R. Murrow to N Backed Radio Series on



Edward R. Murrow

One of the best-known personalities in the broadcasting business has been engaged by Nationwide Insurance to narrate a series of public affairs programs on CBS-Radio. He is Edward R. Murrow, a household name throughout America because of his top-notch interviews and commentaries over the nation's airwaves.

His first Nationwide program will be an hour-long broadcast at 8 p. m. Wednesday, October 22. The Murrow-narrated shows will deal with basic world issues and problems presented in documentary style. The idea is to try to make people more aware of some of today's most pressing problems, and to provoke further thought and discussion among individuals and groups. The series will be based on the premise that the rapid pace of scientific and technological advances has brought about fundamental changes in man's relationships and his ues. Emphasized wil ticular effects on mar al attitudes toward (his freedoms (3) l his neighbors anc schools. The openi October 22 will pres dilemma and the modern man faces; pose issues that coul conditions of cont vival. Rather than the issues in philos abstract terms, th will use techniques tion and showmansh emotionally involve at the individual le

Date Set Council

Meeting in New on August 28 the Committee of Mid-E visory Council appr for a Fall "Worksho of the Advisory C setting up the meetin mittee recognized th expressed at the l Meeting, for an c which the Advisory C resentatives of the v Eastern cooperatives change practical tecl making their cooper effective in meeting needs.

The meeting is scl 10:30 A. M., Saturd 25, at the Sloane H C. A., 356 West (9th Avenue and 3 New York City. Caf

HLIGHTS

o Narrate Nationwide on World Issues

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possible, programs will have topical reference. They will pinpoint specific issues with great dramatic impact.

The October 22 program will be a sort of keynote for annual Nationwide agent-policyholder meetings. Agents will be encouraged to hold their policyholder meetings on that date and, more specifically, during the time that Murrow is on the air so that all policy-holders can listen in as a group. A special kit of materials is being prepared for use in connection with the broadcast. The material includes an introduction into the program.

Set for Advisory cil "Workshop"

New York City
28 the Executive
Mid-Eastern's Ad-
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an occasion on
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g is scheduled for
Saturday, October
ane House Y. M.
West 34th Street
and 34th Street),
y. Cafeteria lunch

will be available for those attending.

The program will consist of a panel discussion dealing with such subjects as "Effective Communication in a Co-op", "Membership participation in Quality Control" and "Making the Co-op a Vital Part of the Community." Workshop sessions dealing with practical techniques will follow. These will be under the leadership of those who have carried on successful programs within cooperatives in the Mid-Eastern territory.

Those who should plan particularly to attend: Advisory Council representatives, Bulletin Editors, Education Chairmen, Membership Chairmen, board members and others engaged in volunteer work for their cooperative.

Williams, D. A.

October 6, 1958

Mr. D.A. Williams
Mid-Eastern Cooperatives
40 Fairview Street
Palisades Park
New Jersey

Dear Mr. Williams:

I am enclosing a picture of Mr. Murrow, which I hope will arrive in time for your press date. I am sending one like this to The Observer by the same mail.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

Williams, E. B.

Edward Bennett Williams
1000 Hill Building
Washington 6, D. C.

May 18, 1959

Dear Ed,

Thank you so much for your kind and thoughtful expression on Dorothy's death.

Sincerely,

Ed

Williams, Gov. G.M.

Excerpts from Address
By Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan
Town Hall
Los Angeles, California
March 3, 1959. Noon

Most Americans, if asked the question, would agree that the American economy ought to be an economy of growth and expansion. The notion of expansion, of progress, of "manifest destiny" has always been part of the American way of thought.

But today a great debate is in progress in our country, over the practical aspects of this very question. Sincere and patriotic men are saying that we must abandon the idea of a growing economy at this stage of our history because that expansion would be accompanied by runaway inflation.

Consequently, it is claimed, the American people cannot afford the things which all agree are desirable, and many of us insist are absolutely necessary to the very survival of our civilization -- things like better schools, full employment, a continued rise in wages and living standards, adequate aid to the underdeveloped nations to help build a stable basis for peace and democracy, and a national defense program capable of winning a little war or deterring a big one, or both.

Let me hasten to emphasize that I do not question the sincerity of those who are saying that we must forego these things because we cannot afford them. And I think they, in turn, ought not to question the sincerity of us who take the opposite view -- namely that these things are so important we cannot afford not to afford them.

It will not resolve this issue to call each other names. Nobody on either side is deliberately trying to weaken us to the point of disaster; and nobody on either side is deliberately trying to spend the nation into chaos. Those oversimplified labels which may have a place in lesser political debates, certainly have no place in this debate, which involves the life of the nation.

If I seem emphatic on this point, please make allowances for one who is even now being labelled a reckless wastrel bent on spending his own state into destruction. What they say about me is of little consequence. But I am resentful of the deliberate campaign of calumny and misrepresentation which has been waged against the State of Michigan in the last few weeks by some of the nation's magazines and newspapers.

Michigan, like California, has experienced a huge increase in population -- 24 per cent to be exact, in the number of citizens, and, what is more important, 42 per cent in the number of citizens under the age of 20, in the last eight years. We have tried to meet the needs of that growing population. And we have made long-needed investments in such things as 8,000 new mental hospital beds in ten years, 26,514 new classrooms, in the last six years, better teachers' salaries, expansion of our four great public universities, and a traffic safety program which has made a 10 to 12 per cent reduction in traffic deaths every year for three consecutive years. We think these things are the kind of things no modern state can afford not to afford. And we have bought these things out of a state and local tax level which today is 31st among the states in proportion to income.

We are having some dramatic fiscal difficulties in Michigan at the moment, not because of wild spending, but mainly because we suffered a $40 million revenue loss in the current fiscal year as a result of a national recession. We do not like to be called a busted welfare state by editors and magazine writers who are totally ignorant of the true situation in Michigan.

This I mention because it illustrates the spirit of recrimination, name-calling and label-mongering which is merely annoying when directed against a State, but which can be disastrous if it becomes the accepted method of working out our national policies. Questions of the national budget, federal aid to education, foreign aid, and the reduction of unemployment are too important to be decided by the kind of editorial gong-beating which has accompanied a similar debate in Michigan and some other states.

So I say I do not question the sincerity of the other side of this question. I do not believe President Eisenhower is trying to weaken our defenses. And I do not believe his Congressional critics are trying to spend the nation into Marxism.

What I believe is this: that America can afford, and must afford, whatever is needed to protect our way of life; and that we can afford these things without economic disaster, if we will take the lid off our dynamic economy and let it grow.

The position of those who fear and oppose the expansion of our economy, is based on the premise that we have a relatively static economy. If that were true, then it would follow that we would be compelled to choose between certain values. Perhaps we could not have "guns and butter," perhaps we could not have education and spend so much on non-essentials, or perhaps we would have to choose between some of our luxuries and a free Berlin.

If that were true, I would still argue that first things be put first, that the national integrity and freedom, education and public health, are worth sacrifices of other things.

But this premise is not, in fact, true, because our economy is not and need not be a static economy.

The entire case of those who say we cannot afford the things we must have to protect our civilization, falls to the ground the moment we discard the myth that America's economy cannot, or must not be allowed, to grow.

This is a myth, I say, because it runs counter to our entire history, and it certainly runs counter to the evidence before our eyes in the Soviet Union. The Russians are challenging us in military power, in economic competition abroad, and in ruble diplomacy.

They certainly don't match our standard of living, but there is ample evidence that the condition of the Russian masses has improved substantially while they were increasing their military and economic strength. They have been able to challenge us because they are growing much more rapidly than we are.

Their production and gross national product is growing three times as fast as ours -- and unless we take off the brakes and let America grow, we shall certainly find ourselves second best as a world power.

The notion that the American economy cannot grow has been thoroughly discredited by our entire history. We all remember the shibboleth of the 1930's which held that we had arrived at a mature economy, that the pie was as big as it ever would get, and nobody could get a bigger slice except at the expense of somebody else. This was responsible for much of the psychology of inevitable conflict between labor and management, between the farm and the city, between wages and profits.

The war jarred us out of that rut. In the late 1930's we had a gross national product of about $90 billion. A few economists thought we might be able to increase this, under the pressure of war, to $140 billion. We actually achieved a gross national product by 1944 of $211 billion. And with that immense manifestation of America's will, we rescued Great Britain and Russia from defeat, liberated Europe, smashed Hitler, and forced the surrender of Japan.

After the war, there were many who feared the peace. There were despondent voices demanding that we batten down the hatches for the postwar depression that was sure to come. But we were fortunate in having leadership which believed in economic growth, not in economic surrender. By 1948, after absorbing 12 million members of the armed forces into our peacetime economy, we had a gross national product of $257 billion dollars.

In short, when our national life was at stake, and fear of the future was silenced by greater fears of the present, we expanded our economy to a point nearly three times its size ten years before. I ask you, is our national life any less in danger today? Is the potential threat of the Soviet Union any less real than was the threat of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis? Is the danger of Russian ICBM's a lesser danger than the propellor-driven bombers that struck Pearl Harbor?

Is Democracy incapable of rallying its forces until it is physically attacked? I deny that. I insist that our economic machine is the servant of the people, not its master. And I say that we can manage it and make it adequate to the challenge of these times.

In the face of these considerations, why do we find some of our national leaders unwilling to support the expansion of our economy?

Why should an annual balanced budget be elevated to a national aim on a par with the preservation of free Europe and the maintenance of Western civilization? Why do our leaders tell us, in effect, that it is more dangerous to allow rapid economic growth than to allow four to five million of our people to continue unemployed? Why are we more afraid of American expansion than of Russian expansion?

The reason is that sincere and honest men have been frightened into fear of inflation. The nation is told that we should be more afraid of inflation than of unemployment, Kruschev or Mao Tse-Tung. It is told that the Communists are trying to seduce us into bankruptcy and it is implied that this is the most likely, if not the only, way in which democracy can be destroyed.

Now I would be the last to minimize the danger of inflation or to argue that we should rush blindly into inflationary policies. Anyone who served as I did with the Office of Price Administration after the War, knows something of the practical problems of inflation. We all know what uncontrolled inflation did after World War I in Europe. But we also know that we had to run the risks of inflation in this country or we could not have won the war.

There are degrees of danger, and we must make continual choices between dangers. Inflation involves a question of degree, and a judgment of alternatives. When the stakes are high, risk can be justified. The stakes today were never higher.

Unquestionably, prices increased sharply as a consequence of the three wars in which the nation has been engaged in our lifetime. But there is ample evidence that the inflation we have had was the result of war conditions, not of an expanding economy.

The Committee for Economic Development -- consisting of business men -- reported in February, 1958, that "since 1939 the consumers price index has doubled. A good part of the increase can fairly be considered the expectable aftermath to the financing problems of World War II and the period of Korean hostilities," the report said.

The war-induced price increases unquestionably caused distress among some sections of the population, whose income did not rise as fast as prices. But the significant fact is that the real income of the people has risen much more than prices since the beginning of World War II.

In weighing the alleged dangers of economic expansion, we should consider the experience of our economic history. In a recent speech in Congress, Representative Chester Bowles of Connecticut gave some interesting figures on this point. Since 1948, the average annual increase in wholesale prices has been 1.3 per cent and for consumer prices 1.8 per cent. Over the last 60 years, the average annual increase in both wholesale and consumer prices has been 2.5 per cent -- and this high rate was maintained even during the period of peace and world stability from 1897 to 1913.

In such a perspective it begins to look as if the postwar period of prosperity and economic expansion has been no more inflationary than the whole half-century preceding. If that be true -- and I leave a positive answer to those who are better economists than I -- then we are needlessly risking our national liberty and future well being in order to avoid a potentially real but much less present danger.

Prices, like taxes, never meet with public approval. Everybody wants stable prices for the things he buys. And everybody wants rising prices for the things he sells. There will never be a time when the American people, as consumers, are not denouncing the high cost of living. That is as it should be. But it is certainly not the function of leadership to lean on the panic button and throw everything else overboard, when the cry of inflation rises.

There is ample evidence that the rise in prices in 1956 and 1957 -- which occurred despite the hard money policy and other brakes -- was not primarily the result of economic expansion. When recession struck and the economy contracted, prices still went up. Indeed, about 85 per cent of the increase in wholesale price levels during the entire 1953 - 1957 period occurred in those industries where administered prices are set with little regard for market conditions -- such as steel and automobiles.

These facts raise the suspicion that inflation is more closely related to monoply and concentration of price-making power than it is to the reasonable expansion of the economy.

Now let me emphasize as strongly as I can that I am not endorsing inflation, and I am not ignoring the dangers of inflation. What I am pleading for here is not a blind attitude toward inflation, which I recognize as a potentially real problem, but only that we cease to regard it as the sole or major danger confronting America. There are other dangers and they can be met only by a nation that is dynamic and not afraid to grow. In fact, if we grow faster and produce more, the danger of inflation will be less. The pressure on prices will be diminished by a more plentiful supply of goods.

The trend in favor of Imperial Communism and against the West can be reversed only by a renewed surge of economic growth. We literally must grow or die. The Soviet Union is expanding its economy at the rate of nearly 7 per cent a year. We are holding our economy down to something like a 2 per cent expansion rate per year. Out of their vast expansion, the Russians are supporting an educational system that is turning out twice as many engineers and scientists as we are, putting 22 per cent or more of their economy into missiles and other military purposes, expanding their foreign aid, and preparing to run us out of Berlin. I do not believe the American people propose to let the Russians "bury us" as Kruschev bluntly put it, and I certainly do not believe we are prepared, as Marx predicted, to dig our own grave.

We can grow, if we will overcome our fear of growth.

The Rockefeller Economic Report, made public just about one year ago, said this, and I quote:

> "The first basic conclusion that emerges from our analysis is the very great importance of maintaining a high rate of growth.... A growth rate of 5 per cent is possible if we fully realize our impressive opportunities for economic expansion.... Unless we achieve a 5 per cent growth rate, we shall have to hold back otherwise desirable expenditures in the Government field, and keep the growth of private expenditures below a level commensurate with our aspirations."

Because the Soviet threat is the greatest threat to America, I have put these remarks in that context. But even if the Soviet Union did not exist, it would be wrong to prevent and discourage the growth of America. Other things besides national security depend upon a growing economy.

The right of every American to earn a living and to be free of the agony of unemployment depends upon economic growth to match population increases. The right of every American child to a decent education depends upon our national growth. The conquest of mental illness, cancer and the other scourages of humanity depend upon a rate of growth which will permit us to do the necessary research and extend care to the victims. The proper development of the vast new urban areas in which the majority of Americans now live, depends upon the growth of our economy.

With effort and intelligence, and the will to face the future unafraid, we can bring to our people a standard of living scarcely imagined today. Within our own lifetime, in the opinion of competent economists, we can bring to our people an average real income of $7,000 per family, half again over what we now have.

And in the process of raising our own living standards, we can put ourselves in a much stronger position to defend our liberties and the freedom of the world.

-0-

Williams, Helen

From: Helen Williams
5 Tudor City Pl., N.Y.C.
Mu 6-8171   Mu 9-3100

For Immediate Release

Dr. Frank C. Laubach, Christian missionary and literacy expert, was the keynote speaker of the 1959 World Missions Festival at Grace Methodist Church, Valley Stream, New York, Sunday, January 25th.

In late December, Dr. Laubach returned from a literacy tour of the Arabic world during which he completed the first literacy film in Arabic. Now on a tour of the United States, the noted educator is urging the Christian people of the country to initiate a crusade to send an army of technicians to the underdeveloped areas of the world to help them rise from poverty, disease and exploitation.

"Literacy is No. 1 in the needs of the world," Dr. Laubach stated. "The door is wide open in every country not behind the iron curtain." In elaborating on why this is so as far as literacy help is concerned, even in countries where Christian missionaries are not welcome, he said, "Those at the top know that if they don't help their illiterates, they are going to be overthrown and their countries will go Communist."

The reason for Dr. Laubach's call to Christian people to serve overseas is that he has seen first hand the failure of many Point 4 Americans who have not approached the work of helping these peoples with a genuine feeling of love and understanding. The government of this country now admits, he said, that it would much prefer to have "dedicated" men and women and will send them whenever they are available.

"We have nothing to fear but being asleep," the retired missionary concluded in his closing remarks in which he outlined a plan of action for churches, namely, that 100 members give $1.00 weekly, making possible the sending, by each church, of one technician at a salary of $5,200 a year.

Recruits are needed not only to teach the Laubach "lightning literacy" method to educators in all of the countries now begging for our help, but also to write the vast amount of simple, self-help literature for the new literate. Dr. Laubach made an eloquent plea that the skilled writing recourses of this country, fiction, non-fiction and copywriters, be mobilized to devote at least part time to this vital work.

###########

Williams, Morton S.
F.

March 11, 1959

Mr. Morton S. Williams
RD 2
Sugar Grove, Pa.

Dear Mr. Williams:

I am writing to thank you for your recent letter to Mr. Murrow. He is out of town at present, but I will pass your letter on to him when he returns.

I regret that we are unable to give you Han Suyin's address. However, we are able to send letters on to her, and if you would like to write to her c/o SMALL WORLD, we shall see that it reaches her.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Morton S. Williams
RD #2
Sugar Grove Penn'a.

Hazel

Edward R. Murrow,

Dear sir,

This letter is written because of an idea, not necessarily an original one, but one, in which I have faith. As a matter of fact I suspect that your announced forth coming trip around the world is the result of a similar idea. I believe this because it is the logical thing I would do if I could. Yes sir I would go to the ends of the earth to meet with the necessary people, listen to their problems and ideas, then return with the record on film and paper.

After seeing Han Su Yen on Small World, I was convinced I should write you regarding this idea. In my opinion you have no equal in the Art of acquiring and distributing better understanding of current problems through ingenious methods of acquiring and distributing information. To put this idea in a nut shell I would like to quote Shirley Mac Laine's husband in his

reference to better understanding between the East and West, "I want to be a part of it." It is also my desire to be a part of it, to be counted among those who prescribe reason, in preference to hysteria as a remedy to the international maladies and let the chips fall where they inevitably will.

Perhaps it is the height of naïvete for a novice to write to you, but I feel that there is so much to be done and so little time to do it, that if writing you can facilitate action pertinent to this idea, more power to it.

If, sir, you find any significance to this letter and or if it is within the realm of a practical standpoint that I could contribute to the acquisition of news, please accept this letter for what is intended; a sincere attempt to request assistance in gaining an opportunity to elaborte on this idea and to better serve society through the acquisition and distribution of understanding and reason. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

Morton S. Williams

P.S. Are you at liberty to give me Han Su Yen's address?

Williams, Prof. Wm.

February 4, 1959

Professor William Appleman Williams
Department of History
Bascom Hall
The University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Professor Williams:

I think you are about two-thirds right. I am only one-third of the way through your book, which I like enormously.

When you say I have not had a program centred around "fundamental criticism of American policy for years" you are just plain wrong. However, let's assume that you are right - at least, one-third right. What do you suggest?

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BASCOM HALL

Monday the Nineteenth
January 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know you are a busy man, and I would not make this effort to pierce your many defense perimeters were it not that the issue seems worth the odds.

About 13 years ago we had a short exchange about the same question I raise in this letter. At that point you were building your CBS radio news program to the excellence it once had. I was a Naval Academy graduate who'd been banged about a bit in the war, and after being retired was studying for the Ph.D. in American history. Since that time you've shifted to TV and repeated your earlier triumphs. For my part, I've been teaching about 10 years and have written several books and a good many articles.

Having followed with some care your recent spate of lectures, essays, and interviews concerning the responsibilities of TV, I should like to suggest that you are missing the crucial issue. Since you are fond of, and I am familiar with, military terminology, let me put it this way: you want to perk-up TV and inform the citizenry but you limit your criticisms and proposals to tactics and totally ignore strategy.

Let me illustrate. This afternoon, on the Meet the Press program featuring Mikoyan, Marquis Childs asked Mikoyan if Russians (or visiting Americans) had "the right to disagree over national policy over mass media." Now the answer is obviously "no," so let's don't get off on an extraneous issue.

My point is this: you assert the network's right to editorialize, yet with but rare exception do not provide access to CBS for people who do have basic criticisms and counterproposals to offer. Hence all you do is talk about tactics, and deny anyone the right to make strategic criticisms. Granted that tactics are important, it does seem to me rather obvious that what we stand in need of is a good fundamental debate about strategy. Your approach does nothing to make that possible, let alone encourage it.

It just won't do to say that such critics have a chance: a smart Russian who wants to make policy can join the party and start scrambling. But if you put it on that basis, then why get so distraught? Anyway, just what makes commercial standards any better than political standards in such matters: if my criticism of American upsets you, why not just say that we don't want to give you access to mass media. At least that approach avoids the cuteness and possible hypocricy of telling me that my commentary is not commercial enough.

You've made a good many speeches, most of them rather good in fact. But let me tell you a short story. A book of mine, THE TRAGEDY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, will be published by World Publishing Co. on February 2oth. I asked a copy be sent you. Now: that manuscript was turned down as "exceptionally well written and argued, but too risky -- too controversial," by no less than three major publishers. The point is not whether you like my book (or ever read it), Mr. Murrow: the point is that World's editors just go ahead and do what you are talking about. You have programming authority over at least three TV programs -- you haven't had a program centered around fundamental criticism of American policy for years. Let's have less talk and more action in opening TV and other mass media to such fundamental discussion and debate: then maybe the problems will solve themselves.

I suggest that such strategic debate will do a very great deal for TV, and for the health and safety of American society.

Cordially yours,

W. A. Williams

William Appleman Williams
Associate Professor

WAW/hh

Williamson, Ed

Ed Williamson
601 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles 5, California

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL November 22nd.1958

Mr Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Ignore

Dear Ed:

Than you for your letter of the 18th. inst.

I would not be writing you except for the fact I do not care to be looked upon as being more dumb that I am, although I must admit to being but another dumb bunny, but not dumb enough to think you might even consider becoming involved.

I have met most of you boys during the days when some of the old-timers were yet around and accorded me the privileges of the "Press Clubs" in Washington, D.C., New York and a few other places during the nineteen thirties especially. Most of you are yet too young to have obtained the background for vision other than relative to personal affairs or getting while the getting is good. Perhaps, in the years to come you might obtain a smattering of what it is all about, but to-date, with few exceptions, you all resemble phonograph needles which remain in the same old groove while the world revolves around you and remaining chained to the dead past along with the egg-heads who have directed our destines during the last twenty five and more years: are forty years behind the times and now out on a limb and no place to go.

Anyone with the ability to think and "has been around" know that the highest rated radio and television programs are those who appeal to hero-worshippers, or the credulous and emotional fugitives from psychiatric institutions.

The brochure presented to you has been submitted to members of the General Assembly and Secretariat, among others of the United Nations. I have been advised that nothing might be placed upon the agenda other than issues submitted by member governments, which fact was known. However, I have learned that same is being accorded due consideration by a few who do not think too highly of the motives of the British, French or our country and believe you will witness a change in the American politicies; if not already, might become more discernable in the near future to those who yet retain the ability to think.

We need not fear any atomic war, and such outstanding personages who "know what it is all about" as Herbert Hoover, General Douglas MacArthur and a few others, KNOW we are "Sitting Ducks" and the Russians would stop us before we coild get to first base, and our egg-heads in Washington have been warned of this fact. I heard Herbert Hoover tell a Senate Committee, soon after the return of MacArthur, that Russia could take all of Europe within a few days at the most and regardless of how many divisions we might muster, and they are not kidding when they state they can turn our fleet into junk in no time.

I obtain a kick out of listening to a lot of flannel-mouthed Admirals, Generals and publicity hounds telling the world what we will do to the Russians. If there is any country due for an uprising to a greater extent than our own, I do not know of any, or if any country has more hypocrits, bigots or credulous people.

The only reason why I have taken upon myself to do what has been done, has been to substantiate what many already know: we have become a second class nation and have lost the respect of the vast majority of this world's peoples consisting of the Mohammendans, or Moslems, Confucians, Buddhists, Hindus, and all but the so-called Christians.

The greatest menaces to a durable world peace, other than greed and credulity, are Isreal and the State of Vatican City, which fact is realized by those who have a clear perspective of national and world affairs, but dare not bring the religious issue into the open.

Personally, I intend to avoid any controversies, as the principles, ideals, facts, and the characters involved speak for themselves, and present a challenge myself and many others would like to see accepted, but free of personalities and recriminations.

I realize that few of you will take time to stop, look or listen to other than that which is relative to aggrandizement in one form or another. However, I am returning the brochure returned by you to one of your colleagues who I know will hold same until the time arrives when you might find time to accord same due consideration.

I have been in too many countries where the currency became worthless and have witnessed the rise and fall of every world empire and major world power. The pattern has never varied due to the fact that human nature has never varied. Greed, credulity, lack of vision and the leadership of those possessed of vision, wisdom, some uncommon common-sense never fails to bring about the downfall of all nations and especially those whose people remain chained to the dead past and refuse to become adapted to changing conditions with progress as incentive, and along moral as well as material lines. So it is I will leave you to your own status but with a feeling of sorrow for the kids and the coming generations who will learn first hand what other peoples have been forced to endure as a result of their bondage to the dead past.

Sincerely Ed Williamson

Dear Ed:

These are a few sheets which were inadvertly left out of the brochure you had no time to read, but are being inserted in the brochure which is being mailed to a colleaugue who will turn same over to you , possibly before the end of next year or after the pattern of international affairs becomes so clear that a few of you boys might come to long enough to read the handwriting on the wall.

You can read these over and then throw them in the ash can as they are extra sheets and will be in the brochure.

I know a few people who could bring about a durable peace, or at least remove all necessity for perpetuation of the war effort in a short time IF, and again If, they might obtain the backing of Ike or those of Congress who have the guts to act rather than acting like a bunch of kids playing at war. However, any mention of peace in Washington brings on an epidemic of heart failure as none have any plans to care for the unemployed should peace come and the war and affiliated industry close down and the armed forces be disbanded.

The Russians do not fear peace. Yet the day will come when our people might regain their health by becoming acquainted with the business end of a pick and shovel or get off the fanny long enough to learn how to walk and do something besides flap the jaws.

P.S. Am looking forward to seeing you personally if I can get back to New York.

PRESENTED TO

AS AN OUTSTANDING AMERICAN CITIZEN
AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
BY THE AUTHOR
ED WILLIAMSON

THE AUTHOR HAS WITNESSED
THE RISE AND FALL OF EVERY WORLD POWER AND EMPIRE
IN HIS LIFE-TIME
THE PATTERN HAS NEVER VARIED.
GREED, CREDULITY, LACK OF VISION, WISDOM AND IDEALS
HAVE NEVER FAILED TO RESULT IN THE DOWNFALL OF NATIONS.

HUMAN NATURE
HAS NEVER CHANGED DURING THE TIMES
OF WHICH THERE REMAIN AUTHENTIC RECORDS, WHEREFORE
NATIONS SHALL NOT BECOME BETTER NOR ENDURE,
FOR BUT A FEW HUNDRED YEARS AT THE MOST, UNTIL
THE PEOPLE BECOME A BETTER PEOPLE. UNTIL THEN
EVERY ESSENTIAL THING SHALL REMAIN UNCHANGED.

THE AUTHOR
HAS BUT SUBSTANTIATED THIS FACT, AND
IS LEAVING SUBSTANTIATED EVIDENCE
AS A MATTER OF RECORD
TO BE SUBSTANTIATED BY COMING EVENTS.

THE PROGRAM PRESENTED
IS THE ONLY ONE ENDORSED BY THOSE WHO HAVE A
CLEAR PERSPECTIVE OF NATIONAL AND WORLD EVENTS; HOWEVER,
THEY LACK THE COURAGE TO EXPRESS THEIR PRIVATE OPINIONS.

****

TIME ALONE SHALL REVEAL WHETHER OR NOT THIS NATION
MIGHT PRODUCE LEADERS POSSESSED OF ESSENTIAL
VISION, WISDOM, COURAGE AND
THAT FAITH WITHOUT WHICH ALL ELSE BECOMES AS NOTHING.
THE AUTHOR IS LEAVING THIS RECORD AS AN ENDOWMENT
BUT TIME ALONE SHALL REVEAL THE FUTURE AND
THE REPETITION OF HISTORY.

SO MOTE IT BE.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FOR HONOR CONFERRED

(Whether or not this act was a coincidence does not matter)

THE AUTHOR OF THE PROGRAM SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE AND EXPOSURE OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR PERPETUATION OF GREED, CREDULITY, PERPETUATION OF DISUNITY AND AFFLICTIONS ENDURED BY THE PEOPLE HAS BEEN HIGHLY HONORED BY THE RECENTLY ELECTED POPE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIEROCRACY WHO BROKE ALL PRECEDENTS AND ADVANCED THE CORONATION DATE TO COINCIDE WITH THE AUTHOR'S SEVENTY FIRST BIRTHDAY, NOVEMBER 4th.1958.

ON THIS DAY THE POPE OFFICIALLY ASSUMED OBLIGATIONS REQUIRING THE REMAINING DAYS OF LIFE IN THIS VALE OF ILLUSION TO DISCHARGE OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED. THE AUTHOR, ON THE OTHER HAND, DID THIS DAY COMPLETE FINAL DISCHARGE OF OBLIGATIONS BELIEVED OWING TO HIS COUNTRY AND FELLOW PEOPLE.

THE AUTHOR NOW BUT DESIRES TO REMAIN A SPECTATOR OF "THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH" OBSERVING THE ANTICS OF THE HUMAN SPECIE OF ANIMALS WHO BELIEVE THIS WORLD WAS CREATED ESPECIALLY FOR THEM AND THAT IT CANNOT ENDURE WITHOUT THEM.

THE AUTHOR HAS ENJOYED LIVING DURING THE MOST EXCITING PERIOD OF THIS ERA OF WHICH THERE REMAIN AUTHENTIC RECORDS AND WOULD NOT TRADE FOR THE NEXT SEVENTY ONE YEARS AND HAS SURVIVED ONLY BY RETENTION OF "A SENSE OF HUMOR" PERMITTING HIM TO LAUGH AT HIMSELF AND WITH OTHERS WHO REALIZE "WHAT FOOLS WE MORTALS BE"

A MATTER OF RECORD

SUBSTANTIATED EVIDENCE

PRESENTING THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION OF ALL TIME
"CAN GREED AND CREDULITY BE OVERCOME?"

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
but hollow men like horses hot at hand
make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Wm. Shakespeare

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTIONS WHICH MUST BE ANSWERED BY THE PEOPLES THEMSELVES, INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY

WHY

ALL NATIONS, EMPIRES AND THEIR PEOPLES
HAVE BECOME GREAT
AND THEN
SUFFERED PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF
THE LAWS OF NATURE AND NATURE'S GOD

WHY

A DURABLE WORLD PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE

WHY

EGOISTIC HUMAN BEINGS CANNOT SUPERIMPOSE HUMAN PRECEPTS
OVER THOSE OF THE GOD THEY PROFESS TO WORSHIP,
CHANGE THE COURSE OF NATURAL EVENTS, OR
ESCAPE PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION
OF THE LAWS OF NATURE AND THE INCOMPREHENSIBLE GOD OF NATURE.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HAS BECOME

A NATION OF RACKETS AND RACKETEERS.

RELIGION, CHARITY AND POLITICS HAVE BECOME COMMERCIALIZED, AND
RACKETS AND RACKETEERS OPERATE FREELY WITHIN THE LAW.

WITNESS THE WELL FED AND
PROSPEROUS LOOKING MISSIONARIES, ECCLESIASTICS
AND THOSE ENGAGED IN CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES AS THEY
HOLD MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS IN THE MOST EXPENSIVE HOTELS,
RESTAURANTS OR SEE THE WORLD THROUGH ROSE COLORED GLASSES WITH
ALL EXPENSES PAID.
WITNESS THE POLITICIANS WHO DO LIKEWISE.

WITNESS THE MEETINGS, CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS HELD IN THE
MOST EXPENSIVE HOTELS OR OTHER PLACES
WITH THE SOLE OBJECT OF CONJURING MORE DYNAMIC METHODS FOR CAUSING
THOSE LOOKED UPON AS A DUMB, CREDULOUS, GREEDY OR EMOTIONAL PEOPLE,
TO PART WITH THE LAST PENNY, NICKEL, DIME OR DOLLAR
OR GO INTC HOCK UP TO THEIR EARS.

LISTEN TO THE LIARS, FAKIRS AND RACKETEERS WHO WILL
ACCEPT ANY SPONSOR FORCED UPON THEM BY THE ADVERTISING AGENCIES
REGARDLESS OF THE HEALTH, HAPPINESS OR SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE

LOOK AT THE TELEVISION PROGRAMS, LISTEN TO THE RADIO PROGRAMS
AND READ THE NEWSPAPER HEADLINES APPEALING TO ONLY THOSE
LOOKED UPON AS A CREDULOUS, EMOTIONAL OR GREEDY PEOPLE TO BE EXPLOITED.

WITNESS THOSE WHO ARE ENJOYING LIFE WHILE YOUNG
REGARDLESS OF THE FUTURE AND THE FACT THAT ANY DAMNED FOOL MIGHT
LIVE ON BORROWED MONEY OR CREDIT SO LONG AS SAME IS POSSIBLE, BUT
FAIL TO PROFIT BY THE EXAMPLES SO NAKEDLY EXPOSED OF
RUINED NATIONS AND PEOPLES WHO REMAINED
CONFIRMED EGOISTS OR OPTIMISTS TO THE END,
BUT RESEMBLE THE OPTIMIST
WHO FELL FROM THE TOP OF A TWENTY STORY BUILDING.
AS HE FELL BY A WINDOW ON THE SECOND FLOOR, HE SHOUTED:
"I AM ALRIGHT SO FAR, SO WHY WORRY?"
PERIOD

THE BIG BOOM IS COMING.
WHO WILL PICK UP THE PIECES?

Williamson, Ed

November 18, 1938

Dear Mr. Williamson:

I have your letter of November 5th.

Thank you for taking the time and trouble to send me A MATTER OF RECORD which I am herewith returning to you.

I am grateful for the opportunity of looking at it, but see no way in which I could incorporate it into any of my programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ed Williamson
601 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, California

mcc
enc.

Ed Williamson
601 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles 5, California

November 5th.1958

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr Edward R. Murrow.

Dear Ed:

The enclosed is one of approximately one hundred brochures prepared as a presentation to distinguished personages in all walks of life, including Mrs Dwight Eisenhower and Mrs Dick Nixon whom I doubt will receive same as the "Palace Guard" oftimes presvents delivery of such matter: Why, is highly controversial.

It so happens that the writer is one of the veterans of world war one who did not like what he discovered after returning from Eurppe and decided to attempt to find out "what it is all about". Although admitting that he yet does not know "what it is all about", he is culminating his efforts by making known the "Truth" as he has come to know it, and is presenting the *only* program which has so far been presented which has met with the approval of many outstanding authorities in this and other countries, who have *privately* expressed approval, but dare not make known this approval.

The proposed program has been put together over a long period of time. However, the presentation has been delayed until the opportune moment might arrive. Sad to relate ALL of the buddies and long-time associates have checked out. So it is that the writer has undertaken this task, realizing as have all others, that none might change the course of national or world events. However, the writer of this letter has but put together the results of investigations conducted during the last forty or more years in cooperations with many of the finest boys associated with in this and other countries who were also endeavoring to make this a better world to live in and for ALL PEOPLES ALIKE.

The writer has enjoyed the cooperation of many Members of the Press with whom he worked with in the Orient and many other parts of the world and during times, especially during the nineteen thirties, when he was a guest and enjoyed the privileges of the Press Club in Washington, D.C.

A good portion of the last twenty eight years were spent in Washington, D.C. while becoming acquainted with ALL departments of Government, who were who, what was what, and much of that transpiring behind the scenes of which the public learned little or nothing.

The facts presented are based upon the experiences encountered and the knowledge accumulated while living and working with the peoples of all races, colors and creeds in the Orient, Europe, the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, in all sections of this country or while travelling in other sections of the world; also by engaging in, or becoming familiar with practically all forms of enterprise.

The confidences and friendships enjoyed were, for the most part, gained while entertaining in an executive capacity over a long period of years. Being but an ordinary, average American not desireous of involving anyone in his activities, embarrasing none and never requesting favors, the friendhsip of many individuals in high places or worth knowing has been enjoy-

ed under unusual circumst
as a member of many clubs
in this and other countri
the writer has never desi
public figure, desiring a
to escape undue notice an
privacy not possible for
celebrities.

The only honor ever acco
accorded by the recently
the Roman Catholic Hieroc
scended to advance the co
an unprecedented act, to
seventy first birthday of
Whether or not this may b
dence does not matter.

The recently crowned Po
day, November 4th.1958, o
the obligations requiring
years of his life to disc
other hand, the writer on
nated his efforts to make
world to live in and comp
of obligations believed o
people. Time alone shall
be done to halt the tide
tyranny and hatreds sweep
or substantiate what the
ed. However, egoistic hum
inevitably realize that t
and the incomprehensible
cannot be violated withou
penalties which are ievit
ically imposed.

The writer realizes the
being "bumped off", as ma
have, but having experien
many times, is but lookin
ing onto the through trai
the "eternal Time-track"
through this vale of illus

mstances, and also
ubs or associations
tries. Furthermore,
esired to become a
g above all else,
and enjoy the
or public figures or

ccorded was that
ly elected Pope of
rocracy who conde-
coronation date,
to coincide with the
of the writer.
y be but a coinci-

Pope did on this
, officially assume
ing the remaining
ischarge. ON the
on this day culmi-
ake this a better
ompleted fulfillment
d owing to his fellow
ll reveal what might
de of desolation,
eeping over this eart
he writer has present-
human beings shall
t the laws of Nature
le God of Nature,
hout suffering the
vitably and automat-

the possibilities of
many of his buddies
ienced the inevitable
king forward to hook-
rain which runs along
k" as it passes
lusion.

So it is that the writer is completing a project embarked upon many years ago and with but one desire; to spend the time remaining as a spectator of "THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH" while observing the antics of the human specie of animals, and while enjoying the only possible worthwhile happiness; that happiness enjoyed as a result of the happiness made possible for those willing to help themselves.

With best of wishes and kindest personal regards

Sincerely

Ed Williamson

Ed Williamson

P.S. Reading time - approximately two hours It is suggested that the enclosed be enjoyed while away from the frenzy of every-day life and while relaxed and free of interrutpions.

The writer is thankful for a sense of humor which permits him to laugh at himself and with others who realize "What fools we mortals be".

All, with one exception, of his buddies and close friends have checked out fast as victims of "Heart Trouble" which is an emotionally induced infection which only "getting away from it all", proper diets and plenty of sunshine and fresh air might cure.

Please pardon all mistakes as the writer is but a poor uneducated yokel who never reached the eighth grade.

Willkie, Philip H.

Philip H. Willkie
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
RUSHVILLE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Rushville, Indiana

November 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of November 7.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Philip

Philip H. Willkie

PHW:ls

Wilson, Edwin H.

February 21, 1938

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I have your letter of February 7th.

Thank you for your suggestion to have Mrs. John P. McCollum on our program, however, since we are already committed for the entire season, this will be impossible, however, we will be glad to keep her in mind.

Thanking you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edwin H. Wilson
Executive Director
The Humanist Advance Committee
Yellow Springs, Ohio

mcc

The HUMANIST ADVANCE COMMITTEE

of the American Humanist Association, Yellow Springs, Ohio

Publishers of THE HUMANIST

7 February 1958

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Frank A. Hankins
S. I. Hayakawa
A. Eustace Haydon
C. Judson Herrick
James F. Hornback
Julian Huxley
William P. Jenkins
Horace M. Kallen
John C. Kidneigh
William H. Kilpatrick
Bertram W. Korn
Harold A. Larrabee
Chauncey D. Leake
Leo A. Lerner
Vashti McCollum
Lloyd Morain
Charles Morris
Herbert J. Muller
Max C. Otto
Donald A. Piatt
Charles Francis Potter
Anatol Rapoport
Sidney Ratner
Curtis W. Reese
Oliver L. Reiser
Robert G. Risk
Priscilla Robertson
Bertrand Russell
Clinton Lee Scott
Roy Wood Sellars
Mark Starr
Harold A. Taylor
Maurice B. Visscher
Gerald Wendt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. George Axtelle, Chairman of the AHA Committee on Church and State, has suggested that you bring Mrs. John P. McCollum (Vashti McCollum), the principal in the famous McCollum Decision, to your program on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Decision. Her address is 1118 West John St., Champaign, Illinois.

You might also wish to ask her son James Terry McCollum, who as a small boy had to sit in the hall while the Christians were given the on-premise released time religions instruction that the Decision ousted from the public schools.

I endorse Dr. Axtelle's suggestion and believe that dissent should be given its turn on radio and TV.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin H. Wilson/R.D.

Edwin H. Wilson
Executive Director

EHW:RCD

FOR A THREE YEAR ADVANCE
1957 1958 1959

Improved Publications • Regional Conferences • Student Work • World Humanism • Adult Study Groups
Separation of Church and State • Speakers Bureau • A New National Headquarters Building • Human Rights and Welfare

Wilson, Elmo

ELMO C. WILSON

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING · 350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

J

May 7, 1958

Hold

Dear Ed,

Politics or punditry, I'll be happy to catch up on your doings when you're back from London.

How about joining me at The Players for lunch?

Cordially,

Bud

Thurs. 12 June
12:30

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

SP 4-1961

Wilson Elmo

May 5, 1958

Dear Budd:

Just a note to say that I am off to London on Thursday and hope to see you when I get back - and not about politics.

As ever yours,

Mr. Elmo C. Wilson
International Research Associates, Inc.
Empire State Building
New York 1, New York

fc

March 19, 1958

Dear Budd:

Many thanks. If the business gets serious, which it certainly isn't at present, I will give you a shout.

Will be in Washington for the next couple of weeks but will call you when I get back - not about politics, but a drink and some food.

As ever yours,

Mr. Elmo C. Wilson
International Research Associates, Inc.
Empire State Building
New York 1, New York

fc

ELMO C. WILSON JOSHUA B. POWERS ELMO ROPER

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING · 350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

LOngacre 4-1961 CABLE IPORES

March 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

If you're interested in this thing and I can do anything in the research line on a confidential and non-party basis, I'd love to help.

We did a number of state polls for the C.I.O. in the 1954 and 1956 elections.

Cordially,

Budd

Elmo C. Wilson

jk
enc.

Frank Wilson

March 20, 1959

Dear Frank:

I really don't know what Pegler will do for copy during my year off, but I propose to enjoy it.

There is a chance that I shall be on the coast some time during August, and if so will hope to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Major Frank E. Wilson
1221 Vandenberg Avenue
Larson AFB, Washington

ERM:jmi

12 march 1959

My dear Ed;

Westbrook strives mightily to perpetuate himself in McCarthy's image — I fear they are both doomed to stew throughout eternity in their bitter juices.

Our new location is in mighty strange country — we are still negotiating peace treaties with the Indians and receive our pay in beaver pelts. Larson AFB, Washington — near and around Moses Lake. Your state is magnificent, Ed, with the exception of this ice-age area.

Have a good rest — you're going to be missed. I shall listen to you and Churchill on your Columbia 360, drink brandy and wish you luck.

As ever,

Frank Wilson

Wilson I.W.

January 9, 1958

Dear Chief:

Many thanks for your gracious letter about the Marian Anderson show. The response was most enthusiastic.

Fred and I particularly wanted you to see it, because we thought it had merit, because of our affection for you, and because we'll never forget that it was your imagination and confidence that launched us upon this venture.

As ever yours,

Mr. I.W. Wilson
Aluminum Company of America
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

fc

Aluminum Company of America

I. W. WILSON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

January 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I very much appreciate the telegram which you and Fred sent me and which was telephoned to my home shortly before your "SEE IT NOW" telecast on Monday evening. I had been looking forward to seeing ~~this as I do~~ to all of your telecasts but the personal touch from your telegram added much to my interest and enjoyment of the program.

Marian Anderson was outstanding, and you and Fred handled it superbly. If Miss Anderson's entire trip was as successful as would be indicated from the excerpts you were able to show us, she has made a magnificent contribution to our relationships with the peoples she visited. By your telecast you have made an equally magnificent contribution, and we are all deeply indebted to you.

Your many friends in ALCOA would wish to join me in sending to you and Fred and your families our very best wishes for your health and happiness in 1958 and for the years to come.

Sincerely,

Chief

IWW:meg

Dict by Fred Friendly

DECEMBER 30, 1957

MR IRVING WILSON
1201 MURRAYHILL AVENUE
PITTSBURGH

FOR OLD TIMES SAKE WE HOPE YOU AND MRS. WILSON WILL BE ABLE TO WATCH TONIGHTS SEE IT NOW ON MARIAN ANDERSONS TRIP THROUGH ASIA AT TEN PM TONIGHT   HAPPY NEW YEAR

ED AND FRED

SEEITNOW
202-550-43

Wilson, R. A.

June 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for your letter.

I regret to have to tell you that my present crowded schedule does not permit sufficient time at this point for me to make the extensive comments you request.

Sincerely,

Mr. R. A. Wilson
Editor of Outside Affairs
University of California
Riverside, California

mcc

UCR
HIGHLANDER **NEWS**

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

We are members of the University of California at Riverside's newspaper, the "Highlander".

We feel that all universities and colleges should become more aware of national and international affairs. Through the medium of dissemination of information, we hope that students will take an active part in discussing world problems, such as education, nuclear testing, and foreign policy. Our final goal is to publish interviews and editorials to be distributed to all universities and colleges so that the problems can be approached simultaneously.

No

Write article

We are contacting you, Norman Cousins, and Henry R. Luce with the sincere hope that we may inpose upon y you to initiate our program with a short (about 500-600 words) article expressing your views on students taking an unified interest in world affairs.

Your article will be published in the UCR newspaper and will be sent throughout the nation's schools to initiate our movement. We will keep in contact with you as to our progress.

Sincerely

R.A. Wilson
Don Deussen
Editor of Outside Affairs

Wilson, Wm. W.

March 19, 1959

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your kind letter of February 24th.

Do let me know when you are going to be in New York again. I shall be staggering along on this treadmill until the first of July.

As ever yours,

Mr. William W. Wilson, Jr.
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

ERM:jmi

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.
Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

February 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Was very surprised to hear about your "leave of absence" but can certainly understand your feelings, realizing in some small way the rigid schedule you have been following during the past several years.

It seems that you have caused quite a stir with your announcement as all the Chicago newspapers have been covering the story. Attached is a column from one of the Chicago newspapers today that I thought would be of interest to you.

I think it would be most appropriate for Godfrey to visit you either in your New York apartment or in Pawling for his first show -- but guess that would not be the way to start a vacation....or would it?

I note that you are not planning to leave before July and undoubtedly I will be in New York before that time and sincerely hope that we can spend a few minutes together.

Was delighted to see that the 1958 Christopher Awards selected "Small World" as the most unique new program -- I tried so hard to sell that show to our friends at Harvester.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

William W. Wilson, Jr.

WWW:dck
Att'd - 1

IT'S THE MOLLOY

Why Is Murrow Leaving CBS For 12 Months?

By Paul Molloy

"I've never had any intimate friends," says Edward R. Murrow. "If I were in serious trouble, I would have trouble knowing where to turn."

Behind this admission may lie one reason why Murrow will separate himself from the CBS network for a year, starting in July. A man of intense drive, Murrow has seldom permitted himself the luxury of time as it might be turned to his own use. Now nearing his 51st birthday, Murrow also describes himself as a man who "never learned how to play."

The interpretation of these admissions, here, is safe: Dedicated as he is to observing life and translating the meaning of events for his audience, Murrow has very nearly let life pass him by. Whether he will seriously try to catch up with it now is another matter.

Murrow Eying Seat In Congress?

THERE HAVE BEEN many reports—all shrugged off, though not too vigorously—that Murrow might consider running for a seat in Congress. He has never affiliated himself officially with any party, but he is known as a man of liberal leanings.

It may be just an accident that Murrow's 12-month departure from broadcasting extends into the upcoming political year. It is at least an interesting coincidence and one that will bear watching.

There is another important factor: The National Broadcasting Co., for one, would dearly love to snare the $300,000-a-year commentator. Whether Murrow can detach himself completely from the new, more lucrative offers that certainly will be forthcoming, also remains to be seen.

There is no doubt that Murrow must be a tired man. He enjoys working for long, uninterrupted stretches. He has what seems to be contempt for normal eating and sleeping habits and has seldom been able to devote as much time as he would like to his wife and 13-year-old son, Charles Casey.

CHANNEL CHUCKLES

"I thought it'd be nice to see someone in our guest chair for a change."

William S. Paley, chairman of the board at CBS and a longtime friend of Murrow, says of his career: "You could almost call it a drive to self-destruction. He's never happy unless he's working. When he looks like death, that's when you feel a happy glow."

Some people are blessed—perhaps a better word is cursed—with a near passion for going through life as if tomorrow could not be trusted to show up. Such is Murrow's makeup. For this reason, the conjecture from here is that he will not let too many months skip by before mounting the saddle again.

Arthur Godfrey wasted no time snapping up an offer to take over Murrow's Person to Person in the fall. It seems certain that Godfrey will also cancel his Tuesday night show in order to take on the new assignment. Says he: "I don't see how I could do both." Right there is an observation upon which Murrow himself might well meditate.

Wilson, Wm. W.

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.
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WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

January 6, 1959

Messrs. Edward R. Murrow
John A. Aaron
Jesse Zousmer
c/o C B S
Person To Person
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed, John and Jesse:

Enjoyed seeing Roy Campanella on the show last Friday. Thought it was most interesting, not only as an interview but because we sponsor part of the Dodgers' games on the West Coast. We have heard the Dodgers speak of Campanella so much that it was nice to be able to see him for the first time and know more about him.

I want to thank you for the colorful ash tray which is being put to good use in my office.

Sincere best wishes for a most successful year for PERSON TO PERSON.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

WWW:dck

William W. Wilson, Jr.

Wilson, Bill

November 28, 1958

Dear Bill:

Forgive the delay in answering your wire. I am as usual buried but nonetheless appreciative of your thought. I am glad you found the McNeill interview acceptable.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Bill Wilson, Jr.
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

RECEIVED
1958 NOV 24 PM 6:07
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.

6.

WU012 PD

FAX CHICAGO ILL NOV 24 234PMC

EDWARD R MURROW,

CARE CBS TELEVISION

REACTION TO DON MCNEILL INTERVIEW, EXCELLENT. HE WAS MORE RELAXED THAN ANY TIME BEFORE ON TV. HOPE SHOW HAD GOOD RATING. REGARDS

BILL WILSON JR

428P..

333
No. Michigan Ave
Chicago 1.

Wilson, Bill

September 29, 1958

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your wire. I pretty well fouled up the opening but we hope to get better as we go along. It was thoughtful of you to send a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Wilson
Young & Rubicam
Chicago, Illinois

EEM:skh

Western Union (taken over phone)

Friday
9-23

Dear Ed:

Sincere best wishes for another successful "Person to Person" season

Bill Wilson
Young & Rubicam
Chicago, Illinois

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

RX

(20).

CA464 RX PD=FAX CHICAGO ILL 26 410PMC=

1958 SEP 26 PM 5 27

EDWARD R MURROW= CARE CBS TELEVISION DLR BY PHONE
485 MADISON AVE NYK=S

RL

SINCERE BEST WISHES FOR ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL "PERSON TO PERSON", SEASON=

BILL WILSON JR YOUNG & RUBICAM INC CHICAGO ILLINOIS=

M.C
Pla 1 2345
77 536 Mailed

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Done

Wilson Wm's
sent May 28
air express &
called Chicago

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.
Advertising
NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

Tonight
May 27

May 16, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Bill Maxwell viewed the "SMALL WORLD" film yesterday and was extremely impressed - so much so, that we are screening it again at Harvester today for other executives.

Bill is planning a party at his home on Friday, May 30th, and is inviting the International Division officials of Harvester and other friends to view the film and he is going to send you an invitation as well. attached

I would appreciate it and it would be most appropriate if you could make a tape or a record along the lines of the attached so that we could play it prior to screening the film. I know this is asking a lot Ed, but thought you could work it in with something else you might be recording.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

William W. Wilson, Jr.

WWW:dck
Att'd

Come and dine with us on
Decoration Day and see a
special preview of Ed Murrow's
amazing new fall TV show,
"Small World."

6:30 P.M. Friday, May 30, 1958

1001 S. Batavia Avenue
Geneva, Illinois, U.S.A.

R.S.V.P.

Mr. and Mrs.
W. C. Maxwell

WILLIAM O. MAXWELL
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO ONE, ILLINOIS

May 16, 1958

Dear Ed:

Can't begin to tell you the wallop "Small World" landed on me. Even though you'd given us the core of the idea, its execution left me hanging on the ropes! Sure wish network TV made advertising sense for this outfit this fall.

In any case, we're arranging a special showing under special circumstances for a group of our people and others -- as you see by the enclosed.

The one with your name on it isn't "just for example," either. Nothing would please us more than to have you with us -- "naturally," says Marty.

I'll be in New York early in June and hope to have a visit with you then to show you the Glen Canyon Dam story -- a whopper.

Best regards,

Bill.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Wilson, William

May 7, 1958

Dear Bill:

Thanks for the note.

I hope something comes of SMALL WORLD. It would be a pleasure to work with old friends again. In addition, I may shortly be in need of additional Harvester equipment.

As ever yours,

Mr. William W. Wilson, Jr.
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.
Advertising
NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

May 5, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We have just finished screening "SMALL WORLD" to a group here at the agency and the reaction was most favorable, in fact, there was more enthusiasm shown than for any other film we have screened in the past year.

It is different, unique and so very well done.

Bill Maxwell is out of town and I am setting up a screening at Harvester for next Monday.

I remember that you had been talking about this show for quite some time and I must say that even your vivid description did not do it justice. "SMALL WORLD" should not be available for too long and I will keep you advised as to the degree of interest shown by the Harvester people.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

Bill Wilson DCK

WWW:dck

P.S. Have you stocked the "Bass Pond" yet?

Wilson Bil

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

February 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"Person-to-Person"
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I enjoyed the Truman show yesterday very much and thought you would be interested in the attached clipping that appeared in today's Chicago Tribune. I am sorry that we haven't been able to get together for that weekend, and I'm still looking forward to it sometime in the future. We started off with pheasant hunting in mind...then partridge...and by the time we get together it will probably be bass fishing — which incidentally is quite all right with me!

The recent "Person-to-Person" shows have been very enjoyable, and I was delighted to hear about the new sponsor. It sounds like a natural to me.

I have talked to Jesse and John about the possibility of using Don McNeill on one of your future shows, and they are undoubtedly giving him some consideration. I feel that he would make an excellent subject for a Friday night visit.

I was very sorry to hear about the fire and hope that your loss was not too great.

Kindest personal regards,

Bill

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

William W. Wilson, Jr.
djm

Atts.

Chicago Daily Tribune Thursday, Jan. 30,

WHERE T

Breakfast Club Near 25th Year

BY LARRY WOLTERS

THESE midwinter days, when network TV shows which originate in Chicago are slipping down the electronic drain one after another, Don McNeill, who runs the most durable variety show in broadcasting in the Breakfast club, is laying plans to observe the 25th anniversary of this ABC morning feature, next June 23.

McNeill

Before going into those plans, let's take a closer look at the Breakfast club and what gives it nation-wide appeal after nearly a quarter-century. Well, it's clean, wholesome, warm entertainment turned out by a group of people who are regarded as neighbors and friends. McNeill, Fran Allison, Dick Noel, Carol Richards, Sam Cowling, Eddie Ballantine, and Cliff Peterson are accepted as welcome morning visitors in millions of homes.

Incidentally, the Breakfast club is one of Chicago's greatest tourist attractions.

Thru the years Don McNeill has been perhaps Chicago's most efficacious "ambassador of good will.

• • •

A COUPLE of months ago a list of 100 outstanding Chicagoans was compiled. It surprised this department that McNeill was not on that roll. His influence is so wide and his impact so great across the land that he would have made a notable addition.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1958 Chicago Daily Tribu

THAT WALTZ? H.S.T. DOESN'T REALLY LIKE IT

Just Being Loyal to Old Home State

New York, Feb. 2 (AP)—Former President Truman says he really doesn't like the song "Missouri Waltz"—his musical trade mark. He's just being loyal to the old home state.

Truman was interviewed a year ago on the Florida keys by Edward R. Murrow. The hour-long filmed session was seen today on the CBS-TV program, See It Now.

Truman's pithy comments ranged from piano playing to politics and personalities, and why he told off a critic of his daughter's singing.

Says What He Thinks

Asked how the "Missouri Waltz" became his unofficial theme song, Truman replied: "I hate to go into details on that but the "Missouri Waltz" was composed by a man from Iowa in 1914 and is called "Hushaby My Baby."

"It's a ragtime song and if you let me say what I think—I don't give a damn about it, but I can't say it out loud because it's the song of Missouri. It's as bad as 'The Star Spangled Banner' so far as music is concerned."

Truman said he started to play the piano when he was about 8 or 9. Like many boys when he was about 16, he said, "I decided that it was a sissy thing to be a piano player and I quit."

Grandmother Gives Orders

The former President talked about his first job—washing windows and mopping floors in an Independence, Mo., drug store for $3 a week. He told how he joined the national guard and got a nice, beautiful blue uniform which he took to show his grandmother.

He said his grandmother, whose house had been burned by federal troops during the Civil war, told him: "That's a very beautiful uniform, but it's the first time a blue uniform's been in this house since the Civil war. Don't bring it back here." Truman said he didn't.

A captain in the field artillery during World War I, Truman told of trying to get back in the army in World War II. Then Sen. Truman [D., Mo.] he stopped in to see Gen. George Marshall about it. As Truman tells it, Marshall asked him, "Senator, how old are you?"

"I'm 56."

"Senator," said Marshall, "You're too damned old. You go on back to Senate."

"I'm four y than you are," he told Marshall latter replied: " already in."

Tells Off M

Truman said h on affairs of sta of losing his te "I think about that I ever acted sorts was when critic where to he said some about my daught now Mrs. Clifton had thought abo I probably would it."

A chief execu

ack to say in the

our years younger
are," Truman said
arshall, to which the
lied: "Yes, but I'm
."

Off Music Critic

said he never acted
of state as a result
his temper, adding:
about the only time
r acted really out of
when I told a music
re to get off when
some mean things
daughter [Margaret,
Clifton Daniel]. If I
ght about it a while
wouldn't have done

executive, he said, must be able to take criticism: "If he's got a thin skin he's got no business being in the Presidency."

Truman said he chose then Gen. Eisenhower to head the North Atlantic Treaty organization because he, as commander of the allied forces in Europe, "understood the situation." As for NATO, Truman said, Mr. Eisenhower "did a good job of it."

Crash Kills Soldier

CHATEAUROUX, France, Feb. 2 (AP)— Sgt. Edwin R. Nelson of Minneapolis was killed Thursday in the collision of his car and a heavy truck near the American air force base here.

CLEARANCE

have you heard?

FRITZIE KAY has moved
... we are now on the 9th floor of the Maller's bldg.

CLEARANCE

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS ON ALL REMAINING STOCK

DRESSES
Sizes 5 to 15, 8 to 20.
Regularly 22.95 to 49.95
NOW ONLY $10.00

COATS, SUITS, BETTER DRESSES & SPORTSWEAR

1/3 to 1/2 OFF

FRITZIE KAY
59 East Madison
Suite 914
Maller's Building
Open Daily 9:30 to 6, Monday and Thursday 9:30 to 8:30

ALL SALES FINAL

Windes, Russell

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE SCHOOL OF SPEECH

Ignore

February 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Form letter

I would like to ask your help in a research project I am undertaking at Northwestern in our department of public address and group communication. A study is being undertaken in persuasion, in the area of political campaign speaking, in an effort to determine what factors give rise to "effective" and "ineffective" campaign speaking. I have chosen as the raw data of the study the campaign speeches of Adlai E. Stevenson in the 1956 Presidential Campaign.

The study will consist of two phases: First is an effort to arrive at a certain number of Stevenson's 1956 speeches which were considered to be "most effective" and "least effective" in that campaign. By "most effective" I mean to say those speeches that did the Stevenson candidacy the most good, possibly won him the most votes. Here I am concerned with the impact of the speech, the persuasiveness of the speech in terms of effect. By the same token, regarding "least effective" speeches, I mean to say those speeches which helped the candidate's cause the least, speeches which lacked persuasiveness in terms of winning votes, or speeches which may have actually cost the candidate votes.

The second phase of the study, once the most and least effective speeches are chosen, will consist of a study in depth and detail of the speeches chosen in an effort to discover what makes a campaign speech effective or ineffective. The object will be to form certain hypotheses concerning what constitutes a good and a poor campaign speech. The conclusions reached should be of considerable value to both the student of politics and the student of persuasion.

In an effort to determine the speeches to be evaluated and studied, a sampling of the opinion of those people who are considered qualified to pass judgment on Stevenson's 1956 speeches is being undertaken. Four groups of people will be asked to answer three questions. These groups are: members of Stevenson's 1956 staff and associates; members of the press and radio-television news staffs who followed the campaign closely; prominent Democratic and Republican politicians involved in the campaign; and scholars in the field of history and criticism of public address. The lists of names have been carefully screened and selected.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE SCHOOL OF SPEECH

This, of course, is the reason I am writing to you. I am enclosing a list of Stevenson's major speeches in the 1956 Campaign. Included is the date of the speech, where given, and the major theme of the speech to help refresh your memory. I would like for you to go over the list, if you need to, and answer the following questions:

1. What speeches do you consider to have been "most effective" in terms of advancing the candidate's cause?
2. What speeches do you consider to have been "least effective" in terms of advancing the candidate's cause?
3. Approximately how many of Stevenson's speeches were you familiar with during the campaign, either through hearing and/or reading?

I would encourage you, additionally, to make brief comments on your selection, should you have the time. These comments will be of extreme value. Too, should you have any general comments to make relative to Stevenson's over-all effectiveness as a persuasive speaker in the campaign, these would prove especially helpful to the study.

Let me assure you first that this study has Governor Stevenson's and Willard Wirtz's approval. Let me assure you, too, that without your written permission your choices of speeches and comments will not be identified with you personally. Finally, let me assure you that, should you so wish, a copy of the results of the sampling and a copy of the results of the study will be mailed to you.

I have spent several years doing research in the field of public address, politics, and persuasion. I have written a book on the political career of James A. Farley. I have devoted the past two years to the study of Governor Stevenson's public address, publishing a number of articles from my study (e.g. LOOK Magazine, October 16, 1956; Quarterly Journal of Speech, October, 1956). I assure you of my interest in the area and of some qualifications to do the job well. And I cannot help but be convinced that there is a significant contribution we can all make here to campaign speaking. Your cooperation will be very deeply appreciated indeed.

Very sincerely yours,

Russel R. Windes

Russel R. Windes, Director of Debate

RW/ jf

STEVENSON, RIFKIND & WIRTZ
135 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE FINANCIAL 6-5180

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
SIMON H. RIFKIND
W. WILLARD WIRTZ
WILLIAM McC. BLAIR, JR.
NEWTON N. MINOW

IN NEW YORK
PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
STEVENSON, PAUL, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
1614 EYE STREET, N. W.

December 31, 1957

Mr. Russell Windes
The School of Speech
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Mr. Windes:

I have just talked with Governor Stevenson about the research project outlined in your letter. He has asked me to say to you that he will be glad to do whatever he can to be helpful to you in this project. The rest of us here in the office will of course add anything we can by way of assistance.

The success of this project obviously depends, to begin with, on the thoughtfulness and candour of those from whom you decide to seek judgments about the "effectiveness" of the various 1956 campaign speeches. There is the problem, I suspect, of so much time having passed that it will be hard for most people to remember what was said where. Won't you almost have to make up a listing of short summaries of the place, circumstances and coverage of the various speeches?

Isn't it important, too, for you to indicate to these people in some way that their advice to you is for your own use and that it is not your intention to discuss it with us here?

Let me know if and when we can help.

Sincerely,

W. Willard Wirtz

W. Willard Wirtz

WWW:nc
Enclosure

Listing of Major Campaign Addresses of Adlai E. Stevenson 1956 Presidential Campaign.

-----

1. Chicago, August 17. Acceptance of Nomination, "The New America."
2. Detroit, September 3. "Administration Has Betrayed Key Promises Here and Abroad."
3. Los Angeles, September 4. American Legion Convention. "End of Draft."
4. Cliff Side, New Jersey, September 9. "Misconduct and Corruption."
5. Albany, New York, September 10. New York Democratic Convention. "Government With A False Front."
6. New York, September 11. Liberal Party Convention. "Choice Between The Parties."
7. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 13. (telecast). "Twenty-Eight Years of Democratic And Twenty-Eight Years of Republican Administrations."
8. Walnut Hill, Virginia, September 15. "Our Security System and Public Service."
9. Denver, September 22. "Unfinished Business of the Eisenhower Administration."
10. Newton, Iowa, September 22. "The Farm Depression and the Plight of the Farmer."
11. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, September 24. "Big Business--Bigness a Peril to Nation."
12. New Orleans, September 25. "Integration--and Abdication of Leadership."
13. Miami, Florida, September 25. "Complacency; Foreign Affairs; and the Latin America (Argentine) Incident."
14. Kansas City, September 26. "Responsible Political Leadership."
15. St. Louis, September 27. "Bread and Circuses--Mobilization of our Economy."
16. Milwaukee, September 29. (telecast). "Crisis in Education."
17. Minneapolis, September 29. "H-Bomb; the Draft; and Defense."
18. Jersey City, October 2. "GOP Blunders in Schools, Housing, and Foreign Policy."
19. Pittsburgh, October 3. "Accomplishments of the Parties." (telecast).
20. New York, October 4. "Civil Rights and the Economic Issue of the Underprivileged."
21. New Haven (Yale University), October 5. "Issues of the Campaign."
22. Great Falls, Montana, October 9. "Conservation and Development of Resources."
23. Seattle, October 9. "Demands for Leadership at a Crucial Point in our History."
24. Portland, Oregon, October 10. "Single Interest Government."
25. Oakland, California, October 11. "H-Bomb Issue; Polyanna Politics; and Deception and Misrepresentation in Foreign Affairs."

26. San Francisco, October 11. (telecast) "Health Security."

27. San Diego, October 12. "Suspension of H-Bomb Testing; Re-examination of the Draft."

28. Flint, Michigan, October 17. "The Vice President; Nixon, Man of Many Masks."

29. Youngstown, Ohio, October 18. "National Security: An Armed Service of Professionals."

30. Cincinnati, October 19. "Failure of the Eisenhower-Dulles Foreign Policy."

31. Chicago, October 15. (telecast). "World Pact to Curb H-Bomb."

32. Louisville, Kentucky, October 19. "A Vote for Ike is a Vote for Nixon; The War Party?"

33. New York, October 23. (Madison Square Garden) (telecast). "Foreign Policy: Middle East Blunders; Press Agents Peace; Proposals Concerning Poland and Israel."

34. Springfield, Illinois, October 25. "Ike Farm Record a Compound of Deceit and Callous Political Perfidy."

35. San Francisco, October 27. "What is the Republican Party For?"

36. Los Angeles, October 27. "Leadership: Eisenhower Indifference in Crises; Nixonland."

37. Boston, October 29. "Foreign Affairs; Leadership; and Abdication of Responsibilities--American People Treated like Children...amused with circuses...put to sleep with lullabies; Just Trust Ike."

38. Philadelphia, October 30. "Eisenhower's Middle East Policy."

39. Buffalo, November 1. (telecast). "Middle East Crisis."

40. Cleveland, November 2. "Full UN Hearing for Hungary; Programs to Meet the Crisis."

41. Chicago, November 3. (telecast). "Over-all Look."

42. Minneapolis, November 5. "The President Does Not Run the Store."

43. Boston, November 5. "The Fateful Decision" ("...every piece of scientific evidence we have, every lesson of history and experience, indicates that a Republican victory tomorrow would mean that Richard M. Nixon would probably be President of this country within the next four years."

Note: I do not mean for this list to be all-inclusive; it represents to me the "major" addresses of Stevenson in the campaign. If I have overlooked a speech you consider to be "major" or important, please feel free to add it to this list. In every instance an attempt has been made to state the essential message of the speech in a short phrase, much to the discomfiture of the writer I must admit. Again, if I have failed to hit upon the essential message in any speech, feel free to correct my error.

Winfield, Gerald

January 7, 1959

Mr. Gerald Winfield
International Cooperation Administration
815 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Winfield:

I send you the attached information regarding Norman Laden, at the request of Stephen Galatti, the Director General of the American Field Service. This is a rather unorthodox transmission, in as much as I do not know Norman Laden, but I have known Galatti for more than twenty-five years and have never known him to make a casual or unconsidered recommendation. If he says Laden is qualified, I would be disposed to believe him.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

January 7, 1959

Dear Steve:

This is in answer to yours of January 2. I will certainly forward the material on Norman Laden to Gerald Winfield. I shall tell him that you are not a guy who makes recommendations lightly. Best wishes for the new year.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Stephen Galatti
American Field Service
113 East 30th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE

International *Scholarships*

STEPHEN GALATTI
Director General
GEORGE H. EDGELL
DOROTHY FIELD
SACHIYE MIZUKI

EDWIN R. MASBACK, JR.
Treasurer
GEORGE ROCK
Secretary

113 EAST 30TH STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 5-9659 • CABLE ADDRESS: AMERIFIELD, NEW YORK

2 January 1959

Dear Ed:

May I take advantage of our friendship in recommending to you Norman Laden, an AFS ambulance driver in World War II, who has applied to the International Cooperation Administration for a position involving the implementation of the Administration's television plans in India.

From the enclosed resume, it can be seen that Norman has a rather broad background in the communication field. In addition, I know him to be a very capable young man who had an excellent record in the Field Service.

I wonder if you could pass this letter to Mr. Gerald Winfield of ICA in Washington, just stating perhaps that my recommendation comes from someone you know.

Stephen Galatti

Mr. Edward Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

cc: Mr. Norman Laden

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Oliver F. Wadsworth — *New York, New York*
Edward A. Weeks, Jr. — *Boston, Massachusetts*
Roy C. Wilcox — *Meriden, Connecticut*
Lee Blair Wood — *New York, New York*

Winner, Percy

May 29, 1959

Dear Percy:

Many thanks for your note.

I am delighted to hear about your son, Tony and his Fulbright fellowship. Tony must be every bit as intelligent as his old man.

Janet and I are looking forward to spending considerable time in Europe during the coming year. If we find ourselves in Rome or Bari, we will certainly look Tony up.

As ever yours,

Mr. Percy Winner
The American University
4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

mc

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.   Washington 16, D. C.

19 V 65

Dear Ed,

I haven't yet found my way back to Europe but I am proud to report that my older son Tony, now finishing his Ph. D. thesis, has just been awarded a Fulbright teaching fellowship to Italy — universities of Rome and Bari!

Best,

Percy Winner

Winner, Percy

F

March 17, 1959

Dear Percy:

Thanks for your gracious note. I hope we have a chance to spend some time together.

One reason for making this rather difficult decision was that I wanted a chance to see my friends again, other than people I must see.

As ever yours,

Mr. Percy Winner
Special Operations Research Office
The American University
4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.

ERM:jmi

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington 16, D. C.

24 II 57

Dear Ed,

I hope you enjoy and profit from the sabbatical — and that you come back to bigger and better things.

As ever,

Percy

Winner, Percy
F

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington 16, D. C.

14 XI 58

Dear Ed,

Just to say we still hope to have you at dinner some time or other.

Best,

Percy Winner

Winner, Percy

September 19, 1958

Dear Percy:

I am back on the treadmill again and hope to get to Washington some time in the next two or three weeks. I will certainly take advantage of your kind invitation. I wish I knew half as much about a whole hell of a lot of things as you do.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Percy Winner
Special Operations Research Office
The American University
4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 16, D.C.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington 16, D. C.

September 10,1958

Dear Ed,

It may possibly be of interest to you--personally and privately--to know that I have just finished co-directing a six-weeks "crash program" for the Army,during which some 40 especially qualified Middle Eastern experts prepared "classified" reports on the chances for various kinds of "psychological" operations in Egypt,Iran,Iraq,Lebanon,Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. Naturally,the material is secret, but I think we might have enough to talk about if you came to have a meal with us the next time you are down here. The address is 1326--34th Street,N.W.(Georgetown),and the telephone number Adams 2-5779.

Sincerely,

Percy

Percy Winner

Winston Helen

134 West 58th Street,
New York City, N.Y.
January 8, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for the opportunity of meeting with you yesterday. I had hoped to have Harrison's format with me, but he promises to have it completed by the end of the month.

I am looking forward to seeing you again, and am excited about the possibilities in March. It is so important to me to be associated with something purposeful.

You are a remarkable person.

Gratefully,

Helen Winston

Helen Winston.

HELEN WINSTON .... (Resume of Background)
134 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y. - PLaza 7-3400

Personal: Born in Toronto, Canada in 1929. Single. Educated at Harbord College and the University of Toronto. Also attended the Academy of Radio Arts in Canada. Am now an American citizen.

1957 - (October) NBC--Special Assignment, Daytime Programming.

1957 - (April to August) Associate Producer for the proposed Art Linkletter special shows for CBS. Duties were conceiving and developing ideas and doing research.

1957 - (January to April) Associate Producer and West Coast Editor of NBC's TONIGHT show. Duties were to make ideas become realities. Create spots for the shows, supervise the writer's adaptations, arrange the promotions and tie-ins. In many instances I had to arrange for the pick-ups to be financed by way of the publicity and advertising involved.

1956 - Executive Producer of Paul Coates' two television shows, CONFIDENTIAL FILE and UNIT ONE. Was completely in charge of the development of these two shows, including the creating of subject matter.

1955 - Had my own television packaging company in Los Angeles and produced local shows such as HOLLYWOOD'S BEST, which starred Bob Paige and won an EMMY. The format was having top personalities recreate the high spots of their lives. ROSEMARIE'S SHOWCASE and STAR RATING which were new talent shows. ZEKE MANNERS RHYTHM & BLUES SHOW (daily musical show), FIRST TIME VOTERS (public service show), etc.

1954 - Created and produced WISHDAY on the NBC network starring Betty White. The show researched the wants, needs, desires, talents of orphans, and then without exploiting the children, we endeavored to satisfy all their wishes; arrange for scholarships, etc.

Also in 1954, I appeared on and produced the west coast inserts of NBC's HOME show.

1953 - I handled publicity, promotion and exploitation in twenty-four American cities for Paramount Pictures in connection with three motion pictures. My job was to be interviewed on radio and television and by newspapermen in the various cities, and to be hostess at cocktail parties for the promotion of the films. (I would also block out local campaigns in each city with the different field-men.)

1952 - Was first woman film distributor in the motion picture business. My job was to sell films for HALLMARK productions to exhibitors on percentages and flat fee deals. I also supervised the publicity campaigns in connection with the theatres.

1952-1951 - Appeared as gal friday on the Ern Westmore television show in Miami, also acting as production assistant. Arranged for the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs to endorse the show for 5% of the gross. They were responsible for all the paid advertising and plugs, etc.

1950-1948 - Appeared as an actress in thirty-six motion pictures; and on many radio programs emanating from Hollywood. During this time I also worked part-time as public relations girl for the Screen Directors Guild, copywriter for a journalist, waitress, cashier and switchboard operator.

(Although I have been concentrating on live TV production for the past three years, I still occasionally do a featured part on such shows as CLIMAX, MY FAVORITE HUSBAND, THE RED SKELTON SHOW, etc.)

(Am currently American Representative for G. N. MacKenzie Radio Distribution in Canada.)

I love people and have never met a stranger. The ideal job for me would be one that involves public relations, challenge and creativity...and an opportunity to travel and meet people all over the world.

References: in (New York)

Sid Mesibov (Public Relations Director of ABC) SU 7-5000.
(He was my supervisor when I worked for Paramount.)

Bob Lewine - NBC
Dick Linkroum - NBC

Lester Gottlieb - CBS
John Frankenheimer - CBS

Ralph Major - (BBDO)

Phil Solomon
Blaine-Thompson Advt.
LO 4-0800

John Masterson
Tatham-Laird Advt.
3 East 54th Street
PL 1-4680

in (Chicago)

Nieson Harris (Toni, Gillette, Paper-Mate)

Jane Daly (Earl Ludgin Agency)

in (Los Angeles)

Paul Coates - HO 9-3944

Hugh Benson (Warner Bros.)

Dorothy Atlas (Warner Bros.)

Winters, Jack

December 5, 1958

Dear Jack:

Many thanks for your cordial note of November 25th.

I am so glad you liked the speech I delivered to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors. I had long felt that these things had to be said and was glad to have the opportunity to get them off my chest!

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Winters
WLOS-TV
Post Office Box 2150
Asheville, North Carolina

mcc

WLOS-TV AM-FM
Channel 13

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
P. O. BOX - 2150
PHONE AL 2-2431

November 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have just read your remarks made to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors Convention on October 15.

May I add my small voice of congratulations and support to the things you said, together with acceptance of guilt for my personal part in the broadcasting industry's shortcomings.

The intrinsic truths you so sussinctly stated should be carefully considered and acted upon in all echelons if our conscience, either personal or corporate, is to rest easy.

Again, congratulations and sincerest thanks.

Very truly yours,

Jack Winters

Jack Winters
Promotion and
Public Relations Director

JW:ad

"THE HIGHEST TV ANTENNA IN THE SOUTHEAST"

Wirsig, Woodrow

1

WOMAN'S HOME

COMPANION *640 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 19, N. Y.*

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

Wednesday morning....

Dear Ed:

I'm greatly heartened simply by the fact that you're willing to discuss our proposal. I brought the proposal to you as quickly as I could; we had only formulated it in our own minds the day before.

On the other hand, it is so important to us that we (1) have such an article on THE FREEDOM AND NEED TO THINK, (2) and have it done by you because we think you will be most effective with our readers, that we gladly will consider a different timing: We could postpone it for another full month, giving you until March 16 if that will help you decide to do it for us.

We've been doing some preliminary thinking here about some of the things that you might want to touch, although this is your piece and we want you to think and write as you want. This actually goes without saying. Anyway, here are some of our thoughts:

1--The wave of anti-intellectualism seems to be growing, rather than decreasing.

2--The very process of thinking, of probing and questioning, is in danger.

3--From all sides we're being told, directly and by innuendo, that it isn't quite chic to think. It's unimportant, and even dangerous, for us to think about our social, political, economic, moral and spiritual problems.

4--Conclusions, as a result of thinking, will take care of themselves. These are, in a way, non-partisam. What we're partisan about is thinking itself. This we want to encourage, stimulate, defend vigorously.

5--If we feel strongly about the above, we thought, then something on this subject ought ~~xxx~~ to lead off any public affairs program we may be starting in the magazine to carry our women readers through the primaries (we've probably missed those), through the campaigns, through the election in November. This lead-off piece should be vigorous, thoughtful, important--and effective. We think that you, Ed, can do this for us fine. We hope you will do it.

6--The subjects you think we (readers, all of us) need to think about might include:

Science
Civil Rights
Defense
Foreigh Affairs
Politics
Economics
The Arts
Education
Manners and Morals
Religion

(more)

WOMAN'S HOME
COMPANION *640 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 19, N. Y.*

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

2--Ed Murrow

There are crises, or issues, within each of these subjects that we should think about and attempt some conclusions:

SCIENCE; Automation, mental health, fluoridation, development of atomic power, the need for more students, more science experts.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Spy trials, security firings, denial of passports, secret files on individuals, Supreme Court decision against segregation, atmosphere of fear and suspicion.

DEFENSE: Can we use atomic weapons, should we send our forces abroad, how far can we cut the military without inviting attack and possible defeat, etc.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: We have treaties that automatically put us at war, we're spending billions to bolster free nations, questions of giving up sovereignty to the UN, reliance on raw materials from abroad, the whole process of achieving the goal of international goodwill and mutual happiness.

POLITICS: The need to examine personalities and their parties, the platforms and promises, what to do about issues, how to do something about getting what one wants.

ECONOMICS: The current slump in farm income, decline in auto sales, the layoff of workers, prosperity or lack of it around the world.

THE ARTS: The steady upgrading of mediums of communications, but problems involved in usage of books, movies, television, magazines, newspapers, etc.

EDUCATION: Who's responsible for building new facilities, what kind of education are our children getting, how can teachers achieve salaries that will be incentives for good teaching.

RELIGION: Churchgoing is increasing, but why? Are people turning to religion out of conviction, or as a crutch to help them through troubled times.

Let me sum up our thoughts this way:
1--The need for thinking.
2--The defense of thinking.
3--HOW People can approach an issue...how can people begin to think about an issue, illustrated from examples in your own vast reporting. In other words, not what to think but HOW to think.

Hope it all works out.

Best,
Gordon

Witmer, Chas N.

February 12, 1959

Dear Charlie:

Sorry to have delayed so long in answering your letter of January 21st. This damn schedule of mine has now reached a point which seems utterly ridiculous.

I am sorry to say that I will not be coming to Charlotte for the program with Harry Golden. On the PERSON TO PERSON shows, I always have to be in New York on the other end of that coaxial cable.

Needless to say, I am disappointed that I cannot be there to enjoy that game of golf with you. Perhaps, we can make it another time.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles N. Witmer
President
Ross and Witmer, Inc.
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

mse

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

January 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
385 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

I noticed in the papers that you will be here to have your program with Harry Golden on February 13, 1959. In talking with Harry this morning, he says you very definitely will be here yourself, and since the next day is Saturday I'm hoping you can stay and play golf at our beautiful Charlotte Country Club.

The weather in Charlotte in February is not always the best, but we have as many good days as bad, and therefore, play golf nearly the entire year.

I'm sure that Charlie Crutchfield will join us and maybe a member of your staff, or we can get someone locally. Please let me know if you can possibly stay over and I will make the necessary arrangements.

It is always an honor to have you to come to our fair city.

Sincerely,

C. N. Witmer /bc.

C. N. Witmer

CNW/bc

Woelfel, Norman

January 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Woelfel:

Many thanks for your kind comments about the speech I delivered in Chicago.

It was thoughtful of you to send me your analysis. I am herewith returning it to you, as I'm sure you might like to keep it.

Sincerely,

Mr. Norman Woelfel
Director
Teaching Aids Laboratory
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

mec
enc.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
NOVICE G. FAWCETT, *President*
COLUMBUS 10

TEACHING AIDS LABORATORY
NORMAN WOELFEL, *Director*

December 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have never read a finer statement about the sickness induced in the American mind by the present 99 and 44/100 committment of of the communications industries to "giving the public what it wants," than your speech to broadcasters a month or so ago.

Your plea for an occasional program dealing with the grim realities facing our civilization is a modest one indeed. But such a beginning might possibly lead, if we have time, to a wider public consciousness of these critical times, and such positively must precede a new national constitutional convention which in my judgment we must come to before too many moons.

I am enclosing an analysis made eight years ago which drew a scathing note from Frank Skanton at the time.

Very truly yours,

Norman Woelfel

Norman Woelfel, Director
Teaching Aids Laboratory
Professor of Education

NW/jhl

Enclosure 1

Woerner

December 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Woerner:

Thank you for your letter of November 2nd and for your very kind comments regarding Mr. Murrow's programs.

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad, I will send your letter on to him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. William J. Woerner
210 E. Esplanade
Louisville 14, Kentucky

210 E Esplanade
Louisville, Kentucky
November 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The original intent of this letter was simply to thank you for the outstanding service you have rendered the American public through the medium of television.

I find, however, that I cannot do this "simply". I am going to point out that a man of your talents has an obligation to a tantalized humanity that is slowly starving for want of worthwhile TV fare. We can do without your entertaining "Person to Person," but without "Person to Person" we would run the risk of having that time occupied with another Berle, Bilko, or Benny. But we cannot do without the masterpieces of "See It Now" and "Small World".

My hope is that a million other lethargic viewers (I have never before written a "fan" letter) rouse themselves long enough to force you to increase, rather than decrease, the time and attention you give us.

Sincerely,

Bill Woerner

LA TOUR
42, RUE VERMONT
GENÈVE
TÉL. 33 41 57

Wolf, Max

Ck. on

Geneva, March 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You will forgive me if I acknowledge your kind letter of January 15th only today. It was indeed good of you to have written this letter for which I feel deeply grateful. I am sure your statement will be very helpful.

Provided all this conference business will come through and provided that the big conferences will be held in Geneva, you will certainly be round town. In this case I hope we shall have an opportunity for a chat. Perhaps it would then even be possible to discuss some kind of an idea which I have been nursing for quite some time.

With renewed thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Max Wolf.

Max WOLF

Mr. Edward R. MURROW,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Copy

January 14, 1958

Dear Dr. Wolf:

I write at this date to tell you that I recall very well your great contribution to the free world while you were a special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in Germany during the first years of the Hitler Regime.

You were in considerable measure responsible for bringing to attention the methods which the Nazi Government used against the Jews in Germany. The Manchester Guardian played an outstanding role in calling the attention of the world to the persecutions which Hitler imposed on all those he was determined to destroy, and it is well known that your persistent reporting of the truth exposed you to real danger at the hands of the Gestapo.

Your courage and endurance as a journalist and correspondent of the Manchester Guardian during those years of terror will always be remembered by those engaged in trying to prevent Nazi brutalities and to rescue its victims.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Max Wolf
La Tour
43, Rue Vermont
Geneva, Switzerland

mcc

Warburg, Edward M.

January 10, 1958

Dear Eddie:

This is merely a note to tell you that I wrote to Dr. Max Wolf. A copy of my letter to him is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward M. Warburg
Chairman
American Jewish Joint
Distributing Committee, Inc.
3 East 54 Street
New York 22, New York

mcc
enc.

January 10, 1958

Dear Dr. Wolf:

I write at this date to tell you that I recall very well your great contribution to the free world while you were a special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in Germany during the first years of the Hitler Regime.

You were in considerable measure responsible for bringing to attention the methods which the Nazi Government used against the Jews in Germany. The Manchester Guardian played an outstanding role in calling the attention to the world the persecutions which Hitler imposed on all those he was determined to destroy, and it is well known that your persistent reporting of the truth exposed you to real danger at the hands of the Gestapo.

Your courage and endurance as a journalist and correspondent of the Manchester Guardian during those years of terror will always be remembered by those engaged in trying to prevent Nazi brutalities and to rescue its victims.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Max Wolf
La Tour
42, Rue Vermont
Geneve, Switzerland

mcc

From the desk of:

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

Date January 3, 1958

To: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Enclosed is the letter to Dr. Wolf, about which I spoke to you on the phone, for your information and use.

Eddie

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
3 East 54 Street, New York 22, N.Y.

COPY

January 2, 1958

Dr. Max Wolf
La Tour
42, Rue Vermont
Geneve, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Wolf:

The American Joint Distribution Committee is fully aware of the vital part that you have played as the special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in Germany during the first years of the Hitler Regime. The A.J.D.C. was deeply concerned about the measures which the Nazi Government initiated against the Jews in Germany.

The A.J.D.C. which devoted its efforts to help the first victims of the Third Reich, was particularly conscious of the need to alert the civilized world to the true nature of the Nazi Regime.

During the days when the German Jewish community faced the most tragic period in its history, the Manchester Guardian played a particularly outstanding role in calling the attention of the world to the persecutory measures which Hitler set in motion against Jews, Catholics, trade unionists and all those whom Hitler was determined to destroy.' We are aware of the fact that your reporting and ferreting out of the truth have exposed you to real danger at the hands of the Gestapo.

Your courageous efforts as a journalist and correspondent of the Manchester Guardian during those terrible years will always be remembered by all of those engaged in trying to prevent Nazi brutalities and to rescue its victims.

Sincerely yours,

Edward M. M. Warburg
Chairman

Wolf, Sarah

April 18, 1958

X

get other letter

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to thank you for your prompt consideration. I am taking the liberty of writing you again. I'm appealing to you to make an exception to the rule to permit me to send you my manuscript.

If I were able to come to New York, perhaps you would grant me some time and by glancing it over you would be convinced that its worth investigating. But unfortunately, I cannot make the trip to New York or anywhere else, as I am taking care of my invalid father since 1955 and since I am the only one he has, I cannot shift the responsibility in any other direction.

I hope and pray that you will not refuse me and I could sincerely say that you won't regret it.

You will understand more when you read it, than I can write you in this letter.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Sarah Wolf

Mrs. Sarah Wolf

Wolf Thomas H.
~~Policy~~

INFORMATION IP PRODUCTIONS, INC. 5 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-1710

March 10, 1958

Never sent

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you, sir. I'll say you are willing to consider it.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas H. Wolf

February 25, 1958

Dear Tom:

I think the only thing I can say is that I will be willing to look at the script of the Civil Defense Administration film.

I can't commit myself, but if you want to say I am willing to consider it, that's all right with me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas H. Wolf
Information Productions, Inc.
5 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

fc

INFORMATION IP PRODUCTIONS, INC. 5 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-1710

February 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

We have been asked by the Federal Civil Defense Administration to submit a proposal for a major motion picture which they are planning to produce over the course of the next six to nine months. They have specifically stated that they would like to explore the possibility of having you narrate the film.

It would be very helpful to us in making our proposal if you could give me some indication of your willingness or unwillingness to consider doing the narration.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Tom
Thomas H. Wolf

No answer Wolfe, Barbara Alice

90 Bryant Avenue
White Plains, New York
January 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o The English-Speaking Union
16 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To borrow from your speech to the News Directors Association, "it is my desire if not my duty" to write to you - indeed, I feel it is my duty, based on your own activities and utterances, to let you know that I am here, because I believe you will be interested to learn about me and the things I should like to help to bring about in the world. I should very much appreciate an opportunity to talk with you at your convenience. Perhaps I should assure you at once that I am not looking for a job, but I feel you may be able and willing to help me to utilize my abilities for causes to which apparently we both are dedicated.

By way of introduction: I am a graduate of Radcliffe College ('45) and Columbia University, a teacher of English and professional writer, "specializing" in educational broadcasting and films, with experience in social service and other fields.

For whatever help it may be to you in forming a picture of me: I am a tenth-generation American, a bit mongrel, perhaps, in ancestry, my forebears being Welsh, English, Irish, Scottish, and German. Of my immediate family, my father came from Maryland and Texas, my mother from northern New Jersey, so you might say I represent both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. I am a member of the White Plains Chapter of the D.A.R., have taught in the South and Middle West, have traveled a great deal in this country, visited Canada and Mexico, and last year my mother and I spent nine months in Europe, six of them in England which we regarded as home.

In London we stayed alternately in our own flat, a small, warm English hotel we found, and at Dartmouth House where the friendliness and helpfulness made us feel comfortable and secure. Previously we both belonged to the New York Branch of the ESU and I did what I could to help increase City membership. At that time I hoped to meet Mrs. Murrow, and am sorry that I was denied the opportunity.

My last teaching position was at Hunter College High School; I am now working in another field in order to earn sufficient money to enable my mother and me to take a long trip to parts of Asia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. We have invitations from various places, as a result of our travels last year, but mainly I am seeking material for a screenplay I hope to write on the world food problem -in the form of commercial entertainment. Dining well, we noted in eleven countries, is the chief pleasure of most people, regardless of race, creed or color, and certainly some of our own most vivid recollections are of good restaurants and vis-à-vis those places which for us did not fill the bill - the menu, that is ; the check was usually more than ample.

I should very much like to talk with you "person-to-person," and hope that you will spare me some time.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Alice Wolfe

(Miss) Barbara Alice Wolfe

Wolfe, B.

December 18, 1959

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

Thank you for your letter of November 22nd which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad, he will be unable to reply to your letter.

I am indeed sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Burton Wolfe
1628 Balboa Street
San Francisco 21, California

FROM THE DESK OF

Burton Wolfe

November 22, 1959
1628 Balboa St.
San Francisco 21, Cal.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In January I am launching a new liberal publication to be called either The Liberal or The Californian. It will take the liberal and humanist viewpoint throughout and will print articles that other newspapers and magazines will not touch for fear of offending advertisers or particular groups of subscribers.

For the lead article we have chosen "The Eisenhower Age," a symposium of great liberal writers, scholars and statesmen of our time -- a few from each field. We would like you to play a part in this.

Would you please send us your ideas on the worst faults of the Eisenhower Administration and of the man himself, and how this relates to the worst societal ills of our day. You understand this is not to be a full length article, but only comments. Plunge right into the middle of the subject and keep your points brief.

For the time being we are in the humiliating position of being able to offer our contributors only 2¢ a word following publication. We realize this is an insult to a man of your stature, but a liberal publication has many problems, and especially one that is starting off. Until we grow larger, the 2¢ must remain a standard rate, no matter who the writer. Our only consolation is that we are not asking you for a long researched article, but only thoughts from information already stored in your mind.

COPY SET ON A VARI-TYPER HEADLINER AND REPRODUCED ON A MULTILITH DUPLICATOR

By Dec. 1 the name of the publication will have been determined and letterhead stationery printed. Copy will begin flowing to the printer in December and we will go to press in the first or second week of January.

Time is running out. Please let us hear from you immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Burton H. Wolfe

Burton H. Wolfe

I enclose a sample of my own article writing to give you an idea of the social and political tone the publication will take. I am sure your writing will not be as dull and dry as mine was in this article.

Wolfe, B. H.

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THE CHICAGO JEWISH FORUM

FALL 1959 ISSUE

The Chinese Immigration Puzzle

By BURTON H. WOLFE

IT HAS BEEN fashionable in recent years for magazines and newspapers to print stories about wholesale smuggling of Chinese immigrants into the United States. Every six months or so a new article appears with more "inside" information about Chinese immigration "rackets," information handed out willingly by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and State Department officials.

Inevitably, these articles repeat a favorite Immigration Service estimate that more than half of the Chinese in the United States are here illegally. In one article, New York immigration officials were quoted as guessing that the population of their city's Chinatown is not the 20,550 reported in the 1950 census, but 50,000. In San Francisco, immigration inspectors estimate that there are now 80,000 Chinese, against the census report of 24,813 and the usual figure of 30,000 cited by the press, travel writers, and the Chamber of Commerce in advertisements about the largest Chinatown in the Occident. After these head-spinning estimates, the tale falls into a repetitious pattern of Chinese faking birth certificates, claiming to be sons and daughters of Americans who are really not related to them at all, and gaining illegal entrance by the thousands to the land they call the "Gold Mountain."

How many times this tale has been repeated, and how many times one highly significant question has been left unanswered! The question, obviously: If the tale is true and immigration authorities know it is, why are so many Chinese permitted to roam the streets of San Francisco and New York while unaccounted for on official records and, presumably, not even paying income tax? If more than half really are here illegally, can more than 25,000 Chinese in New York and 40,000 in San Francisco go on escaping detection and possibly deportation?

The answer, never included in articles based on information supplied by government officials, can be found easily enough in the Immigration and Naturalization Service's own records. Once uncovered, the facts reveal an entirely different side of the story of Chinese immigration "rackets." They show that while the Immigration Service relates tales of smuggling, thousands upon thousands of Chinese are entering the United States *legally* each year at a time when severe immigration restrictions are supposedly being imposed upon them. According to Immigration Service reports, more than 400,000 Chinese immigrants were legally admitted to the United States from 1882 to 1957, while either Chinese Exclusion Acts or 105-a-year quotas were in effect. In 1957 alone, according to the Immigration Service, 5,425 Chinese immigrants were admitted at a time when the quota on them was supposed to be 105.

These are rather startling figures in view of the immigration laws on our books since 1882. That was the year when Congress passed the first of the Chinese Exclusion Acts barring Chinese laborers from emigrating to the United States. Originally intended to last only ten years, the Exclusion Act was extended—by permitting only certain classes of Chinese, such as government officials and teachers, to enter the United States—all the way up to December 17, 1943. On that date the Exclusion Acts were finally repealed by legislation setting up a quota of 105 Chinese to be permitted to enter this country each year. This quota has been extended by various legislation, the last time by the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, and is, of course, still in effect today.

Despite these laws, more than 400,000

Chinese immigrants were admitted from 1882 to 1957, and 5,425 were admitted in 1957 alone. This is far more than 105 a year, and certainly accounts for the rapid growth of the Chinese populations of New York and San Francisco (although not so rapid as Immigration Service unofficial estimates indicate). Since these figures appear in official government records, it might be assumed that the majority of the Chinese swarming into the United States despite immigration restrictions are either finding legal means to do so or else illegal ones supported by our own government.

But all of this is not to deny that there has been an organized Chinese immigration racket. Government investigations and court trials have proved beyond question that there has been such an organized "racket," emanating primarily from Hong Kong. But this is to deny the oft-repeated explanation that most of, let us say abnormal, Chinese immigration is due to smuggling or faked citizenship.

Actually, the Chinese have been beating Exclusion Acts and the 105-a-year quota in vast numbers by taking advantage of all sorts of loopholes in a confused hodgepodge of immigration laws that were designed to be prejudicial toward them. The loopholes can be found by anyone willing to wade through the hundreds of pages of gobbledygook that make up the McCarran-Walter Act and other immigration laws. To pinpoint the loopholes, let us take, for example, one year—1957, the latest for which Immigration Service records are available—and break down the means through which 5,425 Chinese immigrants were able to enter the country at a time when a 105 quota was in existence. Let the reader brace himself now and concentrate hard for he is going to be dragged through a discussion of some of the maddest and most baffling laws ever devised by man.

To begin with, he must know that the law makes a distinction between immigrant and non-immigrant Chinese. The latter are government officials, visitors for business and pleasure, transient aliens, students, exchange aliens, and the like. These are not included in the 5,425 Chinese admitted to the United States in 1957, all of whom were immigrants. The number of non-immigrants who entered in 1957 was 6,230. Of course, the difference between the two classes is that immigrants are admitted for permanent residence, whereas non-immigrants enter on temporary visas or visitors' permits. We are going to see, however, by careful study of immigration records, that this distinction eventually becomes meaningless in many cases, and that many of the temporary visitors wind up as permanent residents. But first, let us concentrate on the 5,425 immigrants who were admitted as permanent residents despite the 105 quota.

Immigrant Chinese are broken down into two classes: quota and non-quota, a curious distinction in the law, that immediately gives one a clue as to how the Chinese overcome the 105 quota. The quota immigrants, one might think, are those admitted to the United States from abroad under the regular McCarran-Walter allotment of 105 a year. As he examines the laws, however, he finds that this is not so. But, for the sake of simplicity, assume that it is so for the present until the term non-quota is cleared up.

The non-quota immigrants are spouses and children of United States citizens, spouses and children of natives of Western Hemisphere countries, ministers and their spouses and children, and refugees and orphans admitted under the Refugee Act of 1953 and the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Supposedly, all Chinese in these non-quota categories are admitted for permanent residence above and beyond the 105 quota. Again, in our discussion of the quota immigrant, we shall see how this does not hold up. But assume for the present that it is so.

Under the Refugee Act of 1953, 2,000 visas a year for three years were allotted to the Chinese (as compared to 90,000 over the same period for Germans). If one looks under one table of statistics in Immigration Service reports, he will see that no Chinese refugees entered the United States in 1954, only 48 in 1955, 422 in 1956, and 1,527 in

1957. But if he looks under another table, he will see that thousands more than these figures entered the United States under the act—that 2,219 entered in 1956, for example, and 3,669 in 1957. The reason for the two different tables is that while the one with the smaller numbers refers to refugees admitted from abroad, the other with the larger numbers refers to Chinese already in the United States who are considered refugees. There are thousands here in the latter category only temporarily, and the government was taking care of them by granting them changes in their immigration status until the act permitting it expired.

That is, the government was granting these Chinese already in the United States what was known under Section 244(a)(1) of the McCarran-Walter Act as "suspension of deportation." This enabled an alien who had been in this country on a temporary visa for at least seven years and who had maintained something called "good moral character" to establish legal residence and to be naturalized five years thereafter. This section of the McCarran-Walter Act expired on December 31, 1957, and has not been renewed by Congress. (Could it be that no one ever figured out what "good moral character" means?)

In other words, what all of this leads up to is that there was a hitch in the otherwise humanitarian Refugee Act of 1953. The hitch was that once these several thousand Chinese in the United States had their immigration status changed by suspension of deportation, they were chalked up to the allotment of 2,000 visas for Chinese refugees from abroad. Thus, they used up or "mortgaged" the visas allotted for Chinese refugees, and the humanitarian act turned out to be a case of "admitting" Chinese who were already in the United States. To correct this absurd situation, Congress passed on September 11, 1957, a law permitting unused visas for refugees actually from abroad to be used up. The result is that hundreds more Chinese began entering the United States—1,527 in 1957, which were many more than the 105 quota, presumed by so many Americans to be the number of Chinese entering each year.

In addition to the refugees, there are 4,000 displaced persons permitted to enter the United States under the act of 1948 to be considered as non-quota. The same absurd situation found in the laws regulating the refugees pertains to the displaced persons. That is, displaced persons already in the United States were chalked up to the limit for those from abroad. Since no displaced Chinese from abroad entered this country in 1957, however (presumably, the 4,000 limit has been used up since 1948), we can drop this class from our discussion of non-quota Chinese. (But we will take them up again under quota immigrants.)

After refugees and displaced persons, there are spouses and children of United States citizens to be considered as non-quota. In 1957, 904 Chinese women, 138 men, and 296 children were admitted to the United States under this category of non-quota immigrants. If they were only pretending to be relatives of United States citizens, let the Immigration Service take the blame for being hoodwinked when they already have full details about a "widespread Chinese immigration racket." Next, eight spouses and children of natives of Western Hemisphere countries were admitted as non-quota. Sixteen Chinese ministers, their spouses, and children were admitted as non-quota. And, finally, in a category termed "other classes," five more Chinese were admitted as non-quota. Thus, a total of 5,036 non-quota Chinese immigrants were admitted to the United States for permanent residence in 1957—again, over and beyond the 105 quota. (But bear in mind that this Immigration Service figure includes 3,699 refugees, while actually only 1,527 came over from abroad, and the rest were already here when "admitted.")

Now that the reader of this article is thoroughly confused, let us look at the quota category. First, for the sake of further confusion, he should know that there are actually two quotas: a 100 quota and a 105 quota, and he will find a different table of statistics for each in Immigration Service reports. The 100 quota is for non-Chinese born in China and the 105 quota is for Chinese born anywhere. If an immigrant from anywhere is just part Chinese, he is charged up to the 105 Chinese quota, even though he may have been born and lived in England all of his life. (England's yearly immigrant quota, by the way, is 65,361. It is never used up.)

We can forget about the 100 non-Chinese-from-China quota in this discussion and concentrate on the 105 Chinese quota, which is what counts as far as Chinese are concerned. But to keep it as complicated as possible, the reader should know that the quota for Chinese is not really a flat 105 after all. Actually, the real way the Chinese quota is determined is by the concoction in the McCarran-Walter Act of a so-called "Asia-Pacific Triangle," which consists of 21 countries ranging from Afghanistan to Japan. For this "Triangle," there is a flat quota of 2,000 immigrants permitted to enter the United States each year. This, then, is the only true, flat quota, and see what happens to it.

The Japanese are allotted a quota of 185, the Chinese 105, and the rest of the countries 100 each. Totaled up, this amounts to 2,190—190 more than the flat 2,000 quota allowed for the Asia-Pacific Triangle. The result is that the quotas of all 21 countries, but primarily those of the Japanese and Chinese, are reduced to sub-quotas. If this is too difficult for the reader to understand, he should not feel alone in his perplexity. Lawyers, judges, congressmen, and immigration officials have been puzzling over this ever since the act was passed, with no one yet able to figure it out.

Forgetting this picture of sub-quotas, let us suppose that the 105 Chinese quota stands up in the year 1957. Therefore, we would suppose that 105-quota Chinese immigrants would be permitted to enter the country and no more. A check with the Immigration Service report for 1957, however, shows immediately that the number of quota Chinese admitted to the United States in that year was 389. (In 1956 it was 647.) Now, we come to that part of the discussion which will show how the assumption that the 105 all come from abroad does not hold up, and also how the assumption that refugees and displaced persons are all in the non-quota category does not hold up.

The 105-quota figure includes only a few Chinese who have actually emigrated to the United States from abroad (mainly Hong Kong and Formosa). Most of the quota is made up of persons already in the United States who have had their immigration status changed through suspension of deportation, or private laws, or admission to the United States on the basis of being displaced persons under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. (Suspension of deportation we have already examined in its use for refugees. Private laws are just what they say—private bills passed by Congress to enable individuals to remain in the United States for all sorts of different reasons. Displaced persons were allowed specifically by the 1948 act to remain here permanently and therefore did not need the suspension of deportation section in the McCarran-Walter Act, as did the refugees.) In other words, the official quota of 105 for Chinese "immigrants" is actually taken up mainly by Chinese in the United States. And, in fact, the government allows them to exceed the 105 limit every year.

But where does the Immigration Service draw the line at Chinese refugees and displaced persons considered non-quota and those considered quota? Which Chinese refugees and displaced persons already in the United States who get their immigration status changed to permanent residents are then charged up to the limit of visas granted Chinese from abroad under these categories? And which ones are charged up to the 105 quota and for what reasons? No one is able to answer these questions. All that the Immigration Service can say is that some of the refugees with adjusted status have "mortgaged" the refugee visa limit of 2,000, while others have used up the 105-a-year immigrant quota. There seems to be no line of distinction.

There is this vital difference, however, as far as the Chinese are concerned: Congress has passed an act permitting aliens from abroad to use up the non-quota refugee visas. But no law has been passed eliminating the mortgaging of the 105-a-year quota. To the contrary, this quota has now been mortgaged by 50 per cent beyond the year 2,000. Since this process is continuing year after year, we may then disregard everything that has been said about a Chinese quota of 105. The truth is that there is now a Chinese quota of only half of 105—or 52½ Chinese—for as long as the present inequities continue.

That the authors of the McCarran-Walter Act knew in advance that this mortgaging of quotas would occur is absolutely evident in their having written into the law the provision that a quota could be mortgaged only 50 per cent. This was a clever move. Had they not done this, there would be no Chinese quota at all now, a situation dramatic enough for even the most ignorant public to take note of and cry for a change. But the 50 per cent stipulation keeps the quota going at least, however pitiful, and keeps up appearances.

Now, then, if the reader digested (no one expects him to understand them) all the loopholes in the law, he should turn back once again to the Immigration Service figure that 5,425 Chinese immigrants were "admitted" to the United States in 1957. Of these, 389 were quota and 5,036 non-quota. Add to this 6,230 non-immigrants admitted, and one gets the total of 11,655 Chinese who "entered" this country in 1957. Armed with his knowledge of loopholes, however, the reader knows immediately that some of this total does not really count, that some of the Chinese included in the figure are not individuals who came to the United States from abroad, but persons who were already here. The Immigration Service, precise about other details, does not give an accurate break-down for this. (One wonders why.) But let us assume that the number of 389 quota Chinese already in the United States was 389 minus 105 (the number legally permitted to come over from abroad), or 284. Then, we know that the number of refugees from abroad was 1,527, leaving 2,172 who must have been in the United States already (1,527 subtracted from 3,699). We can then subtract from the 11,655 Chinese who "entered" this country the figure 2,456 (quota Chinese and refugees already here). This brings the figure of Chinese who actually entered the United States down to 9,119.

That explains how so many Chinese are able to enter this country each year at a time when a 105 quota is imposed. Ah, but not so fast! Certainly one cannot let that figure of 9,119 stand for 1957 when it was pointed out before that 6,230 of them are non-immigrants whose temporary visas will run out, forcing them to return abroad. Ah, not so fast! One should not assume, before more wading through statistics, that these Chinese who come over here on temporary visas ever go home again. Instead, take a look at some more statistics that disprove this notion.

If 6,230 non-immigrant Chinese entered the United States in 1957 and so many thousands entered in previous years, the question is how many have left or have been deported? Surely one would suppose that if 6,230 Chinese entered the United States on temporary visas in 1957 and a similar number entered in years past (the number in 1956 was 6,355), a similar number of Chinese are returning each year to Hong Kong, Red China, Formosa, or wherever they came from. But a look at Immigration Service reports shows that only 213 Chinese immigrants left the United States in 1957 (174 in 1956) and only 506 non-immigrants left in 1957 (1,593 in 1956). These are Chinese who, of their own will, returned to China, Formosa, or Hong Kong. In addition, 125 Chinese were deported to one of those three places in 1957 (88 were deported in 1956). The Immigration Service classifies the 125 deported as follows: one criminal, two narcotics violators, one mental defective, 15 entering without proper documents, 71 failing to comply with immigration regulations, 31 entering without inspection or by false methods, three likely to become public charges, and (surprisingly) only one subversive.

All told, while 9,119 Chinese entered the United States in 1957, only 844 returned or were deported to the Far East. A check-up of other years shows similar comparisons, although the percentage of those who returned is somewhat higher, but still far below 20 per cent of the number who entered the States.

This final bit of statistical revelation completes the picture of how so many Chinese have been able to enter the United States legally despite severe restrictions upon them. Admittedly, the illegal aspect has been left out of the picture, mainly because it has been hashed over so many times in recent years. Suffice it to say that those writers who repeated tidy government explanations that thousands of Chinese are entering the United States through "rackets" are hurling literary stones from government glass houses. The government has no right to blame Chinese immigration "rackets" for the fact that the number of Chinese entering this country each year exceeds 105. The laws of the United States Government permit it, and if there is any wholesale illegality, it is the result of government wholesale illegality. It is absurd to conjure up a picture of thousands of Chinese "getting by" immigration inspectors, customs officials, and port inspectors every year without having some means other than their own organized "rackets" by which to do it.

If anyone truly interested wants a lengthy discussion of the other side of the Chinese immigration problem, he should write to the State Department for Foreign Service Dispatch No. 931, an 89-page typewritten report captioned "Report on the Problem of Fraud at Hong Kong." It was dispatched on December 9, 1955, by the United States Consul General in Hong Kong, Everett F. Drumright, who is now this country's ambassador to Formosa. In this dispatch, Drumright made three rather incredible points:

1. Any Chinese can enter the United States, even though ineligible under immigration laws, if he has the proper resources.

2. Adequate security precautions against the entry of Chinese Communists, agents, and criminals are impossible to enforce.

3. Thousands of dollars in American pensions have been collected annually by Chinese not entitled to them.

It was Drumright's contention that thousands upon thousands of Chinese were entering the United States every year at a time when there is supposed to be a quota restriction. (Does this sound familiar?) He centered his discussion, however, on the Chinese managing this wave of immigration through a "racket" known in common parlance as the "slot system." Briefly, this "racket" consists of an American Chinese returning to Hong Kong, staying long enough for one or more female pregnancy periods, then returning to the United States with the report that he sired one or more children while abroad. Since United States law states that offspring of American citizens are automatically citizens whether born abroad or here, the Chinese creates a "slot" for a new citizen, to be filled whenever he feels like calling for his child. According to Drumright, these "slots" often were filled by Chinese who really were not sons or daughters of the Americans they claimed were their parents. They were paying around $2,500 each for one of these slots and gaining admission to the United States through the cooperation of the Chinese to whom they paid the money. This is one aspect of the "slot racket." The other can be summarized in a quotation from Drumright's report:

> About a half-million dollars a year is delivered through Hong Kong to Chinese claiming payment under various laws relating to pensions, veterans' benefits, and armed forces allotments. Payees have been receiving checks in names and identities other than their own—concubines posing as wives, money received for support of children who never existed, etc. Many Chinese-Americans who were creating immigration family claims for later sale were drafted into the armed forces during World War II. Some were casualties, and their claims of as many as six sons have been very beneficial to their wives in China or Hong Kong.

Incidentally, if one should write for this report, he will be told by the State Department that the report has not been published and therefore he cannot obtain it. But one should not accept this for an answer. It is an unclassified document which the State Department, for some mystical reason, is trying to keep hush-hush. Drumright himself says he is "under wraps because of an instruction from the State Department not to disseminate the report publicly." But he adds:

> In reply to your question, I do believe, in retrospect, that our report was basically correct and that what was said in it holds good just as much today as when it was written.

It was stated before in this article that no attempt is being made to refute the idea of a widespread immigration "racket." Nor can the sincerity of Drumright, in his emphasis on the "slot racket," be doubted. This article has only been an effort to balance up what has been an entirely one-sided story. It is absurd for State Department and Immigration Service officials to state that more than 50 per cent of the Chinese in this country are here illegally through organized smuggling "rackets." It is absurd when our own impossibly confused laws permit immigration over and above the 105 quota that is really a 52½ quota.

If this in itself does not exclude the Chinese from such severe censure, some figures used in this article should. Remember it was pointed out that 90,000 German refugees constituted the limit under the Refugee Act of 1953, while the limit for Chinese was 2,000. The annual quota for British immigrants (including North Ireland residents) is 65,361, against the Chinese 105 which is really 52½. The quota for other Irish is 17,756; for Germans 25,814; for Poles 6,488.

In view of the Polish quota, especially, our government cannot offer the excuse that the Chinese restriction is severe because it is for a Communist-dominated country. This argument falls down anyway because the 105 quota was set for the first time in 1943, when China was on the side of the Allies in a war against Japanese (quota: 185), Germans (quota: 25,814), and Italians (quota: 5,645). Oh, by the way, the quota for Russians is 2,697. The argument also falls down because most of our Chinese immigrants come from Hong Kong and Formosa, not Red China. They come here because their relatives or friends are here or because they hate the tyranny of Communism or the military regime of Formosa and want the freedom of the United States. There is no evidence of organized Communist cells in the United States Chinese communities, although there are a few Chinese youth groups in San Francisco that seem to follow Communist lines. They meet regularly, with the knowledge of the authorities that they do, and their attendance is small. The newspapers and citizens of Chinatowns in the United States vigorously oppose Communism, and a majority support Chiang Kai-Shek.

So much for the defense of Chinese immigration. As for the efforts of the Chinese to get into the United States illegally, let the reader consider himself in their position. If he wanted to get to America badly enough, but a quota of 105, that is really 52½, left him with the prospect of getting on the immigration list in another 50 years or maybe never, what would he do? Yes, he would look for ways to get around that quota.

Until we clean up our own house, erase the mad maze of gibberish that makes up our current immigration laws, and write one intelligible over-all law, we have no right to tell one-sided stories about Chinese immigration "rackets." And as long as the inequalities in our immigration laws exist, we do not even have the right to boast to the world that we are living up to the democratic ideals of our Constitution, which was written, we know, by immigrants.

. . . All the values which unfolded in Christianity, love, pity, patience, insight, restraint, the essentials of our civilization are Jewish values. . . .

SHOLEM ASCH

Walstenholme, Ken

~~4/15 June 1~~

F

April 6, 1959

Mr. Kenneth Wolstenholme
75 Salisbury Road
Worcester Park
Surrey

Dear Mr. Wolstenholme:

It would give me great pleasure to have a talk with you when you come to New York in May. If you will call my office when you arrive, my secretary will fix up a mutually convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME

75, Salisbury Road,
Worcester Park.
Surrey.
England.
March 16, 1959.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You will not, of course, remember me, but I was the R.A.F. Public Relations Officer who looked after you and other War Correspondents at the time of the airborne crossing of the Rhine.

Since the war I have been working for B.B.C. radio and television as a sports commentator and interviewer, and in May I shall be paying my first visit to the United States. I am covering the tour of the England soccer team for B.B.C. Television -- we go to Rio, Lima, Mexico City and then Los Angeles -- and once the football is over I am taking the opportunity of spending a fortnight in the States, in and around New York.

I expect to reach New York around May 28, so would it be possible for me to telephone you and then call to see you? I would very much like to meet you again, and perhaps you would also be able to put me into touch with some of the other leading T.V. figures in New York, especially on the sporting side.

I look forward to hearing from you -- and many congratulations on your excellent programmes "The Small World." Incidentally, your programme goes out on B.B.C. Television on Saturday evenings immediately before my own programme, "Sports Special."

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Wolstenholme

yes

William Wood

August 24, 1959

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your nice letter of August 18th. I don't know at this point whether or when my travels will take me to Munich, but if they do, I shall hope to be able to drop in and see Eric Hazelhoff.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William A. Wood
Crusade for Freedom, Inc.
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

gw

CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM, INC.

In Support of Radio Free Europe

345 EAST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y. • OXford 7-3939

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FRANK STANTON

August 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Eric Hazelhoff, the European Director of Radio Free Europe, is going to invite you to drop in on the Munich operation when you get to that part of the world. You'll find the visit worthwhile, I feel sure.

There is a new drive and purpose in the work of RFE since Eric took the helm, and it's stimulating and impressive. I was over there in June and came away with renewed faith that unlikely though it may seem, the captive peoples are going to recover their freedom.

Have a wonderful year!

Sincerely,

Bill Wood

William A. Wood

lad

Wooley, Russell

U. S. Naval Station
Newport, Rhode Island
August 16, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your very thoughtful note at the end of June, although forwarded from Texas, arrived so many weeks ago you may wonder that I bother at all to answer. Yet, you mentioned my manuscript, and possibly you have become further acquainted with it during the summer hiatus. I do want you to realize my interest remains high, and any opportunity to publish something about your work from the study would be a welcome one.

For the past eight weeks I have been on active duty with other Naval Reserve officers teaching here in Officer Candidate School. In a part of the course I conduct, we show your SIN production

"Revolution in the Navy." It is a veritable inspiration to the boys who see it. Some of these chaps will perhaps be qualified to join Admiral Rickover's program when they graduate. In my opinion, another show of a similar nature could now amplify that one. Have you and Mr. Friendly planned another with the Navy?

This fall I plan to submit an article to Southern Speech Journal about you focusing on your selection of topics. This is the only bit in print, except an abstract already out in Speech Monographs.

Thanks for your note; it was appreciated.

Sincerely,

Russell Woolley

Woolley T. R.

January 13, 1958

Dear Dr. Woolley:

I have not read all of your dissertation but have read enough of your conclusions to cause me to wonder "what makes Egbert run!" This, as you realize, may be a very unhappy state of affairs, so I shall now hold you responsible for any future shortcomings.

It is my purpose to read the entire document, but I must tell you that on the basis of any reading I have done I have found it both a pleasure and a little bit disconcerting to be nailed against the wall by a scholar rather than a journalist. If I had been doing the writing, the treatment probably would have been a little less kind.

At the moment, I am not inclined to send it on to our press information people, only because they would be inclined to extract and use only your favorable comment which would be as displeasing to you as it would to me.

One thought does occur to me. Two or three publishers, including McGraw-Hill have wanted to do a book on "this reporter." I have always declined the necessary collaboration. Would you have any objection if I showed them your manuscript? I have no idea whether they would be interested or, indeed, whether you would.

I will write again at greater length when I have had a chance to read the entire dissertation.

Permit me to congratulate you upon receiving your Ph.D. When I was on the periphery of the academic world, it was always possible for a scholar to conceal the subject of his doctoral dissertation. Perhaps you, too, will not find it necessary to divulge too often the fact that you were transported to the academic heights in such a frail and unseaworthy vessel.

As ever yours,

Dr. T. Russell Woolley
The University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

HOLD

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH

30 December 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have mailed to you today a copy of my dissertation: *The Radio Speaking of Edward R. Murrow*, which was submitted to Northwestern University last August. It is a somewhat wordy volume, but I am pleased that you should have a copy, and that you might look at it to satisfy your curiosity concerning what I said, and keep it.

Please do not be much concerned with the copyright notice in the front of the bound volume. The action was taken because University requirements of microfilming constitute legal publication. It is therefore a precaution against unwanted publication. Actually a study of this kind is a bit like a broadcast--like a letter in a hollow log.

There has been no publicity about this writing, and that may be quite appropriate. One person at CBS, Mr. Philip Sterling, said that press information of the network would be interested about the date of any publication, but I thought a notice to him, if any, should be from your office. My purpose has been solely to earn a degree by studying a person and his work about which my curiosity was aroused.

In gratitude let me say that your generosity, permitting a detailed study of your scripts, is unique--and much appreciated. I am particularly grateful, too, in remembering assistance given me by Kay Campbell and Florence Crissan, and I wish to thank them.

I hope you and your family have had a pleasant holiday season.

Sincerely,

T. Russell Woolley

T. Russell Woolley, PhD.
Asst. Prof. of Speech

Wrote him yes — Feb 13

Woolley, T.R.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
ORONO, MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH
240 Stevens Hall

December 29, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some time ago a letter was sent to you at the address above, asking your permission to begin a study of your radio speaking. At that time I explained that I was making the study as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Northwestern University. I do wish to know whether you have an opinion concerning my intention, and I suppose that in the scurry of this Autumn's activities -- with an election and much else that you may not have seen the letter or may not have had a few moments to answer it.

In the letter I also explained that the study I wish to make would include biography as well as analysis and evaluation of your radio commentaries. Particularly for reasons of the biography do I hope to have your blessing on my undertaking. Of course it can also be seen that reference to some of your scripts would be most helpful. However, I do not wish to make invasion of your privacy in any needless way at all.

The study is to include as a part of it the biography and analysis of commentaries of Gabriel Heatter. Mr. Heatter has given his permission to go ahead with the study.

I believe that you had a conversation with another student from Northwestern University at the time of the Republican convention in Chicago this year. His name was Woodrow Halvorsen. I do not know what agreement, if any, you have had with Mr. Halvorsen, but I believe he thought you were not opposed to the general idea of a study of your work.

If, when you return from your present assignment in the Pacific, you receive this letter through the cooperation of the CBS, I hope that you may express your feelings to me.

Cordially yours,

T. Russell Woolley

T. Russell Woolley
Asst. Prof. of Speech

P. S. Best wishes for a Happy New Year!

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
ORONO, MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH
240 Stevens Hall

ok
but ask Jess
P *

October 10, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Perhaps this letter ought to try to be persuasive, because it asks your permission for a project to be started which involves you. First, however, a direct explanation is required. The direct nature of the request may be persuasive.

Your radio and television commentaries are closely followed by many Americans. You have a splendid reputation as a public opinion leader. In short, you long ago became an attractive person in the view of critics of oratory and public speaking. My request is that I be given the privelege of making an analysis of your life and your public speaking.

I am an assistant professor of speech at the University of Maine. My work upon the requirements of a doctor of Philosophy degree is being done at Northwestern University. This past year I have been on leave of absence, through the generosity of this University and in residence at Northwestern. During the 15 months in Evanston, I carefully considered the possibilities of rhetorical research in the field of radio and television. Tentatively, I have chosen as a dissertation subject: The Radio Speaking of Edward R. Murrow and Gabriel Heatter. The plan of the study is biography, description, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of effect. A field study is planned in which samples of material will be recorded from the air, and measurement of effect will have to be made at the time of air check. *

The comparison of two persons is extremely interesting to scholars in the field, particularly in the matters of style and delivery. It is expected that much worthy information can be collected and displayed by comparative methods without the necessity of determining the "best" commentator.

How does the proposition strike you? I doubt that the idea is a completely new one, but I sincerely hope that I may be given your blessing in the undertaking. You realize, I feel sure, the possibilities of doing a service to a number of people, if such a study is seriously performed. Please let me know your feelings upon receipt of this request. Do not hesitate to question me in regard to intentions or about my qualifications.

Yours truly,

T. Russell Woolley

T. Russell Woolley

Woolhead, Arthur

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

September 29, 1958

Miss Woollhead is leaving New York this evening. She would be very grateful if you could spare her a moment.

Saw her

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX ★ INTERNATIONAL TELEX: 2-2182
TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468

Control Room.
5th May 1958

Dear Ed.

The bearer of this letter is my daughter - Miss Mary Woollhead.

At times I wonder whether you can spare a thought for the thrills of the war days and nights. It is obvious from your broadcasts you are ever more "Alive" to present, and future.

If you could for sake of Auld Lang Syne give the briefest of hand shakes to my daughter you will give great pleasure to her.

May great success, and good health long attend you, is wish of myself and other "SCRE's" in Control Room Broadcasting House.

Arthur Woollhead

Woollhead A,

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
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TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX ✶ INTERNATIONAL TELEX: 22182
TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468

Came in

Control Room.
1st May 1958.

The Secretary.
to Mr Ed Murrow.

Dear Madame

You may possibly recall that Mr Ed Murrow kindly agreed for my Nephew Dr John A Baldrey to have a few minutes chat with ~~him~~ in 1956, but unfortunately it subsequently proved impossible for Dr John Baldrey to call. It would be much appreciated if you could now possibly arrange to see the bearer of this letter. Yours Sincerely

Technical Operations Manager. Arthur Woollhead

The Secretary

Mr Ed Murrow's Office

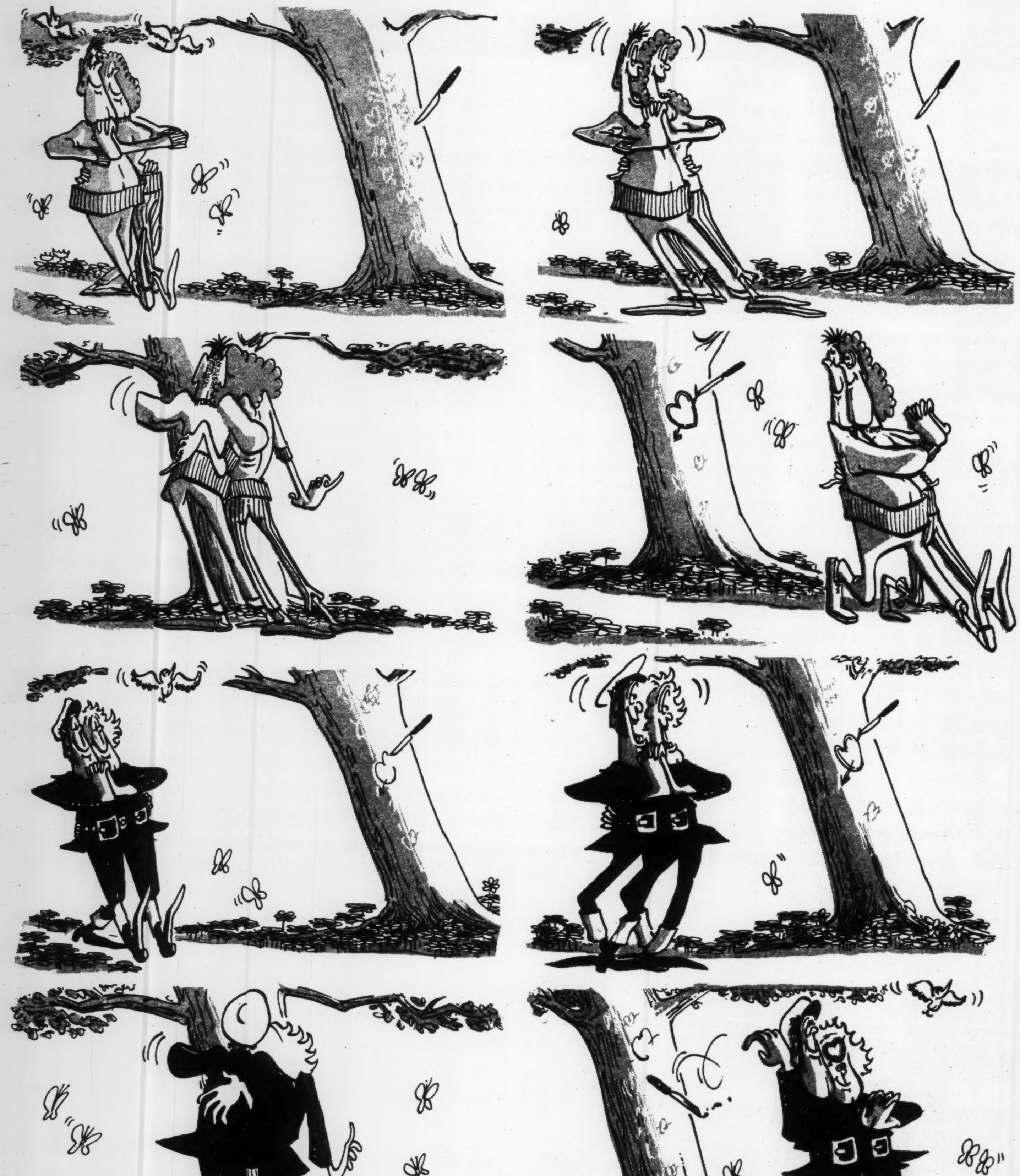
New York.

ought

DON MARTIN DEPT. PART III

For his parting shot, Don Martin brings you a modern love story entitled

Down Lovers' Lane



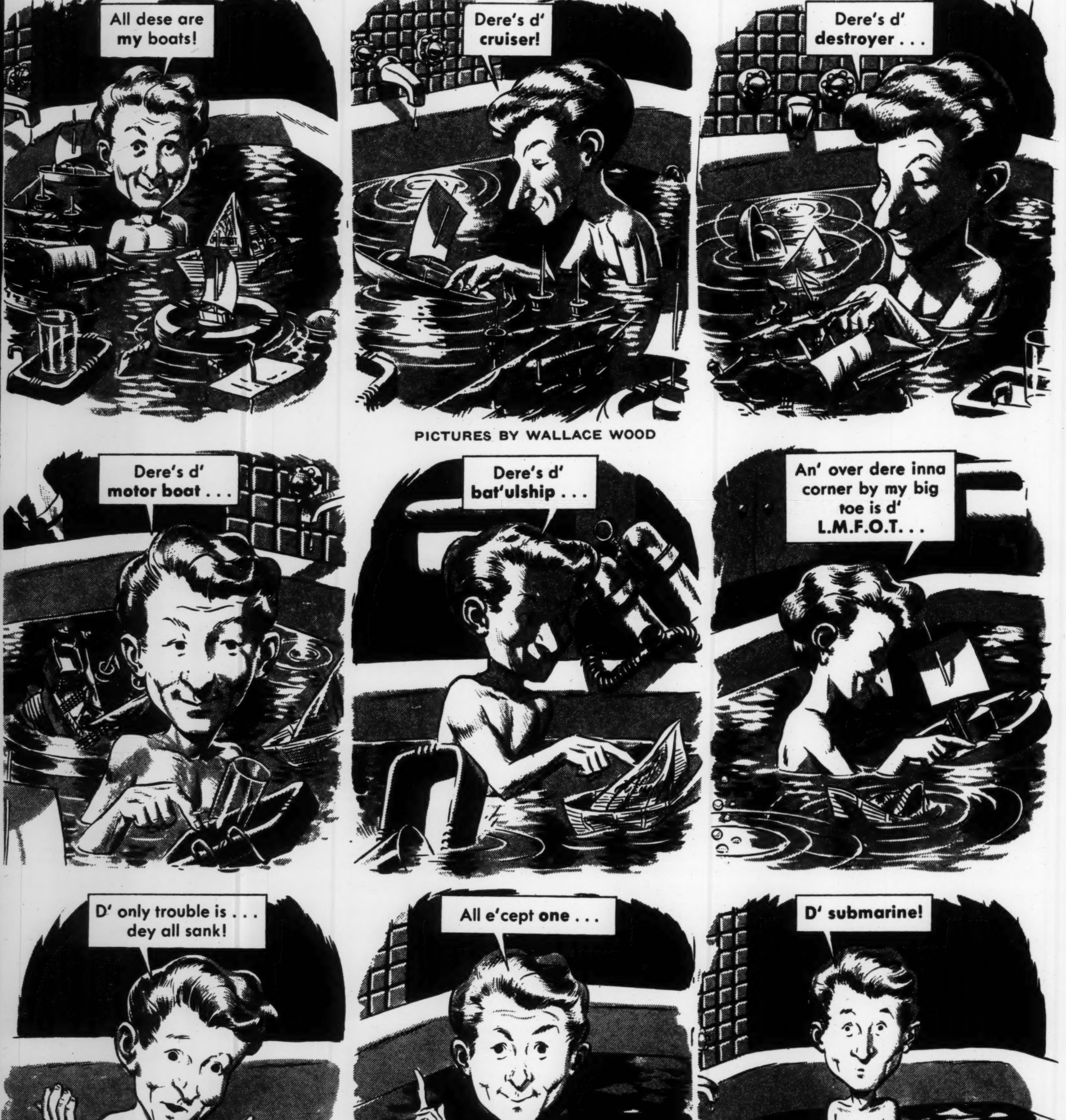
**A miss is as good as a Mrs.

**Out of the mouths of babes oft-times come wads of bubble gum.

DANNY KAYE DEPT. PART II

FOR HIS SECOND SELECTION FROM "*MOMMY, GIMME A DRINKA WATER,*" DANNY KAYE OFFERS

THE BATHTUB ADMIRAL


All dese are my boats!
Dere's d' cruiser!
Dere's d' destroyer . . .
Dere's d' motor boat . . .
Dere's d' bat'ulship . . .
An' over dere inna corner by my big toe is d' L.M.F.O.T. . . .
D' only trouble is . . . dey all sank!
All e'cept one . . .
D' submarine!
IVORY
Wood

PICTURES BY WALLACE WOOD

Woolton Earl.

May 29, 1959

Dear Fred:

Thank you very much for your cordial note.

I do not expect to be back in England until about the first week in October. Janet will be with me then, and we hope to stay for three or four weeks. We both look forward to seeing you and Lady Woolton.

With best regards.

As ever yours,

The Earl of Woolton, C. H.
Walberton House
Nr. Arundel
Sussex

mc

Woolton, Earl.

FROM THE EARL OF WOOLTON

WALBERTON HOUSE
NR. ARUNDEL
SUSSEX.
TEL. YAPTON 248

29th April, 1959.

My dear Ed.

Thank you very much for seeing Tim Scriven.

He wrote and told me about it and said that you were very tired and I'm so glad to hear that you're going to take a holiday. If you and Janet will come and stay with us in Sussex you will indeed be very welcome. We shall be away for the fortnight beginning 29th July but before or after that we should be very glad to see you.

With kindest regards and all good wishes,

Ever yours,

Fred.

Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Woolton, Earl.

April 20, 1959

Dear Fred:

I had a brief chat with your friend, Tim Scriven, who is a most attractive and engaging young man. I shall hope to see something more of him before I depart this city on July 1.

I am taking a year's leave from microphones and cameras, except for one commitment in mid-October when I must perpetrate a lecture for the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Janet will be coming to London with me at that time and we both very much hope that we will have an opportunity to see you and Lady Woolton again.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

The Earl of Woolton, P.C., C.H., D.L.
Lewis's Ltd.
40 Ranelagh Street
Liverpool 1.

wpc

April 8, 1959

But. – 8-7017.

Mr. Tim Scriven
20 East 66th Street
Apartment 5c
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Scriven:

It would give me great pleasure to meet you, and I suggest you give my secretary a ring to arrange a mutually convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

20 East 66th Street.
Apartment 5C.
New York 21.

4.2.59.

Dear Mr Murrow,

When he heard that I was coming to New York, Lord Woolton very kindly suggested that he should write to you, and I enclose his letter.

Both Lord & Lady Woolton are very good friends of my family as we live near each other in the country, and I would very much like to deliver their good wishes

to you personally.

If I might therefore call on you one day at a convenient time, I would be most grateful. I hope I may do so.

Yours sincerely.

Jim Scriven.

LEWIS'S LTD.
40, RANELAGH STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 1.
TELEPHONE ROYAL 7000.

21st January, 1959.

My dear Ed

The bearer of this letter, Mr. Tim Scriven, is a neighbour of mine in the country, for whom I have a very high regard.

He was at school at Winchester before he went to Cambridge. About eighteen months ago he joined the Morgan Crucible Company as a trainee. He is coming to New York as Personal Assistant to one of the Directors, but unfortunately, he does not know anyone there. I have found him a most agreeable companion, with a very good mind, and it gives me pleasure to commend him to my American friends. If you would be good enough to let him come and see you, I should be most grateful.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Fred Woolton

P.S. We are both greatly enjoying seeing you on television.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK

World Health Organization

Public Affairs Committee
22 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 3-4331

FOR RELEASE: May 12th
and thereafter

W. H. O. SEEN OF GREAT VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES

The spectacular record of the World Health Organization during its first ten years in protecting the United States as well as other countries is described by the noted health writer, Albert Deutsch, in a 25-cent pamphlet, THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION--ITS GLOBAL BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE, published today by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York City.

Mr. Deutsch's dramatic report of WHO's world-wide campaign against the major diseases afflicting mankind has been prepared in advance of the Tenth Anniversary conference of the World Health Organization to be held in Minneapolis late in May. Dr. Charles W. Mayo, of the National Citizens Committee for WHO, has written an introduction calling attention to the "vigor, imagination, skill, and success that have attended the eminently statesmanlike labors" of the international health organization.

Mr. Deutsch points to the "effective work of WHO in mobilizing world resources against the great Asian flu pandemic as the most recent example of how useful--how necessary--such a global health agency is to us in this age when revolutionary strides in communication and transportation draw the family of man ever closer together."

Among the many specific campaigns against disease waged by WHO, in addition to that against the Asian flu, Mr. Deutsch emphasizes especially the struggles against malaria, tuberculosis, yaws and other communicable diseases, trachoma and other eye diseases, water-borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid fever caused mainly by poor sanitary systems, mental illness, and the protection of maternal and infant health.

In addition to telling the story of WHO's successes in far-off lands, Mr. Deutsch emphasizes the importance of the agency to the United States.

"The state of health everywhere has a potential effect on our own," Mr. Deutsch reminds us. "By guarding against epidemic diseases everywhere, we insure ourselves substantially against the spread of disease to our shores....Obviously, too, a country which has so many of its citizens traveling abroad and so many of its military and civilian personnel stationed in far-flung parts of the world, has a significant stake in international health protection."

"We in the United States are inclined to think of ourselves as leaders in virtually every field of health," Mr. Deutsch continues. "The fact is that we can learn much, especially in the mental health field, from experiences of other lands. Substantial improvements in many of our mental hospitals are now being introduced as a result of studies of methods developed in such countries as England, France, and Holland. In 1955, for example, Dr. Robert C. Hunt of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene was granted a WHO Fellowship to study England's 'open hospitals' -- where mental patients are maintained in wards that have no locked doors....As a result New York State's hospitals are now undergoing a steady transformation, as one door after another is unlocked. Other states are following suit."

A 1956 report of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce cites the dollars-and-cents benefits of WHO's international health efforts. It points out that "unwholesome working conditions can deter American investment in enterprises abroad which may be of great importance to our national economy and our national security. It is costly and often almost impossible to construct an oasis of health for employees of American industry in a land where disease is rampant."

Mr. Deutsch also stresses the value to American public health work derived from experiences of American experts in WHO work abroad. One of the most distinguished of these experts is quoted as saying "It is remarkable how much one learns trying to help solve public health problems in other countries. I have gained a lot of respect for the ingenuity, wisdom, and statesmanship of many colleagues in so-called underdeveloped lands who are forced by circumstances to make a little go a long way."

"The World Health Organization stands as a sturdy symbol of what global man can do when his efforts are directed to saving life and restoring health," Mr.Deutsch declares in conclusion. "While there's WHO, there is hope for the human race."

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION--ITS GLOBAL BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE is the 265th in the Public Affairs Pamphlet series which is now in its 23rd year. The series has included many other distinguished titles covering social and economic problems, family relations, health and intergroup relations.

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SPECIAL NOTE TO EDITORS

Kindly insert in your story the price of this pamphlet which is 25¢ and include the address of the Public Affairs Committee which is a nonprofit educational organization located at 22 East 38th Street, New York City. This will prevent your receiving requests for copies and additional information.

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Raymond P. Arvio
Frank G. Sulewski

March 25, 1959

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

To confirm our conversation of March 24th regarding the possibility of Mr. Murrow doing the one and a half minute introduction and conclusion to the World University Service 27 minute, 16 milimeter color film, "A Light Along the Way", I enclose the script for his consideration.

The film will be shown in universities and preparatory schools in the United States as well as in university communities in Europe, the Far East, Asia and Africa.

As I mentioned to you, the last WUS film, "Their Future is Our Future", was introduced and concluded by Dr. Ralph Bunche and during its six years of use in the United States, was very well received as a valuable visual aid for university international educational programs.

In the event that Mr. Murrow consents to do this for us, the filming and recording will be done in the United Nations Building.

Mrs. Bucher, the producer, has stated that it will probably take one hour to complete the filming and recording.

I appreciated so very much the time, from what I know must be a very busy schedule, that you gave me yesterday to discuss this matter.

As you suggested, I will telephone you on April 6th to consult with you on Mr. Murrow's decision--which we do hope will be an affirmative one.

Most sincerely,

Elizabeth Winegar

Elizabeth Winegar
Administrative Associate

EW:cr

Enclosure: film script

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

World University Service
"A Light Along the Way"
Miriam Bucher - 19 March 1959

Introduction (Mr. Murrow)	The peoples of Asia who have chosen to work out their several destinies along democratic lines are doing so under the historic oppressions of poverty and disease and insufficient knowledge with which to fight them. How well they succeed in remaining free while they grow strong and whole may determine whether we -- and they -- walk the next part of our common journey in darkness or in light. To help you understand the nature of the challenge which confronts your Asian contemporaries, you should know a few of them a little better.
Asian streets	The nations of the East are such crowded landscapes that we have come to think of them (when we do think of them) en masse -- and of their problems as group problems, which is both unjust and unrealistic.
Asian faces	You may be sure that the students -- at least -- of those lands occupy intensely private worlds, and that when one of them speaks, his voice comes out of a personal labyrinth, from which the exit is always uncertain, and usually unmarked.

- -

Indian scenes - temples (the voice of an Indian student)	When you say "India" -- what do you mean? It seems to mean -- rather different things to different people. Do you say "India" and think of temples -- sometimes quite beautiful but always rather strange -- or, as you would probably say, exotic?

Red Fort - Delhi	Do you think of fortresses whose history is as colorful as fiction?
Street scenes -	Or do you simply think of cities choked with people and sociological problems -- and, of course -- sacred cows.
Howrah Bridge	For myself, if I had to pick one picture out of my mind with which to say "India," I think it would be the memory of an old man reading under Howrah Bridge -- ancient wisdom and the steel arches of modern times -- a very Indian sort of picture. Traditional wisdom -- modern science and technology -- and the aid and patience of her friends. With those India can reach any goals she sets.
Delhi Health Centre	For Dr. Rao and Dr. Vishwanathan of the University of Delhi, the immediate goal is a healthier -- and in consequence a harder-working -- student body, for India is acutely needful of the kind of leadership their graduates can provide. The Health Center, for whose initiation we have World University Service to thank, serves the entire University community -- as far as it can. Nowhere in India is medical care quite equal to the demand. I think you take good health -- particularly on a University campus -- quite for granted. We still tend to think of it as a luxury. We *know* we must have knowledge -- and we try to keep well while acquiring it!

Madras street-University Boy on beach	In Madras, South India, we feel our needs even more keenly, for here the twins problems of poverty and a swelling population show still more plainly . . . . . Today the University of Madras is missing a student, for on the blue seacoast at its doorstep one Bala Subramanian, commerce student, has come to face the fact that he is very ill. If he goes on to finish the school year he may, in fact, finish himself. If he stops now -- and seeks help for the weakness and the pain -- he will interrupt for who knows how long an education for which his family has sacrificed much.
Cattle on road	And where did the sickness come from, anyway -- was it with him since the days he herded bullocks and buffalos on a country road
Village market	Or is it deeper than that -- is it in the very nature of the villages -- so desperately crowded -- so tragically poor? His professors had spoken solemnly of India's "population explosion" as though it had taken place in a laboratory, but he knew bette It had taken place here in the villages, all over the nation, for India has 16% of the world's people -- on less than 3% of the world's land.
Madras Clinic	He decided to ask for help -- fortunately, there was someone to listen -- to give him a confirmation, after all, of his own fears. The doctor is sympathetic, but practical. He is assigned to the Student TB ward at Tambaram.

Tambaram Ward	Medical care here is provided by the Government of India -- the ward itself is the gift of the World University Service.
	So Bala Subramanian becomes a patient at Tambaram -- willing, now that he has made the decision, simply to wait, and pray, and be grateful -- that he has a place to come to, and that he is not alone. They have said it may be a year. They have said that perhaps he may be back in school, feeling fit again, in time to celebrate the next Divali, a year from today.
Divali lights	For tonight they are setting out lights all over India -- tiny lamps on village doorsteps -- dazzling lights in the cities -- to celebrate the return of Prince Rama to his kingdom. All India burns lights to guide the young Prince on his way. Someone, somewhere, had set out lights for Bala Subramanian -- to guide him on his way back to strength, and the path toward knowledge.
Java seacoast (Indonesian girl student's voice)	Island people of the east, whose shores are washed by world oceans, are likely in their history to have been illuminated by the torch of more than one alien culture. So, of course, was Indonesia. To these shores came many, many travelers, for many reasons, and perhaps each of them has left us something -- occasionally, something of value.
Prambanan temple	The Hindus may not have been the first, but they were among the early visitors, and now, a thousand years later, the traces of their presence are still clear in our culture.

Bombed out buildings	Not all of the visitors were peaceful -- and those traces are still clear, too -- and not only on ruined walls.
Plowing rice fields	But the lasting things -- the rice fields and the looming volcanoes and our precious earth have outlasted all the visitors -- which is as it should be. But you know, for those of us who have grown up since the war years, it is not really enough. We are farming people and proud to be, but we want more of life than we can dig out of a rice field -- no matter how hard we work.
Jogjakarta streets	The city of Jogjakarta -- which we think of as the cultural heartland of Indonesia -- has been a city of students for centuries. Here is the great University of GadjahMada, where we go, nearly 10,000 of us, when we can -- and as long as we can afford to.
University of Gadjah Mada	I think perhaps it may be hard for you to understand how we feel about a university education. You see, we lived for three centuries as a colony -- and only a few -- a very few -- of us were ever able to be educated. That came to represent to us a goal which was somehow equated with freedom. Now that we are free, we want knowledge as a hungry man wants food.

WUS Hostel	We have been very fortunate, I think, in our friends -- in friends who cared that we not only got an education but were able to live in dignity during our school years. There are World University Service hostels in many areas, and they help us to maintain the sort of decent life which is important to us -- though our need for schooling is such that we would, if necessary, live in tents -- as students did in the days of the revolution.
Bookstore	Of course, we try to help each other -- as though we in the university community were the people of one big village, because we say that to work together and help one another is part of our tradition. The bookstore at Gadjah Mada is run by students on a sort of cooperative basis. We try to be truly self-supporting, and books and supplies are sold virtually at cost.
Mimeographing	There are other problems, though -- for our printing presses are far too few, and book paper is very dear -- and to import books is still a great luxury. Some of our friends -- the World University Service among them -- have given us mimeographing machines on which we can copy lecture notes and special articles and even whole textbooks. You -- who can buy a book for the price of a magazine in a drug store -- can you imagine wanting a book enough to type out a copy of it? Well, we do -- and have. You see -- only if you have tried to get along without books do you know how precious they are.
Girl reading	You see -- a book can be a kind of light to show the way on a difficult journey -- as hope is a light in a time of deep trouble --

Seoul scenes (Korean student's voice)	The light of hope was all that Seoul, South Korea, had to see by for many bitter months. Our battle is fresh enough in the mind of the world that you may not have to be told about it. Indeed, we know that you made great sacrifices to help keep us free -- even if all our sacrifice and yours could not keep us whole.
Street scenes	Well, Seoul today is hard at work -- not quite as though the war had never taken place -- the scars are too deep. But as though we might one day expect to live in harmony and fulfillment with all the world. Disaster is really nothing new to Korea -- we had forty years of occupation before the Second World War, you know -- but we are philosophical and reasonable people -- we live with courage and honor and as much grace as possible.
Children playing	We accept Western ways as they come to us -- but our acceptance is usually tentative, and sometimes only temporary.
Duk Soo Palace	We cherish our antiquity, for, as any Korean would tell you, we have a culture quite independent of either Japanese or Chinese origins.
Boys at film theatre	In modern times, we foster areas of national pride -- we even have our own film industry, along with our beloved national music and dancing. But if you were a student, as these two are, you would not be able to see as many films as American students can. It is a matter of pocket money -- something few Korean students have.

Farming scenes	You must understand that most University students in Seoul today are here as a result of remarkable sacrifices made by our hard-working country people. They are accustomed to work, and they cherish the dream of seeing sons and daughters educated. In this way they may learn to live at least in dignity, if not in comfort. This would be easier if it were not true that, in a sense, the war is still with us -- we have the fourth largest standing army in the Free World. So the amenities of University life must wait for a while.
University girls at home	These University girls live together, as well as they can, in an ancient and not very comfortable dwelling, where they hurry home from school to do housework and cooking. And after that they will settle down to do the fine embroidery for which Korean women have always been famous -- but which these girls make for sale. The money they earn can pay for school fees, and sometimes they can save a few hwan toward the day when they can move into a hostel -- for although the hostels are very cheap, they do cost a little. Meanwhile, the sun is warm and welcome -- for their rooms are very cold.
Lighting fire at WUS hostel	It is Korean custom to build a fire under the floor of a house, to warm a layer of stones and earth which in turn warms the floors. At least, this is the custom in the old houses -- like the World University Service hostel here -- which was once a Japanese hotel.

Interior boys' room	Inside, it is very simple, of course, but we consider ourselves very fortunate to be here. There are two students in the small rooms, four or six in the larger ones. We use pinups from American magazines for decoration. But truthfully the room is not very warm -- but that is all right, for we can all go to study in the library -- part of the new hostel which was built first. There are benches and tables and a fine stove.
New construction WUS hostel	Very soon, the new building will be finished. Then we can take in more students -- and their rooms will be much warmer.
Boy sweeping	We hope to have room for Chung, here -- who works in the mornings as a sweeper, and goes to the University in the afternoon. He is a refugee -- there are many of those, you know -- people who had to flee an intolerable life in the North, even though they did not know what problems they would have in the South.
Refugee colony	And they have had many problems -- just staying alive is not always easy in a country which is as cold in the wintertime as Korea. Chung lives in this packing-box-shack colony at the edge of town -- without light, without heat, without anything but a roof -- really. We do very much hope we can take him into the new hostel.

Boy on campus	But you know -- when you meet him on the campus -- you would never know that he was not as fortunate as the hostel boys. They're all in the University -- studying -- which is all they ask for. They have only a few books, but they share those. Above all they have hope, and the knowledge that the world cares about them, and this is indeed a wonderful thing, for it can light a light in a boy's face -- and such a light can shine a long way.
Hong Kong harbor Street scenes	What do you know of Hong Kong? That it is a busy free-trade area off mainland China -- a scattering of islands and a piece of peninsula -- yes. A big, colorful bargain counter for the world's tourists -- and a fine liberty port for the world's navies? That, too --
University of Hong Kong	If you are a student you may even know that the University of Hong Kong is an old and proud institution, where young Chinese can take on the privileges and responsibilities of a British education -- for of course Hong Kong is a colony of the British crown.
Refugee colony	There are other Hong Kongs. This is one. It is called "Yau Yat Chuen" -- which means "One More Village," and it covers a hill in Kowloon -- the peninsula side of the colony -- like a monstrous vine. Since the reins of government in mainland China -- changed hands -- more than a million and a half refugees have come here -- or to a place like it -- always

	hoping to move on, of course. For them Hong Kong is a way station, where they permit themselves such small dignities as putting a street number on a cave. A cave, yes, but it has a free sky overhead -- without which it could not, of course, have dignity.
Packing box house	This box is, for the moment, a home for four University students, who attend one of the seven refugee colonies which attempt to cope with the education of some 4,000 of us. Here these boys cook their own meals -- when there is anything to cook. They share what is hardly an adequate wardrobe for one of them. Unhappily, they are not all the same size. And they study -- always they study.
Boy leaves hut -- goes to hill-cutting job	Periodically one of them gets a job -- such as Man Wah has today -- simply the job of cutting down a hill in the land strip called New Territories, where level land is precious. Jobs like these are found -- or created -- for refugee students by several agencies -- World University Service among them -- who are trying to keep students from dying of starvation or of pneumonia in one of Hong Kong's pitiless cold waves, while they are educating themselves for whatever may come.
Chung Chi campus	Beyond this hill is the campus of Chung Chi -- one of the refug colleges -- one of the lucky two which have their own campus. Like all the others, it exists through the efforts of various benevolent groups -- most of which once had high stakes -- human stakes -- in mainland China.

New Asia campus	New Asia is the other "proper" campus -- again the gift of people who are trying to recreate here in this tiny crowded area an echo of the old Chinese and American cooperative universities. Here Chiuh, refugee and English literature major, can get from the young American instructors of the "Yale in China" group the sort of thing he needs to go on with -- the wonderful illusion of existence wholly in the world of the mind.
Chiuh's home -- walled village	And he needs all the illusion he can get -- for when he goes home it is to the crumbling ruin of a feudal walled city which has become an apartment house for people too poor to afford even the resettlement blocks. Even here he has a corner where he can work on his translations, which bring in a few dollars now and again.
Resettlement blocks	The resettlement blocks, built by the government of Hong Kong, are really the best life for the poor city refugee -- though I daresay you would not care for them. But even these do not meet the need. This block was built to house 80,000 people. It houses more than 100,000.
Rooftop school	On top of the resettlement blocks are the rooftop schools, where children are taught by older refugee students who have obtained these jobs -- or work scholarships, as we say -- through World University Service help. Yung Hong teaches here every afternoon, but in the morning he himself is a student, living the double life out of which the young

Yune Hong at college	refugees hope somehow to get a precious diploma. Will he have a job when he gets the diploma? Possibly not -- but he believes, with his benefactors, that he will at least have more inner resources to meet whatever happens next.
Chu Hai college	Do the colleges you have seen thus far seem ordinary? Well, they are -- almost. So does this one -- even if the college common seems to be a penthouse. But you see -- Chu Hai is actually the top two floors of a middle school -- what you would call a grammar school, where recess periods are perhaps noisy beyond your imaginings. Still, it is a place to learn,
Chan enters	and to it, every afternoon, hurries Chan -- another refugee student -- as usual, a little late. You see, Chan has a job over on Hong Kong side -- to which he goes every morning by
Chan on ferry and in Hong Kong streets	ferry. It is not a very good job -- he sells stationery supplies from office to office -- but it keeps him alive while he finishes school -- and permits him to look like half a million other young Hong Kong business men -- and to lose his identity as a refugee.
Track meet	It is even easier for us to lose our identity as students -- just staying alive is such a problem. But we are lucky in that there are groups to organize things like sports events, where we can think of ourselves for a little while just like ordinary college students -- anywhere.

Border scenes	But, you know, we're not -- quite. The border across which we came is so very near. This simple sign marks the edge of the boundary area which divides our life -- here at Hong Kong -- from the life of students we once knew -- and in many cases -- the families we love. It does not look so very different over there, does it? But it must be -- else why are we here?
Students' faces	We saw a light here in the way station of Hong Kong and we came to it -- and if our life here is nearly impossible -- the life we left was not possible at all.
New Territories hills - dissolve to	Do we look back -- yes -- sometimes -- ours is a history not easy to forget --
Girls dancing	We know that when our classmates dance it is because they are studying dancing -- and yet -- Through them we can see again the colors and textures of a very ancient heritage, and say to ourselves -- it will not end in our lifetime -- nor in our children's lifetime.
Girls exit ~~on~~ dissolve to New Territories harbor and mountains	We came to the way-station of Hong Kong because a light of freedom burned here. We pray that we can help to keep it gleaming strong enough to carry across to the far dark shores.

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Conclusion

(MR. MURROW)

The concern of the World University Service is to see that lights which are already burning do not flicker out -- and to light others in all the corners now darkened by disease, ignorance, poverty, despair. If you believe, as I do, that this work may well make as much difference to your world as it makes to theirs, you may consider it your responsibility -- no, your privilege -- to carry on with it!

Wrather, Jack.

F

March 17, 1959

Dear Jack:

I say you my thanks for the kind words about PERSON TO PERSON and especially about our crew. I have heard nothing but favorable comments about our visit to your home.

I am off to Europe at the end of this week on a quick trip to Berlin, Paris and London, and will be back in a couple of weeks and hope then to collect that drink.

Again, many thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jack Wrather
270 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills
California

ERM/hl

The Jack Wrather Organization
270 North Canon Drive · Beverly Hills, California · CRestview 4-8521

Office of the President

March 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Television
New York City

Dear Ed,

Just a note of thanks to you and your associates for the marvelous experience that you all gave to me and my family on PERSON TO PERSON Friday night February 27th.

Your crew couldn't have been more gentlemanly nor efficient. The help and friendliness that you personally gave to us, and that the others also did, helped immeasurably to make the experience such a satisfying one.

One of these days I would consider it a pleasure and a privilege to have an opportunity to buy you a drink and chat generally.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,

Jack Wrather

jw/bh

Wright, Digby
f

March 25, 1959

Mr. Digby Wright
Maple Leaf Broadcasting Company Ltd.
848 Main Street East
Hamilton, Ontario

Dear Mr. Wright:

As Mr. Murrow is away in Europe at present, I am writing to thank you for your letter to him of March 20. It is kind of you to take such an interest, and I will see that Mr. Murrow gets your message about EXPERIMENT IN DEPTH.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

this is 900 CHML

MAPLE LEAF BROADCASTING COMPANY LIMITED

848 MAIN ST. EAST, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

March 20, 1959.

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

I hope you will forgive this further intrusion. I assure you I have no intention of becoming a letter writing nuisance. But in your thoughtful reply to my letter of February 20th, you mention that you have added "Journey into Self" to your list of projected reading.

May I take the liberty of underlining the importance of the other book I mentioned, "Experiment in Depth" by P.W.Martin. This book is a very worthwhile explanation of Jung's individuation process. It is a book that will fill you with excitement. "Journey into Self" should be read after "Experiment in Depth".

Mr.Murrow,please do not feel obligated to answer this letter too. I am very grateful that you took my original letter seriously and did not dismiss it as the work of a crank. I just wanted to be very sure that you remember "Experiment in Depth."

Yours sincerely,

Digby Wright

(Digby Wright.)

REPRESENTATIVES: STEPHENS & TOWNDROW, TORONTO NATIONAL BROADCAST SALES, MONTREA
ADAM J. YOUNG JR. INC. U.S.A. JOHN N. HUNT ASSOC. VANCOUVER

Wright, Digby

f

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you for your kind letter of February 20.

I have some slight familiarity with the writings of Dr. Jung, but have not read "Journey Into Self". I have made a note of it and will add it to an ever-growing list.

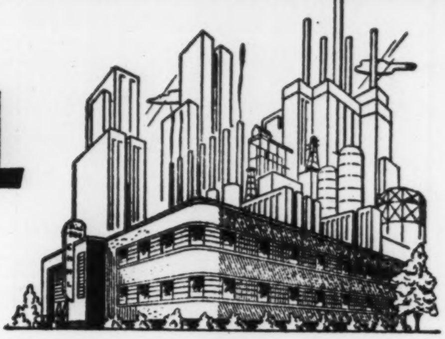
Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Digby Wright
Maple Leaf Broadcasting Company
Station CHML
848 Main Street, East
Hamilton, Ontario

ERM:jmi

this is 900 CHML



MAPLE LEAF BROADCASTING COMPANY LIMITED
848 MAIN ST. EAST, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

February 20, 1959.

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
New York City.

Dear Mr.Murrow :

As an admirer of your work, and as one who finds himself in agreement with your views, I feel I must write you this letter, even though you may think it most presumptuous of me.

In the wire-story of your decision to take a year's vacation to read, rest and contemplate, it is the latter word -- contemplate -- that impels me to write you.
I wonder, Mr Murrow, if you have, in study and contemplation, discovered the work of Dr. C.G.JUNG. And if you have also read the sprinkling of books recently published by some of his remarkable students. I refer, in particular, to "EXPERIMENT IN DEPTH" by P.W.Martin, published by Routledge & Kegan Paul : and "JOURNEY INTO SELF" by Dr.M.Esther Harding, published by Longmans, Green & Co.

After reading "Experiment in Depth" I thought it the most exciting book I had ever read, because it led me to Jung's theory of individuation. "Journey into Self" is a Jungian analysis of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, equated with the experiment in depth, if Doctor Harding will forgive my effrontery.

If are familiar with Jung's work you need no further intrusion from me. If you are not, please add the two books I have mentioned to the list of others you intend to read on your travels. For my part, I sincerely believe it could be the start of the greatest, most inspiring adventure of your life, for I cannot help but feel (and you must forgive me for my presumptuousness) that perhaps you too are as bewildered as every other thinking individual about the present road that humanity seems to be taking.

I hope I have not given offence,Mr.Murrow.

In all sincerity,

Digby Wright

Digby Wright.(Copywriter,CHML)

REPRESENTATIVES:
STEPHENS & TOWNDROW, TORONTO
ADAM J. YOUNG JR. INC. U.S.A.
NATIONAL BROADCAST SALES, MONTREAL
JOHN N. HUNT ASSOC. VANCOUVER

Wright, Harold

June 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 22nd.

I cannot be in Pawling on June 12th, but I am sure you and your engineers can make the necessary recommendations and I am grateful to you for concerning yourself with the matter.

I am fully aware that it was my own stupidity in not consulting you in the first place which produced the unpleasant difficulties.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold Wright
The National Association of Soil Conservation Districts
Pawling, New York

fc

The National Association of Soil Conservation Districts

HAROLD S. WRIGHT • Area Vice President • PAWLING, N. Y. • Phone 3141

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DUNCAN, OKLA.

May. 22, 1958.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.
Glen Arden Farm,
Pawling,
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Have had several conversations withe Pete Jayne with regard to your pond problem, but unfortunately haven't had the opportunity to talk with you directly, so thought it wise to write you first hand.

First want to assure you the our Dutchess County Soil Conservation District is interested in your problem or any other of like nature and just at the moment probably more concerned with water retaining problems than soil. The function of the District is to promote good practices in conservation and assist in the proper engineering of empoundment structures so that each project will be successful.

Demands upon our limited staff are great and these pond projects have to be planned well ahead so that the necessary engineering may be accomplished, and the designs approved by the supervising bodies before work starts.

The problem confronting you was bret to the attention of our technicians immediately upon receipt of word from Pete that you were interested . And due to the special nature of your problem we thought best to have the thinking of our State Engineer.

We have advice from our State Conservationist that Mr. Atkinson will be able to meet Mr. Nigro our local engineer on June 12th next, at which time they will review your problem and come up with specific recommendations.

These plans will stand unless we are advised to the contrary, in which case we will try to advise you.

Very sincerely,

Harold S. Wright.

Harold Wright

Wright, P.T.

IN SAME LOCATION SINCE NINETEEN HUNDRED

ESTABLISHED 1900

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Philip T. Wright, Jr.

Member:
American Title Association
Texas Title Association

7

October 20,1958

Ford Motor Company,
Sales Manager,Mercury Division,
Detroit,Michigan.

Gentlemen:

On December 11,1957,I bought for my wife an 8 Cylinder BIG M Mercury for which I paid in cash $3808.00 to Lacey Motors Company and this car has been a LEMON since the date of delivery. Within a month it had to have a water pump following which it was one thing after another and this last Month (September) it had to have a new Muffler, the valves ground,et c. and I called Mr.Lacy about the cost and he said not to worry that Mercury would pay for it,however, on September 31st. we received a bill for some $38.00 for muffler,labor and what have you which I told my wife I would not pay. Since she has her checking account she went over there and paid the bill on the Citizens State Bank of Corpus Christi,Texas,one of the Banks in which we have joint and separate accounts. While paying the bill Mr.Lacey told my wife, that my her car was A LEMON. It still does not function properly and never will. It has everything,air conditioning,seat raise,new wheel devise in fact it is loaded. We have been in the title and oil business for fifty years and have had some LEMONS in our typewriters and Underwood, Royal,Smith Corena and other companies from whom we buy machines have always given us a new machine and I want the same thing done to my wife for her car and I feelsure that Mercury will stand back of its product. If it does not I am not going to sell the car-just put it on a parking lot-with an appropiate statement and then buy her a new Buick which I have bought each year since 1923. The last Buick I bought was in Falfurrias from B&B Motor Company on April 28,1958 and it has everything and paid cash in the amount of $3400.00 and other than gas,oil,Filter switch tires,I have not had an iota of expense on it.

Now before I buy my wife a new buick I want to know if you are going to give her a new car, that is so fine as stated on Ed.Murrow's program which we see every Sunday night,either for Mercury or Kodak.

Very truly yours,

P.T.Wright,Sr.

PTWsr/er
cc to Mr.Ed.Murrow c/o NBC N.Y.
cc to Mercury Regional Division,Prudential Bldg.,Houston,Texas.
cc to Louis Lacey Motor Company,Main St.Alice,

Wright, Robert

R O B E R T W R I G H T

211 West 53rd Street
New York City 19
•
Circle 7-2742

Nov 17, 1958

Dear Ed:

Maurice Seymour is at 54th and Bdwy., Phone Co5-3133. He's not just another photog but an artist of the first order. Has photographed the Who's Who of Show Business for the past 35 years It would do you good to take the hour off from work, and in this business we can certainly use a great portrait. Call him, won't you?

I now own controlling interest in Broadcast News Bureau 605 14th St. N.W. Washington, and in this connection ran into an old friend of yours in California last week, and he sends his best. Al Madden, now manager of Radio Station KIDD Monterey, Calif.

Sincerely

Bob

Person to Person was great again last week.

Wurslin, Gustave

Lake Villa,May 6th I958.

Mr E.R.Murrow

Br.Castg. Station W B B M

Chicago,Ill.

A.T.P.C.

no ans.

Dear Mr Murrow:

Replying to your kind letter of April 29th,I will try to interest some science magazines for publication of my literature on improved nuclear energy processes and its needed use.for successful and safe Space Travel.In the meantime I hope,that Senator Lyndon Johnson in Washington will continue his efforts to obtain for me a U.S.Grant,that would finance my research and pertaining experimental work.

If all of these steps should not bring the desired results,I will accept the services of lecturing agencies in Bonn,Zurich and Vienna,in order to lecture on Space Travel in all larger cities of Western Europe,thereby earning enough money to establish my own laboratory in Zurich,Luzern or Bern.

In spite of the fact,that I raised with my American born wife 9 children(6 boys and 3 girls) in this country,I will not hesitate, after described efforts failed,to terminate my job in Switzerland,unmolested by international intrigues from any direction and as a scientific duty to all Humanity.

Sincerely Yours,

Gustave Wurslin

Gustave Wurslin
Route 3.
Lake Villa,Illinois

DISALLE OPENS
OHIO STATE DOORS
Page 9

The Courier-Journal

'HEAD NURSE'
VISITS KENTUCKY
Page 4, Section 2

VOL. 210. NO. 127 *** Associated Press and Wirephoto LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1959 New York Times Service, United Press 30 PAGES 7 CENTS

Combs And Wyatt Head For Victory; Bonus Trails By Big Margin In County

Robsion Has Slim Lead In Jefferson

Margin Is 415; Wyatt Piles Up Big Edge Here

By THORNTON CONNELL

Jefferson County gave John M. Robsion, Republican, a majority of 415 over Bert T. Combs, Democrat, in 425 of its 458 precincts in yesterday's race for governor.

The vote:

Robsion	74,820
Combs	74,405

In the same number of precincts, Jefferson County, which constitutes the Third Congressional District, gave Wilson W. Wyatt, Democrat, a majority of 10,725 over Pleaz Mobley, Republican, for lieutenant governor.

The vote:

Wyatt	77,971
Mobley	67,246

These totals came from Jefferson County's Democratic headquarters.

Wyatt, speaking of the state as a whole, said, "I think the race is decisive for the entire Democratic ticket."

Asked about ticket splitting here, with former Louisville Mayor Wyatt running far ahead of Combs, Wyatt said:

"In fairness to Bert Combs, we must remember that this is John Robsion's home. As late as yesterday the Republicans were claiming the county by as much as 15,000 votes."

At the Jefferson County Armory, where the unofficial Courier-Journal tabulation was under way, 224 precincts gave Combs a majority of 2,049 over Robsion. The vote was:

Combs	37,788
Robsion	35,739

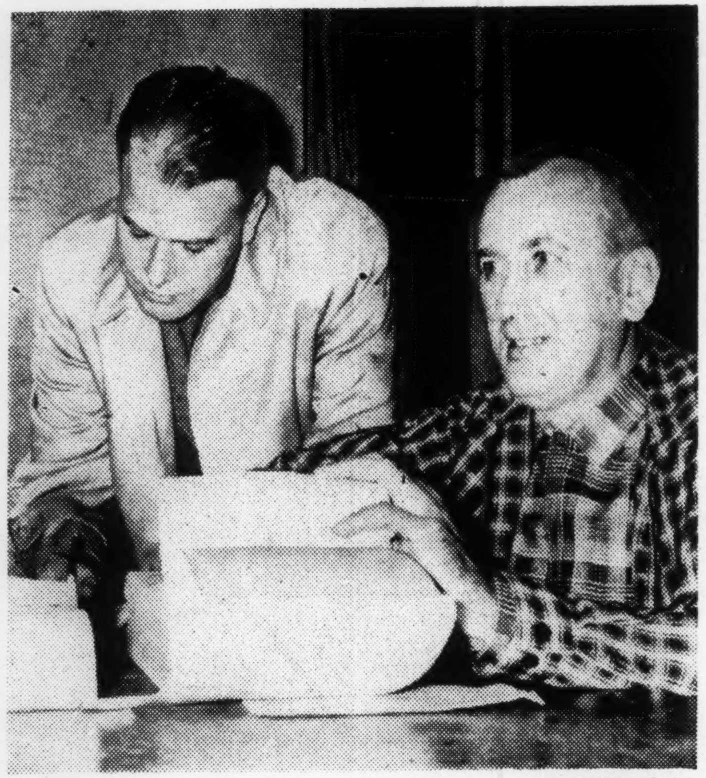
Wyatt at this stage had a lead of 7,413 over Mobley.

The vote:

Wyatt	39,576
Mobley	32,613

These totals are based on

Col. 1, back page, this section



Associated Press Wirephoto

BERT T. COMBS, left, Democratic candidate for governor, is shown as he voted at his home precinct in Prestonsburg yesterday.

Proposal Is Ahead Elsewhere

Jefferson Vote Almost 3-1 Against Plan

Returns from about half the precincts in Louisville and Jefferson County last night showed a commanding vote against a bonus for Kentucky war veterans.

Unofficial tabulations at 6:30 p.m. listed 33,319 votes against the proposal in Jefferson County and 12,866 for it.

This result was based on returns from 224 of the 458 precincts in Louisville and Jefferson County, which comprise the Third District.

Early returns from other counties showed 23,217 for the 20,862 against.

Staff Photo

DEMOCRATIC TEAM . . . Wilson W. Wyatt, Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, and Mrs. Wyatt seem to think they have it in the bag after voting at George Rogers Clark School.

Governor's Race Lead Is At 50,772

G.O.P. Hopes Begin Fading With Fourth Of Precincts In State Piling Up Lead

By HUGH MORRIS

Bert T. Combs and Wilson W. Wyatt and the entire Democratic state ticket headed for victory in early returns from yesterday's general election.

With the exception of Jefferson County, where Combs was not faring so well in his race for the governorship against Republican John M. Robsion, Jr., the Prestonsburg attorney was running a strong race.

Unofficial returns from 995 of the state's 3,764 precincts gave:

Combs	178,946
Robsion	128,174

Wyatt, his running mate for lieutenant governor, was piling up a handsome edge in Jefferson County and elsewhere over his Republican opponent, Pleaz Mobley of Manchester.

Returns from 825 of 3,764 precincts gave:

Wyatt	141,164
Mobley	90,291

The turnout of voters was extremely heavy in most sections of the state, despite an unexpected shift in the weather from a clear, crisp autumn day into a soggy, blustery one.

Interest in the veterans-bonus amendment seems to have been responsible in many counties for drawing to the polls the greatest number to vote in the past five elections for governor.

Hopes Go Aglimmering

Republican hopes that a split in Democratic ranks would make Robsion the first member of their party to be elected governor since 1943 went aglimmering as county after county continued to add to the Combs-Wyatt margin.

Governor Chandler, whose candidate for the governorship, Lieutenant Governor Harry Lee Waterfield, was beaten by Combs in a bitter primary, stated 10 days before the election he would welcome Combs' defeat.

Underlying the contest was the struggle between Chandler and former Governor and Senator Earle C. Clements for control of Kentucky's delegation to the Democratic National Convention next year.

Combs Carries Knox

Clements, who was supporting Combs, has thus dealt a second severe blow to Chandler's aspirations for the presidency. Clements himself is reported to favor Senator Lyndon Johnson for president.

Combs carried the mountain county of Knox, whose county seat of Barbourville is Robsion's birthplace. In the past four races for governor, Knox County has been predominantly Republican.

The complete unofficial vote in Knox gave Combs 3,046 to 2,932 for Robsion. Similarly, Wyatt won out over Mobley, polling 2,650 to 2,520 for the guitar-plucking Republican candidate for the No. 2 spot.

In Governor Chandler's home

Col. 8, back page, this section

All Aldermen Apparently Winners Here

Louisville's Democratic aldermen, all running to succeed themselves, appeared to have been victorious on the basis of an early count last night.

Democratic nominees for County commissioner — Philip P. Ardery and Robert A. Fihe —were leading their Republican opponents.

Tabulations from Democratic headquarters showed First Ward Alderman Garner M. Petrie leading his G.O.P. opponent, Frank Shouse, by 50,065 to 41,563. The figure was from about 292 of the city's 322 precincts.

Vote Is City-Wide

Election of aldermen is by city-wide vote, even though each alderman must live in the ward he represents. Generally the election pattern is the same in all 12 wards.

Courier-Journal tabulations at the Armory, from 224 of the 458 city and county precincts, gave Ardery 37,681; Fihe, 37,273; Cecil Davenport, 32,069, and Robert J. Speckman, 32,604.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1959
SECTION 2—20 PAGES

The Courier-Journal

SPORTS AND
FINANCIAL, T

Combs Lead Is 179,895 For Record

Wyatt's Majority Almost 10,000 More

Bert T. Combs rolled up a record 179,895-vote margin over Republican John Robsion in their battle for the governor's chair in Tuesday's general election.

Complete, unofficial returns showed:

Combs	515,299
Robsion	335,404

Wilson W. Wyatt collected an even greater edge in taking the lieutenant governorship from Republican Pleaz Mobley. Wyatt polled 498,278 votes to 308,622 for Mobley, a difference of 189,656.

Bonus Wins Easily

The final tally on the bonus was 320,753 for and 280,244 against the plan to pay veterans of four wars.

The proposal to let sheriff's succeed themselves was defeated by 5.975 votes. The count: Yes, 231,668, and No, 237,663.

These figures represent returns from 3,753 precincts instead of 3,764. Some counties reduced their precinct totals after voting machines were installed.

Wyatt's Plurality Tops Roosevelt's

191,746-Vote Margin Establishes New All-Time Kentucky Record

By HUGH MORRIS
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19.—Wilson W. Wyatt of Louisville broke all Kentucky election records November 3 by winning his race for lieutenant governor over Republican Pleaz W. Mobley by a 191,746-vote plurality.

The previous record for any state-wide race was the 185,858-vote victory of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 over Herbert Hoover for President.

Wyatt, who led all the candidates on the Democratic slate to a landslide victory, edged out Miss Doris Owens, Wickliffe, re-elected clerk of the court of appeals. Miss Owens, who also bested the Roosevelt record, beat Mrs. Nova E. Wellman, Louisa, by a plurality of 191,280 votes.

WILSON W. WYATT
Plurality sets record

Butler's Third Highest

The third highest plurality was polled by Democrat Wendell P. Butler in his race for State superintendent of public instruction over Douglas Miller, Irvine. Butler won by 184,069 votes.

Fourth place went to Attorney General-Elect John B. Breckinridge, Lexington, who won by 183,913 over Republican Samuel Cannon, Corbin.

In fifth position came Governor-Elect Bert T. Combs, Prestonsburg, with a 180,093-vote victory over Republican John M. Robsion, Jr., Louisville.

Secretary of State-Elect Henry H. Carter was sixth with a plurality of 177,775; Joseph W. Schneider, auditor-elect, seventh with 176,465; Emerson Beauchamp, commissioner of agriculture-elect, eighth with 172,708, and Mrs. Thelma L. Stovall, treasurer-elect, ninth with 169,454.

Duplicated Primary Race

Wyatt's big plurality virtually indicated his runaway primary race for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor. In a seven-candidate field Wyatt rolled up a clear majority of 78,159 more votes than his six opponents combined, and polled 192,500 more votes than J. B. Wells, Paintsville, his nearest adversary.

Robsion led the Republican ticket with 336,456 votes and Mobley was in second place with 309,196. Wallace "Wah Wah" Jones, Lexington, was third strongest with 304,762.

Although Combs polled 15,607 more votes than Wyatt, the fact that Robsion polled 27,260 more votes than Nobley did in his race for the No. 2 spot catapulted Wyatt to the head of the Democratic ticket.

Complete official returns in all races for state-wide offices gave these totals:

GOVERNOR

Bert T. Combs	516,549
John M. Robsion, Jr.	336,456

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Wilson W. Wyatt	500,942
Pleaz Mobley	309,196

SECRETARY OF STATE

Henry H. Carter	474,796
Edwin Freshney	297,021

ATTORNEY GENERAL

John B. Breckinridge	377,348
Sam Cannon	293,375

STATE AUDITOR

Joseph W. Schneider	471,142
Mrs. Ed P. Warinner	294,677

STATE TREASURER

Mrs. Thelma L. Stovall	474,216
Wallace Jones	304,762

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

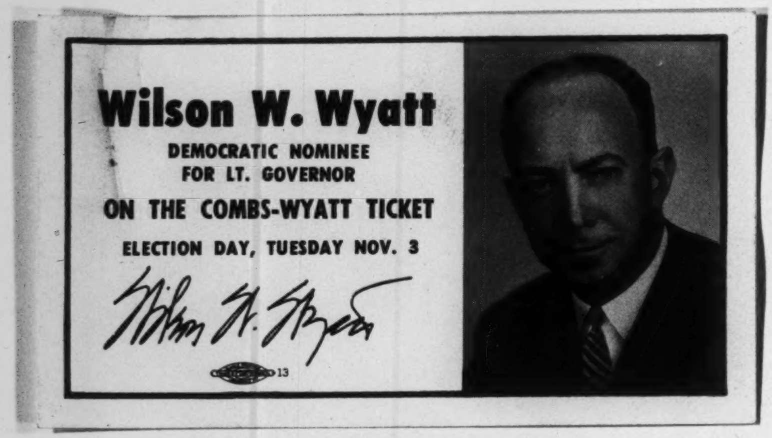
Wendell P. Butler	476,330
Douglas Miller	292,261

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Emerson Beauchamp	469,473
George P. Whittington	296,765

CLERK OF THE COURT OF OPPEALS

Miss Doris Owens	482,147
Mrs. Nova E. Wellman	290,867



Wilson W. Wyatt

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR LT. GOVERNOR

ON THE COMBS-WYATT TICKET

ELECTION DAY, TUESDAY NOV. 3

Wilson W. Wyatt

Wyburn, E. Ha

April 15, 1959

Dear Mr. Wyburn:

Thank you for your letter of April 13th. It was indeed nice of you to write as you did.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the Manchester Guardian clipping. I had seen it.

Your kind comments about my programs are greatly appreciated. I hope that when I return next year, it will be with a program worthy of your attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. E. Hadley Wyburn
327 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

mcc

Tnx, etc.

327, South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
13 April 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485, Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It is quite possible that several other readders of the weekly air edition of the Manchester Guardian have sent you the enclosed clipping. It is more likely that your own edition of such was on your desk on Friday, but I could not resist clipping and sending this along - just in case !

And may I take the liberty, if this letter should happen to fall under your eye, of saying that a regular listener and viewer will miss your programs tremendously - having learned to trust you - but hopes for you and your family a year of great joy and delight as you "do what you want to do" for a change.

Sincerely yours,

E. Hadley Wyburn

E. Hadley Wyburn

LONDON LETTER

AMERICAN INSTITUTION

FLEET STREET WEDNESDAY

After reading Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt's latest volume of autobiography, "On My Own," in which she tells of her far-ranging activities since her husband's death in 1945, Sir Roger Makins, a former British Ambassador to Washington, was reminded of a statement in the writings of Artemus Ward, a nineteenth-century American humorist: "The female woman is one of the greatest institutions of which our land can boast."

Sir Roger, the principal eulogist at a Foyle luncheon advertising Mrs Roosevelt's book on Monday, cited some American characteristics that he believes enabled her to play "a distinctive and personal part" in the "F.D.R." era in which the United States was raised from the lowest depths of the depression to unprecedented affluence and power. He paid tribute to her vitality (it wore out a "Boston Globe" reporter ordered to follow her while campaigning for Adlai Stevenson), her forthrightness (especially to Khrushchev and Tito), her generosity of spirit (most notably in her efforts to help refugees after the Second World War), her broad humanity, and her imaginative approach to the modern world.

Entrance exam.

Mrs Roosevelt, who is 74, smiled as happily as a grandmother at a family reunion as she looked around at the 632 luncheon guests, who included Lady Churchill, Mr Gaitskell, Lord Attlee, Dame Sybil Thorndike, and the Lord Mayor, Sir Harold Gillett, who was presiding. Her speech was mostly about the importance of Anglo-American understanding of the uncommitted countries, but incidentally, as she thanked Sir Harold for a book about London, she mentioned that the Roosevelts had long admired the City. In fact her father-in-law had guided her husband around it as a boy and had pointed out the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street—which was just as well, because there was a question about it in his entrance examination for Groton, the famous New England school.

What if he had failed the exam? He might have gone on later to the Naval Academy at Annapolis (as he wanted) instead of undertaking the severer intellectual discipline of Harvard, and there might not have been an "F.D.R." era in the White House.

Luncheon for two

Sir Anthony Eden was Mr Macmillan's guest at Chequers last week for luncheon. Just that. The meal has spawned all sorts of rumours—that Mr Macmillan was asking Sir Anthony's advice about

white and coloured students who were on picket duty behaved with dignity. Each demonstrator carried a placard bearing the word "Nyasa" on a pole, and each had a bundle of leaflets to distribute. The rule that forces pickets to walk in the gutter, and the width of the pavement outside the old Treasury building, made it easy for passers-by to ignore the offer of leaflets if they so chose.

Each demonstrator wore a broad black sash, the symbol adopted by Europeans in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia who protest against racial discrimination. The leaflets assert that widespread opinion in Britain—particularly in the Labour, Liberal, trade union, Co-operative, student, and religious movements—supports the African demand for the secession of the two northern territories from "the white settler-dominated Federation."

Freedom day

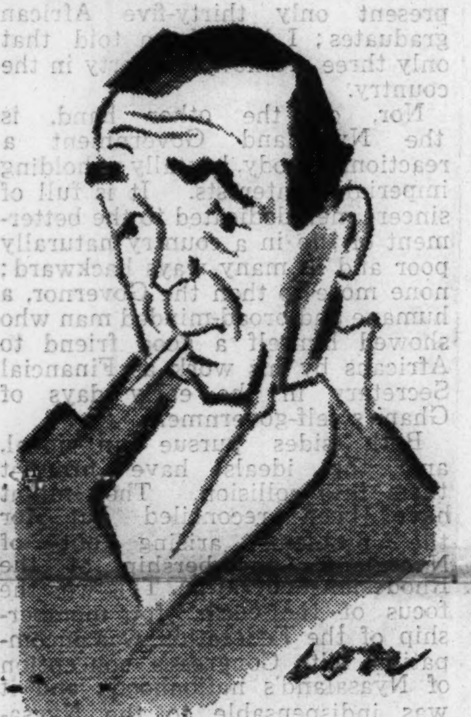
Paul Robeson's first concert here after his return from Russia is now expected to be—appropriately enough—to celebrate African People's Freedom Day later this month. He is to be one of the artists at a concert being organised by the Movement for Colonial Freedom and the Committee for African Organisations which is to be held at St Pancras Town Hall on Sunday week, April 19. The Freedom Day appointed by the Accra conference is April 15, but artists (including Mr Robeson, who is playing at Stratford-upon-Avon) are freer on a Sunday, which in any case is a better day for the concert.

As though Paul Robeson was not himself attraction enough to fill the town hall several times over, other artists will include Cy Grant, a group of Indian instrumentalists, and some African singers. The organisers plan an annual Freedom Day concert. They want next year's to be in the Royal Festival Hall.

Voice (and face) of America

"This is London" was not a new broadcasting phrase when Edward R. Murrow used it to introduce his war-time commentaries. It had been used before by the B.B.C. on occasions of sufficient solemnity. But Murrow brought a special meaning to the words, a meaning which quickly sank in on both sides of the Atlantic. He was in the most literal way a front-line reporter, crawling with his microphone in the confusion of the bombing but never losing a sentence and never failing to paint the picture in words which were usually under-dramatic rather than overcharged with the emotions he obviously was feeling.

In the early part of the war there were a few Americans—notably Charles Lindbergh and Joseph Kennedy—who to say the least of it did no service to Britain. But there was none who did more than Murrow to tell the United States in a sympathetic way what it meant to see a nation fighting and united against heavy odds.



Ed Murrow

Murrow magic

The transition from being the great radio voice of the Columbia Broadcasting System to the television image of the same organisation was not as easy as it might seem to viewers who think Murrow the most relaxed and incisive of television performers. He still regards the camera for himself as a less malleable instrument than the microphone. But his impact on the small screen has been resounding.

Speculations about how it ever came about that the Prime Minister turned into Supermac are incomplete if they overlook what was done for him in a notable Murrow interview (in which the permanent C.B.S. man here, Charles Collingwood had an organising hand). The programme the B.B.C. uses, "Small World," also shows Murrow at his best and suggests that there is something extra sensory about his methods of asking questions. He speaks to people in three countries (linked by synchronised cameras) thousands of miles apart and still contrives to make them react to the special Murrow magic.

Cardus at seventy

Looking the most youthful seventy that could be imagined Neville Cardus was on Friday saluted at lunch at the Festival Hall by friends, cricketing and musical. It was Sir Malcolm Sargent who paid the first compliments to one who had made so many people wish they had actually been at a cricket match or actually been at a concert. Mr Donald Mitchell, too, representing the younger generation, told of how Cardus has always shown that music criticism at its best can be a great and creative profession.

In reply the guest began with some signs of diffidence—he had been inveigled along on the understanding there were to be no speeches—but he was soon moved to tackle both Mr Mitchell and the younger generation. Grateful as he was for the praise, ripeness, he said, was something he had perhaps achieved, but that did not mean it happened to every music critic (scanning the row of faces under forty). With tongue a little in cheek he confided his secret—"It only happens to those who begin on the 'Manchester Guardian.'"

Cardus was plainly moved by the occasion with so many there to pay tribute—from Sir Arthur Bliss, Moiseiwitsch, and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter to his humbler colleagues. Messages, too, were read out from Ernest Newman and Bruno Walter. But, typically, Cardus did not want to be swept away too riotously by his emotions. Otherwise, he admitted, he might be provoked to say too many "unprofessionally kind things."

Motor museum

With a scream of descending gears and then a squeal of tyres, one of your reporters returned to Fleet Street the other day from Beaulieu, Hampshire. Like Toad of Toad Hall when his caravan was upset and his soul ravished by an unfamiliar machine, he wore an expression of beatific stupor. "Alldays and Onions," he murmured, as though the names were poetry: "Amilcar-Italiana: Bleriot-Whippet: Clement-Panhard Stirling Dogcart: Gobron-Brillie: Lotus Formula II. . . ." When coherent speech became possible he declared that life would be worth living again only when he had got rid of his dull, conventional, new, mass-produced family saloon and gained possession of a vintage or a veteran motor-car like one of the cars of which he had just become enamoured in the Montagu Motor Museum.

Lord Brabazon of Tara, the patron, and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the chairman, have ceremonially declared the recently enlarged, enriched museum open for the 1959 season.

Yeh, George K. C.

not here.

December 29, 1958

Dear Ed,

I shall be in New York between the 4th and 7th of January. If you are free for lunch on any of those days, I like very much to get together with you.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year,

Yours as ever,

George Yeh

George K. C. Yeh

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

P.S. I shall be in Washington till then but can be reached at the Chinese Consulate-General in New York (Tel. CIrcle 6-3403) after the 3rd, as I have not decided where to stop.

Yellen, Manue

October 2, 1958

Dear Manny:

We came pretty close to fouling up on Friday night but will hope for better luck in the weeks to come.

Casey and I did a lot of hunting along about sixty miles of the Rogue River. Lots of fine scenery and white water, but we were just between the steelhead and salmon runs, so we had to be content with trout. Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Manuel Yellen
P. Lorillard Company
Lorillard Building
200 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

P. Lorillard Company
LORILLARD BUILDING
200 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MANUEL YELLEN
VICE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING

September 29, 1958

Dear Ed:

Your program Firday night was delightful, and it certainly gave me a great deal of pleasure and sense of pride as a sponsor. Of course, I am prejudiced, as I have been a loyal follower of yours for many, many years.

With best wishes for your continued success and good health, and with kindest personal regards, I am --

Sincerely,

Manny

P.S. How did you come out on the steelheads, while in Oregon?

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

3

November 20, 1958

Ylvisaker, P.

Dear Mr. Ylvisaker:

Many thanks for your letter of November 13th with your suggestion to have Dr. Willis Weatherford as a guest on PERSON TO PERSON.

I have passed the letter along to the co-producers of the program, Mr. John Aaron and Mr. Jesse Zousmer.

We will let you know in due course what happens.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Ylvisaker
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

[illegible]

Sent orig P to P.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

November 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As promised on Tuesday evening, I am following up on the suggestion that Dr. Willis Weatherford, member of the Board of Trustees of Berea College, might be an interesting subject for your Person to Person program.

Part of the attraction is the man, and part his home. The latter is perched on top of a mountain overlooking the village of Black Mountain, North Carolina, built of native materials and with a lot of sweat and tribute from the many mountain people Dr. Weatherford over a long career has helped. Now in his early eighties, Weatherford is still extremely alert, energetic, and as deeply as ever committed to the welfare of the mountain people.

Recently the Ford Foundation - more than anything as an investment in Weatherford himself - made a grant of $250,000 to Berea College, which Weatherford is using to co-opt state universities and the dominant religious organizations of the region in a study of contemporary social conditions and trends. He has already confounded adverse predictions by getting all the different faiths and scholarly traditions to work together; his resolve is to translate the research into a program of action by which the mountain churches especially help bring their parishioners into the 20th century.

I won't try to recount all the accomplishments and good works for which Dr. Weatherford is responsible; any of your researchers who might take a quick look at his background will be soon enough overwhelmed by the record.

But let me flag a minor complication. I discovered just the other day that a professional lecturer, Mrs. Lucile Calvert, is independently pressing the case for Weatherford's appearance, either on Person to Person or some other program. My own suggestion is a personal one; it is in no way intended either to encourage or discourage Mrs. Calvert's part in it. My interest is entirely and solely in Dr. Weatherford as a colorful personality and one of those all too rare "yeasts" who leaven our society.

Sincerely,

Paul Ylvisaker

Young, Robert H.
a.T.P.C.

January 17, 1958

Mr. Robert H. Young, Producer
Church of the Air
Public Affairs Department
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you for your letter of January 9. I shall be delighted to forward the kinescopes of the television program "Jewish Temple Music" which Cantor Bertram T. Allen of South Bend, Indiana, brought to Mr. Murrows attention recently. However, we have just sent this kinescope together with a film on the "Gregorian Chant" and "Sacred Choral Music of the Renaissance" to the Educational Television and Radio Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan. We are negotiating with the Center about turning out a series of 13 programs on Art, Music, Literature and Human Relations. The kinescopes will not be returned to us before the end of the month or possibly early February. I shall see to it that you will receive all 3 films as quickly as possible together with a covering memorandum.

I happen to be in New York on Monday, Tues. and Wed., January 20-22, and I wonder whether it would be convenient to you to see me at that time. At any rate, I shall clear my visit with you by telephone.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Ebeling
Regional Director

HE/pm

cc: Cantor Bertram T. Allen
Mr. Edward R. Murrow ✓

Young, Robert L.

Calle Los Angeles No. 4109
Banes, Oriente, Cuba

February 6th, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached please find copy of my letter dated January 26, 1959, to Senator Morse, regarding the present political situation in Cuba, which it is hoped may be of some interest to you.

Yours very truly,

R. L. Young

Robert L. Young

Att.

Calle Los Angeles 4109
Banes, Oriente, Cuba

January 26th, 1959

AIRMAIL

The Hon. Wayne Morse
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Senator:

My name is Robert Young. I am 39 years old, and have lived and worked here in Cuba for the past 21 years.

I have read with regret your statements to the press regarding the shooting of "Batista followers and sympathizers" here in Cuba. I say with regret because I know, from your record, that you are an able and intelligent statesmen and a credit to the United States Senate. In this case, however, you have been misinformed.

Respectfully, I submit to you the following facts:

1. In the first place those who have been executed are not "followers and sympathizers" of Batisa. They are bloody WAR CRIMINALS.
2. These criminals have been shot or sentenced to jail only after a war trial, and having been found guilty beyond the slightest doubt.
3. No innocent Cuban has been executed or sentenced to jail. On the other hand, hundreds of individuals who had been detained have been freed for lack of positive proof.

It is pertinent to this matter to review the background for these war trials now taking place. The following facts are worth noting:

1. During the seven years of the Batista regime some 20,000 Cubans were murdered by his henchmen. Men, women and even children were assasinated, but mostly the cream of Cuba's youth. See attachments.
2. These killings were by:
   a) Shooting. Mostly dragging people out of their homes at night and machinegunning them and then either throwing the bodies on the streets (so that the people "would learn their lesson") or else parade the bodies all around the town the following day slung over open cars or jeeps. There is not one town in all Cuba which has not witnessed this macabre scene.

   b) Hanging. With rope or wire, usually after torturing.

2. (Cont'd)

   c) Torture or Beating. See attachments.
   These tortures included taking out finger and toe nails one by one; burning the soles of the feet with red hot flat irons (and chaining the foot to said iron); encasing bottom half of victim's body in cement and then burying him alive, or throwing him in the bay alive; slowly driving nails into the victim's head, hands and feet; beating the victim with a club with small nails all around the end of it; castrating the victim in various manners, including an iron glove with steel springs; gouging out eyes, etc. Death was also caused in some cases by other tortures that defy the imagination, and which are too horrible to relate here.

These brutal killings went on for seven long years in every city, town and village in Cuba, and in every one of these cities, towns and villages the PEOPLE KNEW WHO WERE COMMITTING THESE CRIMES. This was not difficult, as in most cases Batista's Army and Police henchmen boasted publicly of their "achievements". It goes without saying that not one of the thousands of victims of Batista's never-ending blood bath were given a trial of any sort. And one might ask "And where were the reporters - who now are so 'shocked' at the punishment of the assasins - when all this was going on?" Who knows where they were. Although, the bar at the Hotel Nacional might not be far wrong.

3. This was a war between all the people of Cuba (headed by Fidel Castro and his valiant rebels) and Batista and his ruthless Army and Police. The more young men Batista murdered, the more united, determined and unafraid became the people of Cuba, until the Dictator was overthrown.

4. Once the battle was won, the first thing Fidel asked of the people was to control and restrain themselves from any action that would put a taint on the revolution. He promised them that justice would be done. The people, with thousands of their homes in mourning for loved ones cruelly murdered by the bloody assasins of Batista, knowing who the killers were and knowing that these killers were now prisoners, responded to Fidel's plea and not one death was caused by mob violence after the victory.

5. The trials of these criminals in the very towns where they had committed their horrendous crimes were begun immediately. If the accused did not present his own defense lawyer, he was given one by the Army court. Once the guilt was proven without any doubt, usually with the testimony of an overwhelming number of witnesses, the sentence was passed and carried out. This is not vengeance. It is just plain ordinary justice, and much needed justice, so that never again will a tyrant unleash a tidal wave of blood and torture against the Cuban people. Church officials of all faiths in Cuba have unanimously stated that the execution of war criminals now being carried out is just and necessary.

6. Reporters in Havana wrote of a "mass blood bath of Batista followers and supporters". This is the most brazen example of the "big lie" technique since Nazi and Russian use of the same. These newsmen are either deliberately acting in bad faith, for goodness knows what purpose - maybe just to make more headlines - or they are just too incompetent to dig down and get the real facts of one of the epic news stories of this generation. That story is of the tremendous and courageous struggle of an oppressed people to break their chains and rid themselves of the bloodiest dictatorship in the history of the Americas. Another point, the Cuban people thoroughly defeated an Army (of 46,000 men equipped to the teeth) to do it, which is something that has not happened in any other country which has overthrown dictators. As you must have noted, in all the Latin-American countries (except Cuba) that have obtained their freedom, it has been done by the armed forces of those countries. In Cuba, freedom was won by the civilian population, inspired to heroic heights by Fidel Castro and his rebels. That is the story the reporters should write about. Is there a more heart-warming one for liberty loving people.

Now let us analyze the results of this irresponsible and inaccurate reporting from Havana:

1. It gives aid and comfort to the ex-Dictator Batista. How he must be enjoying those reports from Havana. It might be he has invested a few of the estimated $400,000,000 he has stolen from the Cuban people, in the right news circ~~l~~les in Havana, which might account for some of the "honest" reporting going on. This is possible, even probable, considering his past record in this regard.

2. It gives aid and comfort to the gambling casino czars and gangsters, such as Meyer Lansky, who were forced to flee Cuba like rats abandoning a ship when the Dictator fell. These racketeers, proven by the McClellan Committee to have penetrated labor unions to an unbelievable extent, no doubt are urging those specific unions to, in turn, bring pressure to bear on certain congressmen (picked and practically elected by said unions) to make statements that embarass the present Cuban Government. Naturally, this does not refer to honest straightforward men like yourself, whose statements - though completely untrue due to being sadly misinformed - are made sincerely, and with the good of Cuba at heart.

3. It gives aid and comfort to certain shady foreign investors in Cuba who, in return for criminally generous concessions on the part of the corrupt government that has just fallen, gave juicy payoffs to Batista officials.

4. And most important, these false reports and consequent criticism from the United States worsens the feelings of the Cuban people towards the United States. I say worsens, because anti-American sentiment has already been built up by the following actions, or lack of same, by the U. S. Government:

    a) Selling arms, tanks and planes to Batista and permitting him to use these arms against the Cuban people instead of for hemispheric defense.

    b) Not protesting once to the Batista regime for the brutal slaughter of 20,000 Cubans in 7 years by Batista's assasins in the Army and Police force, despite proof laid before the State Department of what was going on.

    c) Not protesting the barbaric bombing of Cuban cities with the loss of 3,000 civilian lives in the last four months of the war. See atts.

    d) Not protesting the suspension of constitutional guarantees in Cuba, enacted almost continuously by the Dictator.

    e) Not protesting the censorship of press, TV and radio.

    f) Sending two Ambassadors (Gardner and Smith) to Cuba whose conduct in favor of Batista, in the midst of the reign of terror and bloodshed going on in Cuba, was a disgrace to the United States, which Cuban people had considered the bulwark of democracy. The fawning of these two ambassadors over the Dictator was not lost on the Cuban people.

    g) Maintaining a military mission in Cuba throughout the nightmare of the terrible civil war. Whatever the valid reasons for this action, Cubans interpreted it as more help and advice for the Dictator.

If the above is a sample of United States diplomacy in Latin American countries, is it any wonder the people in these countries throw eggs at American officials? I ask you that frankly. It is easy to blame communism in such cases, but if the U. S. has the same policy in other Latin-American countries as they have had up to now here in Cuba, IT IS NOT COMMUNISM which causes the attacks on the American officials (although granted they do take advantage of such situations) but it is simply the INEPT FOREIGN POLICY OF THE STATES in those countries.

As this was a war of all the people in every category against the dictatorship, churches of the different religious faiths and their ministers contributed heroically with their actions (risking their lives on many an occasion) to the eventual triumph - especially the Catholic priests and nuns, since Cuba is dominantly catholic. Fidel Castro himself is a devout Catholic. Communism may try to infiltrate the Government and the labor movement here (see editorial 3), as it does in every country, but I would like to emphasize that this is not a communist Government that is now in power in Cuba. It is the cleanest, most democratic Government that Cuba has ever had. Neither President Urrutia or any of his cabinet are, or ever have been, professional politicians. They are men (mostly young men) of fine character and known for their honesty - which is certainly a change for the better. They have asked to govern for 18 months, after which free elections will be held. Cubans have given this Government a letter of credit for the 18 months. Time will tell if the hopes of the Cubans will be defrauded or fulfilled.

Notwithstanding what has gone on before, the United States still has a great opportunity to win back the goodwill of the Cuban people. Send a competent democratic (not necessarily in the political party sense) Ambassador here, and let him tell Cuba in no uncertain terms that the United States is happy that Cuba is free again and offers its friendship to Cuba based on mutual respect. This last is very important, as most of the statements issued by the State Department mention Cuba as if she were a colony of the United States. That may have been accepted in the Batista regime, but not any more. Cuba has awakened, believe me when I tell you this, and has thrown off her shackles and is ready to proudly take her place - however small that place may be - among the free and independent nations of the world. She wants friendship with the United States more than with any other nation, but friendship with respect for her independence. That should be the tone for the United States' relations with Cuba. Follow it, and the U. S. will see positive and favorable results immediately.

Excuse me for taking up so much of your valuable time.

Yours very truly,

Robert L. Young

Att.

DETAIL OF ATTACHMENTS

1. Translation of editorial "CUBA FIRST" by Sergio Carbó, foremost editorial writer in Cuba and owner of the newspaper PRENSA LIBRE (FREE PRESS). Carbó is noted as a friend of the United States and as an anti-communist.
2. Translation of editorial "YES, THEY HAVE NO BRAINS" by Humberto Medrano, distinguished editorialist, pro-American and anti-communist.
3. Translation of editorial from the magazine BOHEMIA (Cuban equivalent of LIFE) entitled "AGAINST COMMUNISM".
4. José Antonio Echeverria, President of the University of Havana's student body - shot down in front of the University.
5. Victims of Batista's henchmen.
6. Destruction caused by air raids made by Cuban Air Force (in planes sold by the United States to the Dictator) against their own people.
7. Special tools used to torture political prisoners by Batista's police.
8. Typical rebel of Fidel Castro's "Barbudos"(bearded men).
9. Mons. Perez Serantes, Archbishop of Santiago (the city which suffered most under the dictatorship) whose never faltering spiritual and practical aid to the rebels, and outspoken criticism of the Dictator, won the hearts of the Cubans.
10. Two American newsmen, Herbert Mathews (N. Y. Times) and Jules Dubois, who have the gratitude of the Cuban people for their valiant (but not heeded) defense of the fight Cuba made for its freedome, and for their attacks on the dictatorship of Batista.

TRANSLATION

Editorial from newspaper PRENSA LIBRE - Havana, January 17, 1959

CUBA FIRST

by: Sergio Carbó

People are being shot; but for seven consecutive years murder was committed. In the sinister jail cells of the police and army posts murder was committed against those suspected, those who had a loose leaf in their pockets, those who refused to accuse, the young boys just for the fact they were young, prisoners, those who were unlucky enough to be within 100 yards of where a bomb exploded.

Murder was committed against innocent city people and country people alike, by planes of the Republic, that machine-gunned with vandalic fury the country and the city to plant terror, a favorite tactic of the Tabernillas (Air Force commanders).

Never in any modern country --may be only in Poland when the Nazis invaded, or in Hungary at the time mass extermination was ordered by Khruschchev-- has murder been carried out in such a gigantic scale, nor have so many people been tortured, nor has human dignity been so humilliated than in these terrible years of the Batista regime.

And this happened only 100 miles from the great nation to the north of us that fought in Europe, Africa and Asia and on the oceans for the cause of human dignity, moral integrity and human rights. This is unvelievable. How can one understand their protest now at the hour of the just punishment and their unpitying indifference during the sinister period of our martyrdom?

That is an enigma that will pass into history without even the most studious finding an answer.

When the blood of the brutal crimes almost splashed on their (U.S.) faces, they hid behind the strange doctrine of "No intervention". And today, to the satisfaction of the absent tyrant, they affirm that "intervention cannot be considered a thing of the past". Mystery. Mystery.

Murder was committed with sadistic pleasure, continuously, with absolute contempt for the Christian universe and the charter of human rights.

The summary trials with which the provisional government of the revolution has responsabilized itself --thanks to this government we can live and breath again-- will be over in a few days. The war crimes lasted seven long years, like the plagues of Egypt. How can they ask at this stage for normal procedure and peaceful judges? Was that the case in the eternal trials of Nurenberg, that only yesterday dictated death sentences?

Fidel Castro before the Rotary Club, raising an inspired and patriotic voice such as has not been heard in Cuba for many years, brought out the fact that Batista had destroyed the judiciary system in Cuba and placed the courts at the service of delinquents.

"We invite the foreign press to come and see the trials", he said. The mournful beaten regime did not invite newsmen to witness the savage massacres in Oriente and Pinar del Rio (two Cuban provinces).

Justified indignation of the head of the insurrection, who in this dramatic hour has in his hands our destiny. His nationalism, which to some may appear too inspired, reflects exactly the sentiment of Latin America confronted with the exaggerated policy of Washington that caresses and arms Dictators and abandons the peoples, doing treason to the memory of Jefferson and MacKinley. The ink is still wet on the Joint Resolution.

They are upset in the State Department, so lacking in objective, for the free determination of the citizens of Lebanon, and for the integrity of Formosa; but in our forgotten America, their historic and idealogical rearguard, their faithful allies in war and their favorable market in peace, they recognize gangsters who sieze power, with no feeling for the martyred peoples.

That is a terrible and deadly way of practicing intervention. They take a material hand in these acts, despite the denials in the monotonous statements of the State Department. A mistaken policy that results in the animosity of the whole Hemisphere.

The revolution, which has given us back the right to live in our country, has hurt many inferior interests and is pursuing the mortal enemies of the nation. On the international front, it is waging its most difficult battle so as to maintain on high the flag of our independence.

PRENSA LIBRE, by tradition and by duty, is firmly at the side of the revolution, no matter whom the adversaries are.

With the same determination that we faced the torturers of Cuba right from the beginning, we face those who, with the pretext of the executions or any other pretexts, try to offend our patriotic sensibility and flatter the bloody gang that flew to Ciudad Trujillo.

This is not a state of public opinion in North America, luckily; it seems more like a conspiration of racketeers, well financed.

Cuba, always! Cuba, first!

Editorial from newspaper PRENSA LIBRE - Havana January 18, 1959

YES, THEY HAVE NO BRAINS...

By: Humberto Medrano

The error, no matter how great it may be, is forgivable. What is unforgivable is the reiteration.

And this is the pathetic case of the northamerican "foreign policy". Especially in regard to its relations with Latin America.

In this respect, I do not know how they always manage to keep on bad terms with those whom they wish most to keep on good terms, neither do I know what skills they use to offend when they wish to please, nor how they can remain so satisfied after violating and failing to recognize,within the boundaries of their own continent, the same principles for the defense of which so many American soldiers have died in the far off lands of the earth. This position is so absurd and so contradictory that one does not know where good faith ends and bad faith begins.

Insofar as Cuba is concerned they have been outstanding.

Batista grabs power in Cuba, knocks down by force a constitutional government and inaugurates a dictatorship. The "foreign policy" recognizes him and starts dealing with him as though he was a President elected by the people's will. No runs, no hits, one error.

The years go by. Batista's dictatorship becomes a bloody tyranny. His murderers and torturers spread death and fright everywhere. The protests increase and so does the repression. Citizens are killed for any and no reason. Appeals are made to the OAS and to the UNO. The "foreign policy" continues immutable. Before the pain of a nation and as an answer to the cry of so much blood villaninously spread, it has an eternal accommodating phrase: "No intervention".

Batista indiscriminately kills rebels, pacific citizens, women and children. In the vanguard and in the rear-guard. He takes no prisoners. He does not report any enemies wounded. He simply finishes them off. He hangs them. The more respected press in the States publishes this butchery and protests. Most of the press and the Latin American governments proclaim the indignation of the continent. American Congressmen: Powell, Porter; newspapermen of prestige: Dubois, Matthews grow hoarse calling for justice for this small and heroic nation which can bear its suffering no longer.

The "foreign policy" continues blind, mild, equidistant. It continues covering the mountain of deaths with the waterproof robe of the "no intervention".

o o o

And one day, when the revolution wins and the tyrant flees. When Cuba finally gets rid of the sinister gang of murderers that humilliated and bled her. When the people are bursting with dignity, free, happy, after seven years of affliction, of tears, of insanity, of death, and the new government begins administering the necessary justice to the criminals who during this ignominious time committed all kinds of depredation, the "foreign policy" becomes very "serious" and protests to high heaven. And officials, Congressmen and newspapermen who kept silent before cruelty, tortures, and the flagrant mass murder; who remained impassible before the frightful picture of 20,000 deaths, today feel mercy (dormant for so long a time) and are horrified because one or two hundred convicted murderers have been executed or because two hundred more are going to be executed.

How can this be understood? How is this continued ignorance explained? Why do they stir up Cuban resentment against a noble, deserving and democratic nation as the United States?

What stupidity or what hidden purposes are deciding the actitude of those Congressmen and of those newspapermen (that today are for action and yesterday were for no action) who only arouse the antipathy for their country? Isn't there anyone left in the American Embassy, once the mournful and incapable Mr. Smith is gone, who will communicate with Washington and report the Cuban reality? Isn't there anyone left with brains enough to tell them that we Cubans are not communists, that we are their friends, their allies, that we want to continue being such, but that we cannot allow the paid assassins of the tyrany to keep moving around the streets ready to act as shock troops against the people as soon as they are paid to do this by multimillionaire Batista, with the money he stole in seven years of frantic pillage?

Will there not be anyone with authority and talent sufficient to make them see that those blockheads in the embassy, that those Congressmen and newspapermen are the best and the cheapest agents of Khrushchev's proselytism, since they are paid for by the American people?

o o o

We hope there is someone. We have faith that someone will pronounce in Washington the wise word and render before the American government the true report. It is impossible that they continue unaware in the high official circles that at the time some shouters, some silly, others paid, are roaring against Cuba, the American Chamber of Commerce has come to offer their respects to the revolutionary government and to state that they share the joy and the confidence they feel in this hour of democratic triumph of all the Cuban people.

And while this takes place, I believe that we too should lower the tone. We have already said our truth and established our position. We have already given proof that we are going to maintain it with honesty. But unless the unjustified aggresions we are receiving increase, we should sponsor with calm and intelligence the disappearance of the mistakes and the reestablishment of a cordial friendship.

Because we are running the risk that the Russians may take advantage of our reason, and our legitimate happiness, to encourage the development of their dividing plans and dictatorial control. And that cannot be. Because with those you cannot even argue.

Yes, they have no brains. But we should not lose ours in these moments of success and consolidation.

TRANSLATION

Editorial by magazine BOHEMIA (Cuban equivalent of LIFE)

AGAINST COMMUNISM

One of the false propaganda campaigns that the dictatorship (happily overthrown) tried to spread was that the revolutionary movement, of profound democratic content, led by Fidel Castro, was "red". The fact that this accusation was made systematically by Batista and his men, professionals of the falsehood, should have been enough to discredit the claim. Right now, the historic happenings after the first of the year are of such magnitude and evidence that nobody can have the slightest doubt in respect to the charge.

It is clear that the communists themselves collaborated amply in the task of establishing the lie. Minority of minorities in Cuba, with no real base in the nation, they try stubbornly with their known tenacity to infiltrate themselves into all the revolutionary movements and take advantage of the historic moments of political transformation, such as is going on in Cuba. But the conscientiousness and the progress of our people have reached a stage where nobody can deviate it - at the moment of reconquering our democracy - towards ideologies that deny liberty.

A very recent happening confirms this assertion - the declaration of the head of the revolution, Dr. Fidel Castro, announcing that the new Government will turn down all dealings with dictatorial regimes, and he mentioned in first place the Soviet Union. It is not possible that there could be relations of any kind between those who have just freed their people and those who have crushed the liberties of a dozen European countries, machine-gunned the defenseless Hungarian people and constitute the worst example of despotism in the world. BOHEMIA salutes Castro's statement as a positive forward step.

Apart from that, the roots of communism grow in social and political injustice. A truly revolutionary government, honestly trying to help its people, will impede, while doing this, that fanatics of totalitarianism prosper. Communism will not find here justification nor aid from the Government. This revolution, that advances irresistibly, is Cuban and democratic in intent and make-up. It wants nothing to do with the enemies of liberty.

MAS DE VEINTE MIL MUERTOS ARROJA EL TRAGICO BALANCE DEL REGIMEN DE BATISTA

Bohemia
Año 51 — No. 2
La Habana
Enero 11 de 1959

José Antonio Echeverria.
President of the Student Body of the University of Havana
Shot down in front of the University - victim and martyr.

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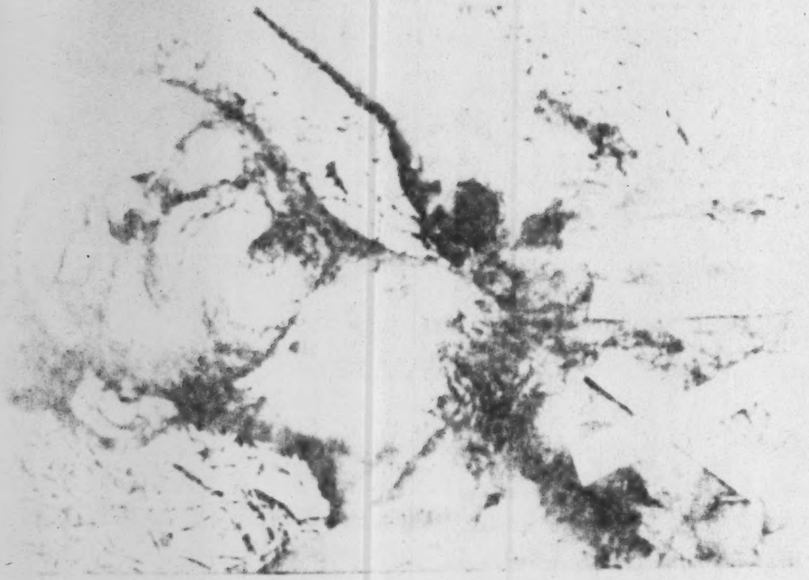
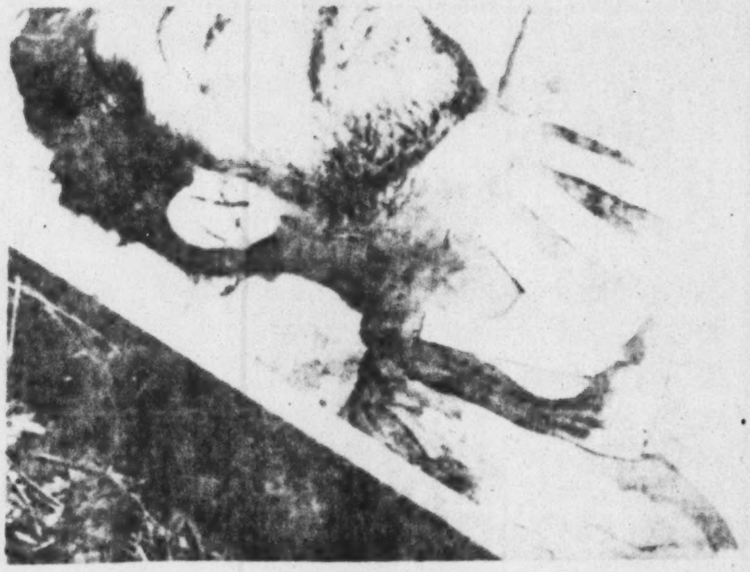


[illegible] balaceado Antonio Lopez al que llamaban "Nico"



En un tosco cajon de madera, con un numero hecho con [illegible] Rene Vedia que procedia de Calabazar

[illegible] de **Manzanillo** le toco en la macabra lista el numero dos

Los ojos semiabiertos, la boca entreabierta, **Noelio** [illegible] numero di[illegible]

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William Soler no tenia mas que quince años. Pero su poca edad no detuvo a los esbirros de la tiranía. Salio de su casa para una fiesta de cumpleaños. No regreso nunca.

Rafael Orizon Fornieles era [illegible] mente un niño. Pero murió [illegible] un hombre. Marchaba de [illegible] Santiago de Cuba a reunirse [illegible] sus padres. Estos solo [illegible] abrazar su cadaver.

Un nuevo ahorcado aparecia en la Avenida del Rio, Alturas del [illegible] El cuerpo de Salvador Sanchez Céspedes presentaba señales de [illegible] do salvajemente torturado.

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El doctor Pelayo Cuervo apareció golpeado y muerto.

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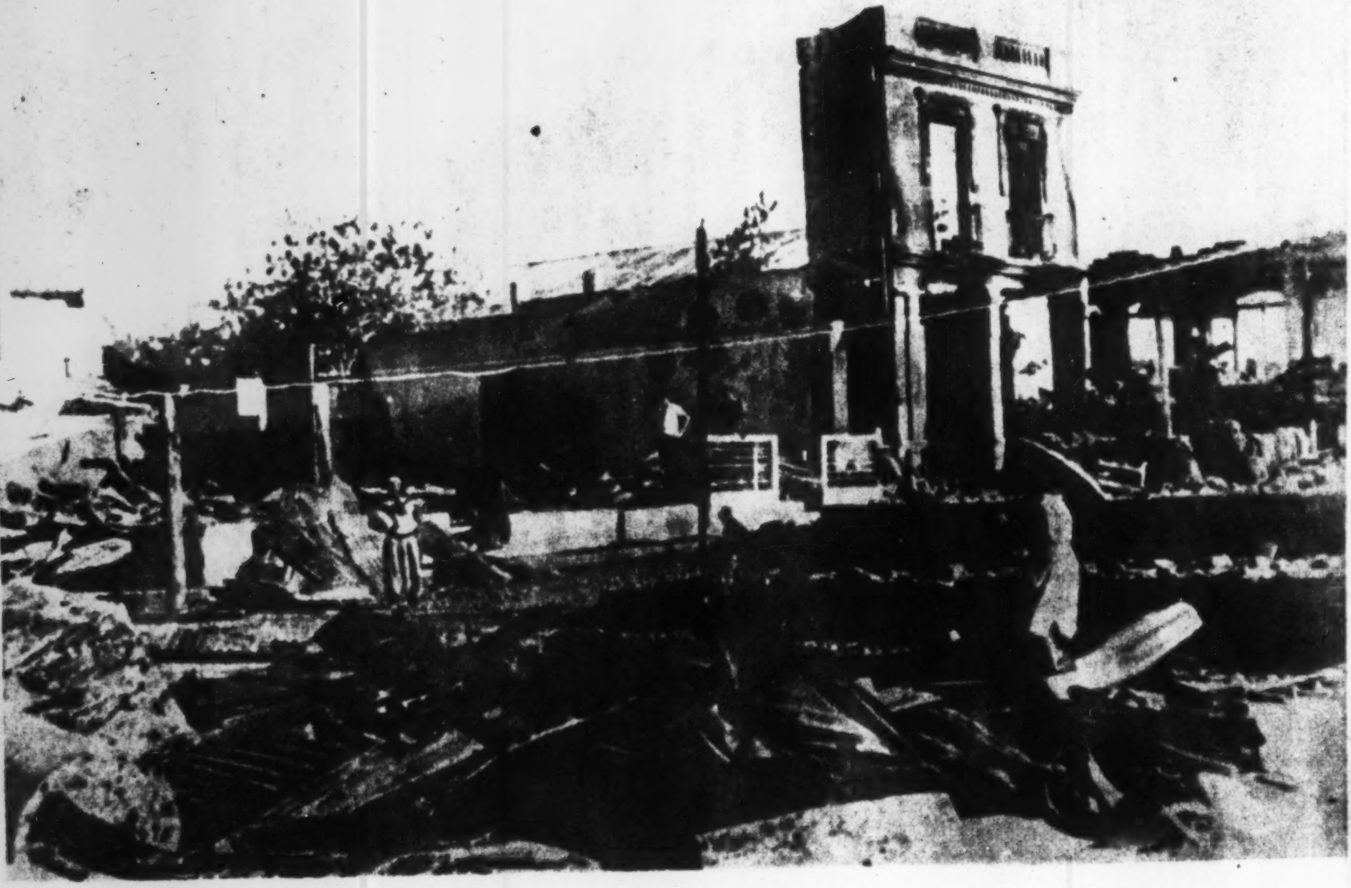

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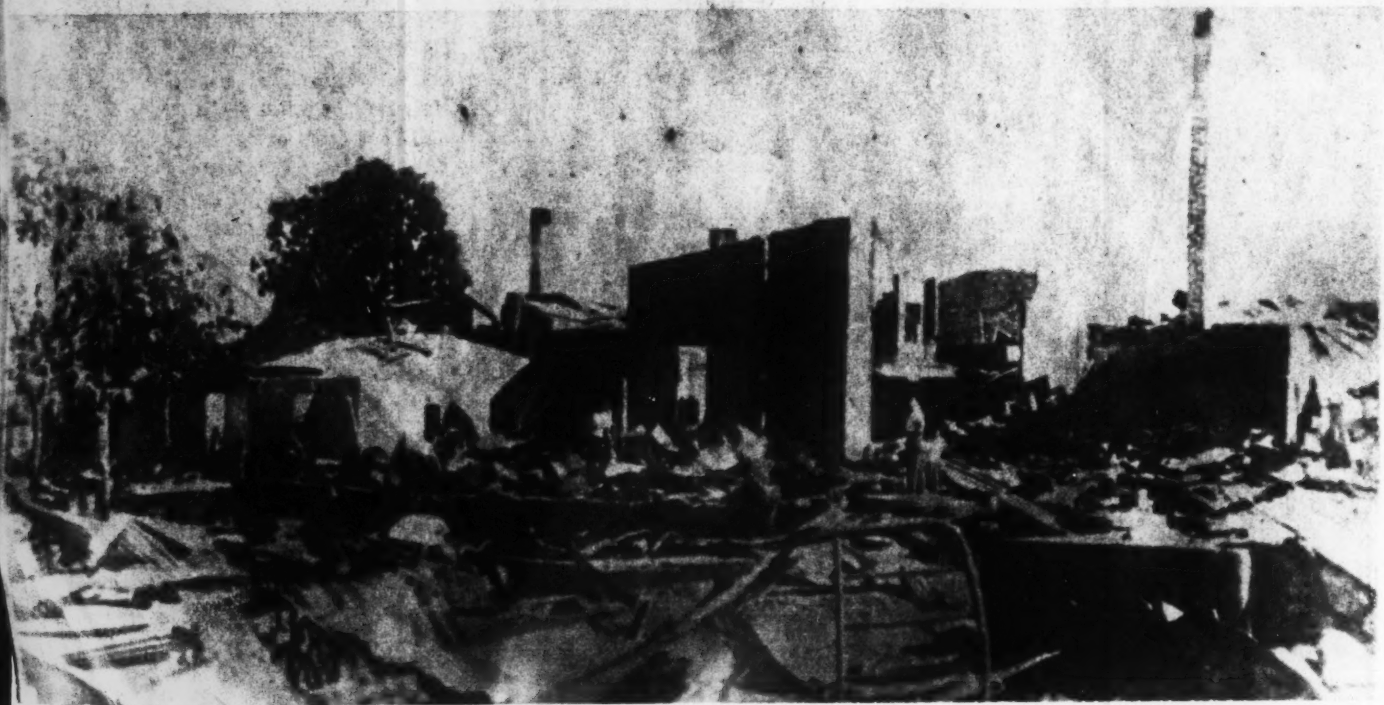
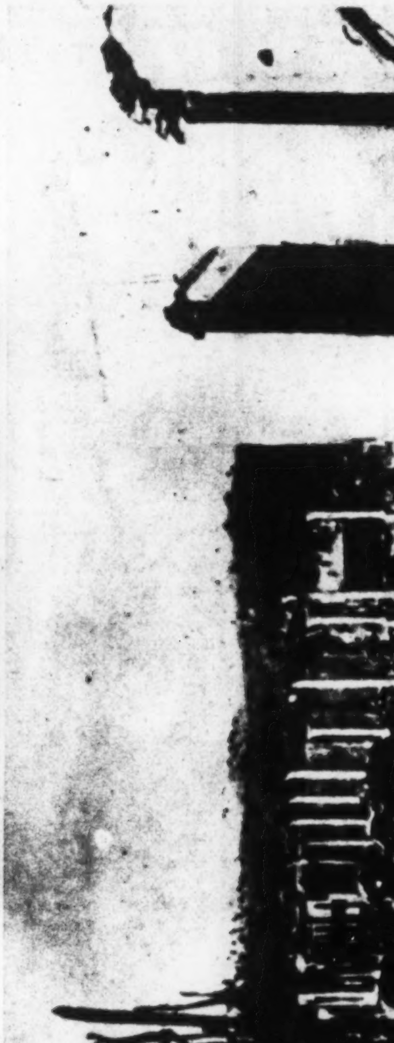
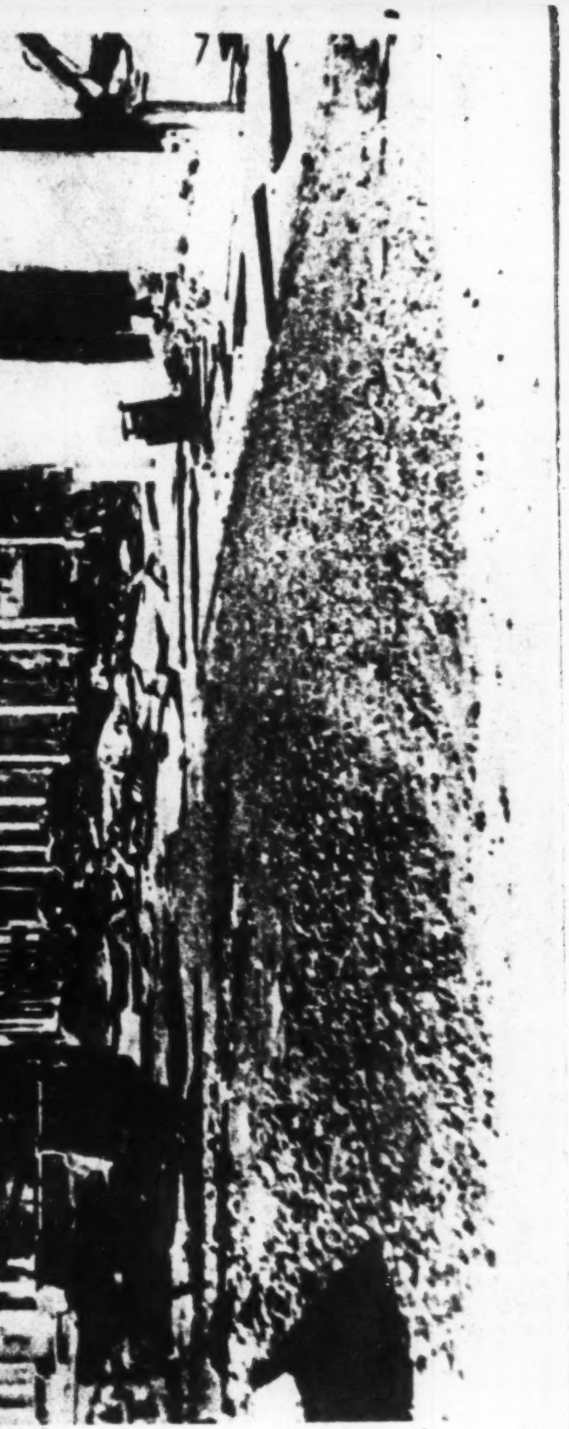


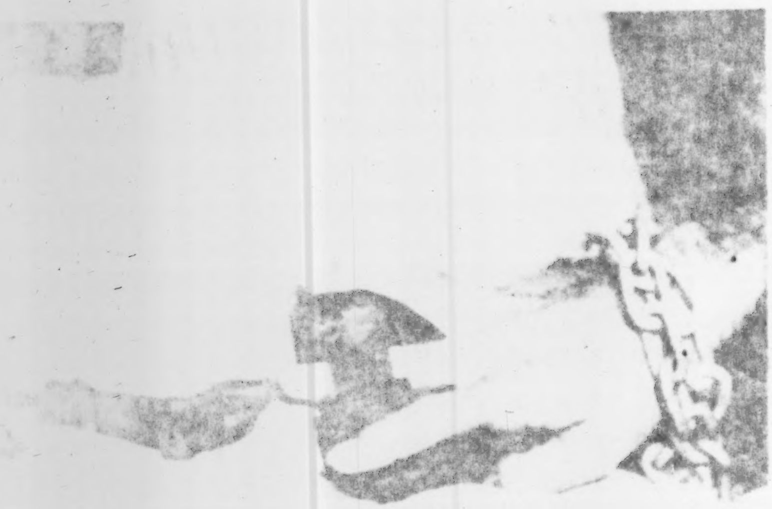




Historia de Horror

¡ASI TORTURABAN LOS ESBIRROS DE BATISTA!

Fotos: Bautista Corrales
Texto: Rolando C. Brunet



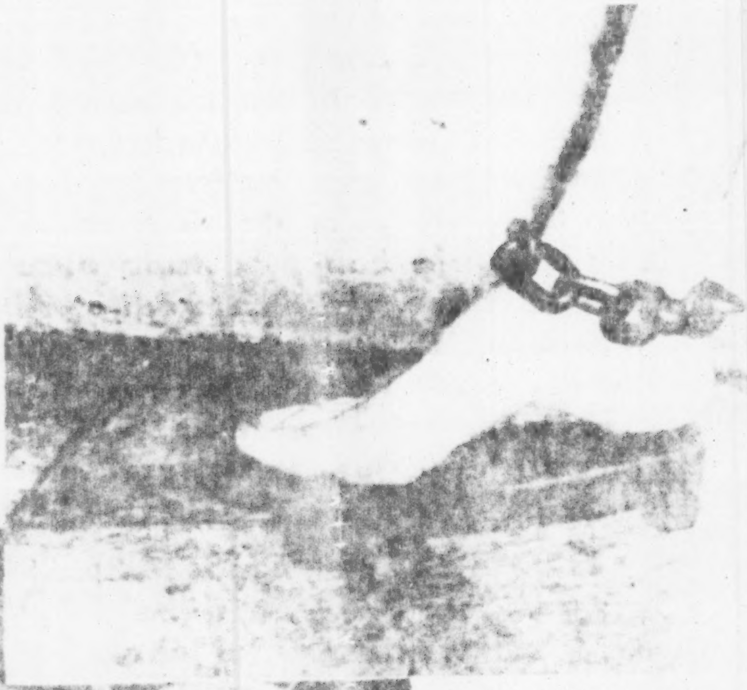
[illegible] de hierro con una abertura para introducir los dedos. A este [illegible] de tortura se ataba con cadenas la muñeca de la victima. Des- [illegible] verdugo, con una tenaza desprendia una a una las uñas del tor- [illegible] Son cientos los cubanos que sufrieron este martirio en los cuar- [illegible] las estaciones de policia de la tiranía. Pero, para vergüenza de [illegible] dugos. Sus victimas sufrian el martirio sin denunciar a sus compañeros.

LA dictadura de Fulgencio Batista no tiene comparación alguna con las mas brutales y sanguinarias tiranias de América. A todas las sobrepasa en el terror empleado para mantenerla, en el número de muertes con que enlutó la isla entera, en los crimenes que, año tras año, cometieron los que defendian y apoyaban al tirano.

Despues de la vergonzosa huida de Batista se van conociendo, dia a dia, nuevas paginas de horror. Aparecen cementerios particulares que los esbirros del regimen mantenian en lugares apartados o en sus propios cuarteles [illegible] más y más muertes y [illegible] métodos de tortura con [illegible] carios de Batista dejaban [illegible] a simples principiantes [illegible] dugos más connotados [illegible] ce la historia.

Estos hombres, que [illegible] merecen este nombre, no [illegible] ban a matar. El pistoletazo [illegible] paro por la espalda [illegible] desechados por ellos [illegible] demasiado simples y [illegible] porque no hacian [illegible] sioneros. Ellos, los [illegible]

(Continua en la Pag. [illegible]



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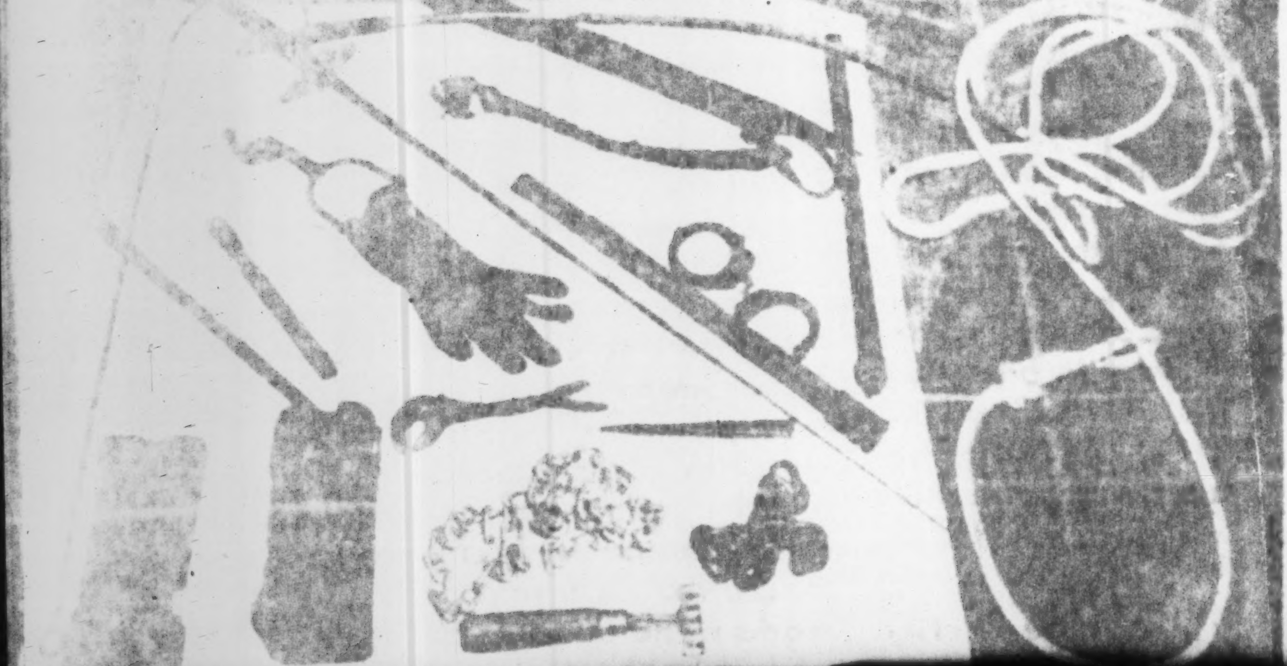

En las paginas que [illegible] toria del Medioevo [illegible] rran los refinamientos [illegible] turas empleadas por los [illegible] chinos no pueden [illegible] rrores como los que [illegible] el mundo, cometidos por [illegible] rros de Batista. [illegible] de hierro; ahi se ataba [illegible] un pie de la victima. [illegible] sometia a temperatu[illegible] mas y el hombre asi [illegible] como las planta de [illegible] rapidamente. ¡Y despues [illegible] se colocaba el otro en [illegible]

En la Jefatura de Policia [illegible] dad de Santa Clara, los [illegible] la liberacion encontraron [illegible] calabozos convertidos en [illegible] torturas, numerosos [illegible] de martirio. Desde la [illegible] y el vergajo —cosas [illegible] hasta tenazas, aparatos para [illegible] car uñas, sacar ojos, romper [illegible] sos; todo aparece en esta [illegible] coleccion. Y no fue solo [illegible]

typical rebel of Fidel Castro. He received no pay of any kind - just fought to free his country. His bed was the ground most of the time. Sometimes he had food, other times he had to eat raw roots to keep alive. Modest, well disciplined, he does not drink liquor of any kind. The great faith of Fidel Castro in the people of Cuba and in final victory over the Dictator was reflected in the high moral of these rebel soldiers. Once each battle was won, they treated their prisoners with respect and decency and cared for the wounded. This was in sharp contrast to the Dictator's Army, who tortured and killed prisoners. There were never any wounded rebel prisoners since they were immediately finished off.

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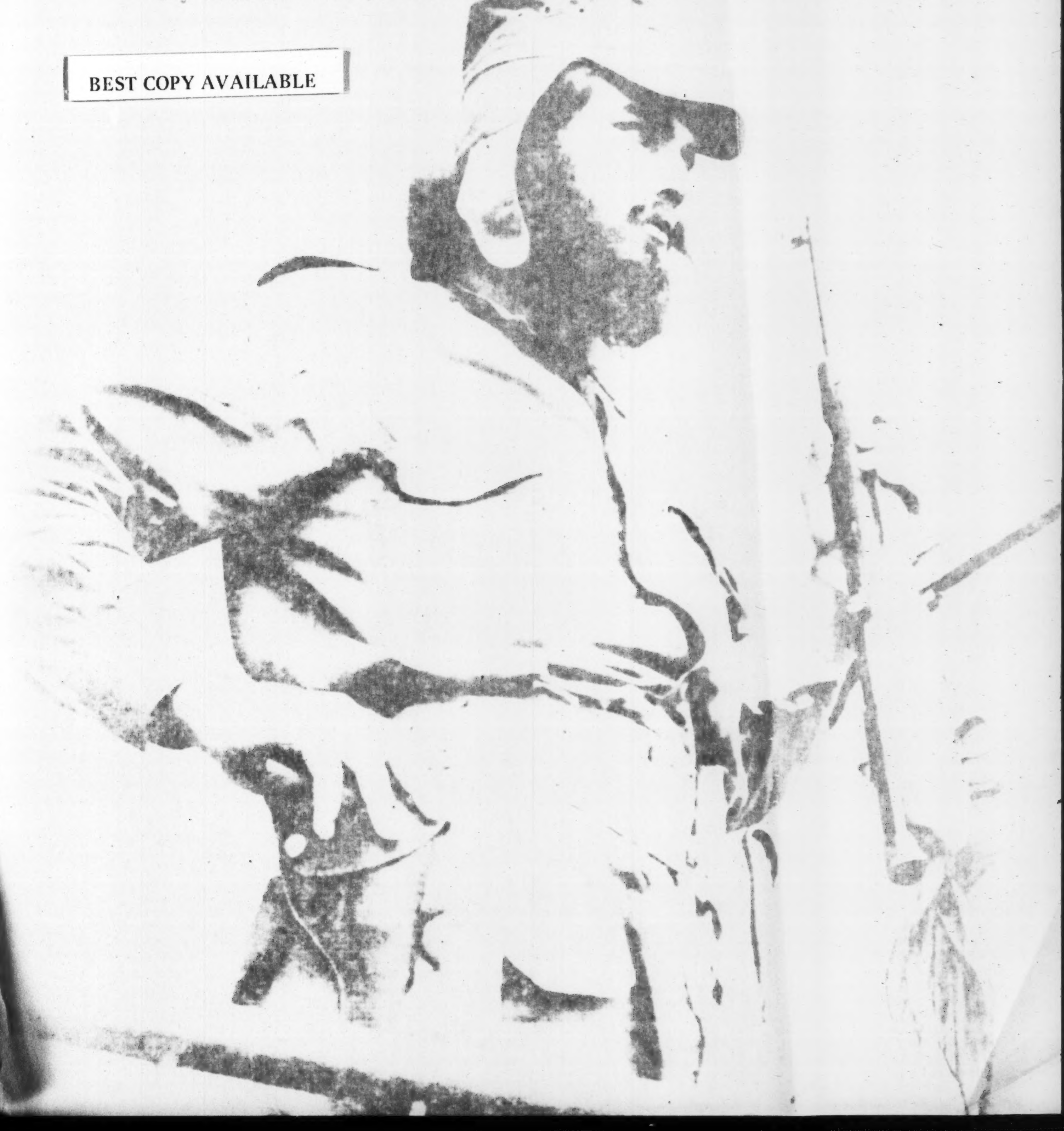

EL ARZOBISPO DE LA CIUDAD INDOMITA

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OS PERIODISTAS A QUIENES EL PUEBLO DE CUBA, RINDE EMOCIONADO TRIBUTO

LA presencia en Cuba de Herbert L. Mathews, el veterano editorialista del New York Times, **coincidió con la fuga ignominiosa de toda la plana mayor marcista en la** madrugada del día primero de año. **Mathews fue heroe de** uno de los **primeros acontecimientos sensacionales, en escala internacional, que retrataron de cuerpo entero a la** dictadura. **Pionero** indiscutible del gran desfile de periodistas **extranjeros por la** Sierra Maestra, tuvo el **singular** acierto de captar **la importancia política y periodística de** la epopeya que allí se iniciaba. Le tocó enfrentarse entonces a los cínicos **propagandistas** de la tiranía, **empeñados** en negar veracidad a sus informaciones sobre Fidel Castro y sus hombres. **Mathews, que propino al dictador una de** sus primeras vergüenzas, asistió felizmente a la última. **Al igual que otros diaristas norteamericanos, como Dubois,**

JULES **Dubois**, el presidente del Comite de Libertad de **Prensa** de la SIP, es **otro protagonista** destacado en la **gesta contra el** batistato, **que no se** limito a las fronteras **nacionales. Acostumbrado a librar batallas** continentales **en defensa de** los **derechos del periodismo**, el corresponsal **del** Chicago Tribune **se ha honrado** con el odio de los peores **despotas** de las **Américas**, denunciados sin tregua **por** él en **los** congresos de la prensa hemisférica. **El desaparecido Somoza,** Odria, **P. Jiménez, Trujillo,** Rojas **Pinilla, Perón y Batista** piafaron **bajo su latigo. De** todos ellos, solo **queda en pie** —provisionalmente— el verdugo dominicano. **Dubois**, **siguiendo una** tradicion inveterada suya, estaba en suelo **cubano** en vísperas del vergonzoso derrumbe oficial del día primero. **Merece** el saludo agradecido de toda **Cuba.**

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YMCA.

YMCA

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF GREATER NEW YORK
McBURNEY BRANCH 215 West 23rd Street, New York 11, N. Y. — CH 3-1982
FORMERLY TWENTY-THIRD STREET BRANCH — ESTABLISHED 1852

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June 15,1958

Mr.Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corp.
New York City

Dear Mr.Murrow:

I think you will be interested to learn that we are the first YMCA (in the New York area,at least,and possibly in the country) to sponsor an open mass meeting for discussion of the subject of atomic bomb testing and the effects of radioactive fallout. This meeting will be held in our auditorium at 8 P.M.,Friday,June 20th.

The meeting will be addressed by Norman Thomas,speaking for the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy;Dr.Harry Lustig,physicist,of City College;and Howard Radest,head of the Bergen Ethical Society in New Jersey. An animated color film, produced by George K.Arthur,which won a prize at the Cannes festival,will be shown to demonstrate the effect of fallout on an average town. A question and answer period will follow the speeches.

This meeting was suggested by one of the parents in our Chelsea YMCA Parents Association. The Parents Association is sponsoring it,together with our Youth Department,and they have done all the work to prepare the meeting. They hope that the discussion and the speeches will stimulate enough interest so that a group can form a McBurney YMCA Club for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Sincerely yours,
Floyd Kazmerski
Floyd Kazmerski
Youth Work Secretary

IS THIS "MUSHROOM"

ENDANGERING THE HUMAN RACE THROUGH RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT?

HEAR

NORMAN THOMAS
Post World War Council

DR. HARRY LUSTIG
Physicist, C.C.N.Y.

HOWARD B. RADEST
Bergen Ethical Society

FRIDAY EVE. JUNE 20th 8 P.M.

McBURNEY YMCA AUDITORIUM
215 W23rd ST.

Color Film
Questions

AUSPICES
McBURNEY YMCA YOUTH DEPT + PARENTS ASSN.
ADMISSION FREE

Zamora, Joseph

April 28, 1959

Mr. Joseph Zamora
1657 50th Street
Brooklyn 4, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Zamora:

I write in reply to your letter of April 27, and much regret that I am unable to give you an appointment to see Mr. Murrow. He is going on a year's leave of absence starting July 1, and, as a result, his calendar has become so congested that I have instructions to make no appointments for him in connection with anything but his work.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

TEL. HYACINTH 4-7766

REPRESENTATIVE
"Views of the Biblical World"

JOSEPH ZAMORA
1657 - 50TH STREET
BROOKLYN 4, N. Y.

April 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Even though I know how busy you are I am writing you because of the tremendous value and beauty of the project I represent. I hope that among the thousands of letters you receive your secretary will see fit to pass this one along to you.

I am from Israel, representing an Israeli cultural project called "Views of the Biblical World". It is a set of 4 books designed as an illustrated commentary on the Old Testament and biblical times. The books were compiled by a board of 15 professors of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the illustrations were taken from the most famous collections of the world, with each picture explained in detail historically. The 1959 Book of the Year of the Encyclopedia Britannica has mentioned this set as one of the most distinguished publications of 1958. Among the many prominent people who have acquired the set is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

I am sure that these books will greatly enrich the lives of your entire household and will be a welcome addition to your library.

I shall be happy to see you at any time convenient to you to show you the first book and explain it more in detail. I hope I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you.

Sincerely,

J. Zamora

Zeitlin, Arnold

GENERAL OFFICE
GRant 1-6500

PITTSBURGH
Sun-Telegraph
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

WANT AD. SERVICE
GRant 1-5400

Monday, May 25 1959

Dear Miss Hogg:

Thank you and Mr. Murrow for your prompt answer to my letter asking for an interview.

I believe I can manage to extend my New York stay a day and the time and day you mentioned--3 p.m., Wednesday, June 10--are convenient.

You mentioned the time and date for the appointment are tentative. I assume they are permanent now that I have confirmed them.

Cordially,

Arnold Zeitlin

Arnold Zeitlin
TV-Radio Editor

May 21, 1959

Mr. Arnold Zeitlin
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Dear Mr. Zeitlin:

Mr. Murrow would like to talk to you, but unfortunately the dates you mention are not possible, as he will be in Maine on the Monday, and driving back on the Tuesday. I wonder if you could extend your stay in New York by one day, and see Mr. Murrow on Wednesday, June 10? I will give you a tentative appointment for 3 p.m. on the 10th, and perhaps you could let me know if that is convenient for you. If it is not, I think it would be best if you called me to discuss a mutually good time.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

GENERAL OFFICE
GRant 1-6500

WANT AD. SERVICE
GRant 1-5400

PITTSBURGH
Sun-Telegraph
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

Yes

Tuesday, May 19

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When you start your leave of absence, you will be fulfilling, vicariously, the wishes of many men who would jump at the opportunity to quit their routine for a year and take an unhurried look at the world about them.

The idea of a sabbatical fascinates me. And I believe I'm only one of many. Especially in your case since you've made it a business to be a close as possible to the center of the mainstream of events.

I would like to talk with you about the manner in which you are going to approach the time during your leave; what books you will read; what places will you visit; what people will you see; what will a year from your regular broadcasting schedule mean to your perspective; etcetera, etcetera and so forth.

I want to turn the interview into a story for our Sunday television section.

I plan to bein New York June 8-9. I hope I will be able to make an appointment with you during the two days. However, if you will be busy, I can re-arrange my schedule to virtually anytime on a weekend or the early part (Monday through Wednesday) of the week the end of this month or through June.

If you wish, you may write me in care of the Sun-Telegraph,

Cordially,

Arnold Zeitlin

Arnold Zeitlin
TV-Radio Editor

Zelenko

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

IRVING GITLIN
Director of Public Affairs

May 1, 1958

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of April 23rd which was referred to me by Edward R. Murrow.

We are especially grateful for your description of WHO KILLED MICHAEL FARMER? as "a true picture and a most penetrating view into the background of the occurrence and those related to it." That is exactly what we strove to make it.

It was our belief that by examining closely and objectively this particular case, we could help people to understand an agonizing and complex condition that exists in major cities and congested areas throughout the country, and to awaken them to their responsibility. The overwhelming mail response -- from Senators, Congressmen, judicial and law enforcement officials, educators and private citizens -- is our best assurance that we succeeded.

Nowhere in the program did we suggest that this condition was unique to Washington Heights nor, according to the letters we received, did any of our listeners interpret it that way. It was presented as a national problem and, clearly, it was understood as such. I think you can trust the good judgment of the American public to recognize that the vast majority of the residents of Washington Heights are, like themselves, decent and law-abiding citizens.

Sincerely yours,

IG/ye

Hon. Herbert Zelenko
The House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

HERBERT ZELENKO
21st District, New York

COMMITTEES:
Education and Labor
Merchant Marine and Fisheries

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1417 New House Office Building

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE:
285 Madison Avenue
MUrrayhill 3-4420

Congreſs of the United States
Houſe of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

April 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have always been appreciative of your fine documentary and public service programs on the media of radio and television. I know that you have always attempted to present each important problem in its true perspective. May I say that you have been quite successful in this aim.

However, I am constrained to write to you on your recent program which was the documentary on the Farmer case.

I am the Representative of the District in which this tragic occurrence took place. You may be sure that it has been a source of deep concern to all of the people of that District. Many hundreds of the fine people there listened to your program the other night and have communicated with me regarding it. I feel as they do that though this is a true picture and a most penetrating view into the background of the occurrence and those related to it, it nevertheless has painted a picture which is out of proportion regarding the total condition of things as they exist on Washington Heights. As in every community, there are a small number of persons whose conduct is anti-social and whose activities are blown up out of all proportion to the worthy and substantial life led by all of the rest. In effect, what we would like, if you could possibly do it, would be for you to devise a program which would reveal the good side of the locality. There are between fifty and one hundred thousand young folks in the District who lead exemplary lives. Among them are a number who have won Fulbright Scholarships; Westinghouse Science Talent Scholarships; and in the athletic field are national champion athletes.

In the District are located such institutions as the world famous Medical Center, the Juillard School of Music, Columbia University, Yeshiva University, the College of the City of New York and, in proportion to the population, more houses of worship of every creed than anywhere in the country. I know I need not continue this bill of particulars on the good side of Washington Heights in this request which is analogous to an "equal time" one. The recent broadcast made it appear as if all of Washington Heights was included in your program. I know that you did not mean this to be so, but it did have that effect. We are sure that a program depicting the other side, if it possibly could be arranged under your eminent direction, would be a most worthy one.

My sincere appreciation for taking time from your busy schedule to consider this matter, and with best wishes for continued good work in reporting the WORLD, I am

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Zelenko

Herbert Zelenko
Member of Congress

HZ:mdc

Zelenko, Herbert

April 28, 1958

Dear Sir:

First of all, permit me to thank you for the generous and gracious tone of your letter of April 23.

It is, unfortunately, true that in most instances it is only violence and departure from normal behavior that make news.

I don't know whether the Public Affairs Department of CBS, which produced the documentary on the Farmer case, will consider favorably your suggestion for a program reflecting a more comprehensive picture of the area being undertaken. The only thing I can do is to pass your suggestion along to the appropriate officials which I am doing forthwith.

Lest you think I am "passing the buck", permit me to say that on this type of program I do not exercise editorial control except insofar as my own copy is concerned.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Herbert Zelenko
The House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

fc

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

DOW JONES & COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS

44 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

April 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently we wrote you explaining that we needed your help in order to determine the position occupied by Wall Street Journal readers, as a group, in the business life of the nation. If you have already returned our questionnaire, please accept our thanks for your cooperation.

Although the response so far has been most gratifying, a number of subscribers have not as yet sent in questionnaires. In the event that you were unable to complete this questionnaire at the time you received it, and have since mislaid it, we are enclosing another copy.

As you know, the success of our research depends upon the largest possible response from the statistically selected and limited group of subscribers who received questionnaires.

We will be most grateful if you will take the time now to fill out the simple form and return it to us in the stamped reply envelope provided.

Sincerely yours,
The Wall Street Journal

Frank Timmons

Frank Timmons
Research Manager

FT/ad

P.S. -- Upon request we will be glad to send you a report of the results of The Wall Street Journal Census.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL CENSUS

A confidential questionnaire to determine the position
of our subscribers in the business life of the nation.

1. **What features or departments of The Wall Street Journal interest you most?** ____________

2. **Do you read your Wall Street Journal at home, in the office, or both?**
   - At home ☐
   - In the office ☐
   - Both ☐

3. **How much time do you usually spend reading an issue?**
   - Less than half an hour ☐
   - 30 to 59 minutes ☐
   - An hour or more ☐

4. **Do you read advertisements in The Wall Street Journal?** Yes ☐ No ☐
   If "Yes," did any of them ever help you form a decision? Yes ☐ No ☐
   did any ever induce you to a direct response? Yes ☐ No ☐

ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

1. **What is the nature of your company's business?** ***If you do not work for a company please give your occupation or profession.*** ____________
   If you wrote "Retired," please indicate what, if any, part-time business activities or gainful occupation you may have.
   If you wrote "Housewife" or "Student," please skip to the **CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONS** ***on page 2.***

2. **What is your title or position in the company?** ____________

3. **What functions (such as selling, production, purchasing, etc.) do you direct or engage in?**

   Primary function ____________ **Secondary function(s)** ____________

4. **If others in your company read your copy of The Wall Street Journal, please give title and function, as above, of each additional reader.**

Title or Position	**Function**

5. **Does anyone *outside* your company read your copy of The Wall Street Journal?** Yes ☐ No ☐
   If "Yes," what is the nature of his or her business, title or position, and function?

Business or Occupation	**Title or Position**	**Function**

6. **Do you serve on your company's board of directors?** Yes ☐ No ☐
   Do you serve on any outside boards of directors? Yes ☐ No ☐
   If "Yes," on how many such outside boards do you serve? ____________

7. **Please check if you specify or authorize for your company the purchase of any of the following:**

   - Advertising ☐
   - Air conditioning ☐
   - Bank services ☐
   - Building materials ☐
   - Electrical equipment and supplies ☐
   - Engineering and construction ☐
   - Insurance ☐
   - Machine tools ☐
   - Materials handling equipment ☐
   - Office Equipment:
     - Computers ☐
     - Other office machinery ☐
     - Office furniture ☐
     - Stationery and printing ☐
   - Packaging and containers ☐
   - Plant machinery ☐
   - Real estate and new plant sites ☐
   - Shipping and transportation ☐
   - Trucks, trailers and cars ☐

(Please turn)

8. Is your company in wholesale or retail trade? .... **Wholesale** ☐ **Retail** ☐ **Neither** ☐

If wholesale or retail, do you specify or authorize lines to be carried? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

a) Is your company in a manufacturing or processing business? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

If "Yes," do you specify or authorize the purchase of basic materials? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

If "Yes," which of the following:

- **Chemicals** .... ☐
- **Electronic components** .... ☐
- **Fuels: Oil** .... ☐
  - **Gas** .... ☐
  - **Coal** .... ☐
- **Glass** .... ☐
- **Grain** .... ☐
- **Other food products** .... ☐
- **Industrial lubricants** .... ☐
- **Iron and steel** .... ☐
- **Non-ferrous metals** .... ☐
- **Paints and industrial finishes** .... ☐
- **Plastics** .... ☐
- **Pulp and paper** .... ☐
- **Rubber and rubber products** .... ☐
- **Screw machine products and hardware** .... ☐
- **Textiles** .... ☐
- **Wire and cable** .... ☐

9. About how much did your company spend on advertising in 1957?

- **Under $100,000** .... ☐
- **$100,000 to $499,999** .... ☐
- **$ 500,000 to $999,999** .... ☐
- **$1,000,000 or more** .... ☐
- **Did not advertise** .... ☐

10. Is your company a *national* advertiser? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

11. Does your company maintain a formal employee pension plan? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

.... a separate plan for executives? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

Is your company owner and beneficiary of insurance on your life? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

12. Does your company have other plants, branches, offices or outlets employing fifty people or more

In the U. S.? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

Outside the U. S.? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONS — ***again, your answers will be used only in combination with those of other subscribers in the form of statistical tables.***

1. What is your age? (Please check)

- **Under 25** .... ☐
- **25 to 34** .... ☐
- **35 to 44** .... ☐
- **45 to 54** .... ☐
- **55 to 64** .... ☐
- **65 and over** .... ☐

2. What was the highest level of school you attended or completed?

- **Grade School** .... ☐
- **Attended High School** .... ☐
- **Graduated from High School** .... ☐
- **Attended College** .... ☐
- **Graduated from College** .... ☐
- **Postgraduate Studies** .... ☐

3. Please check (for statistical purposes only) the bracket into which your total annual family income falls:

- **Less than $5,000** .... ☐
- **$ 5,000 to $ 9,999** .... ☐
- **$10,000 to $14,999** .... ☐
- **$15,000 to $24,999** .... ☐
- **$ 25,000 to $49,999** .... ☐
- **$ 50,000 to $74,999** .... ☐
- **$ 75,000 to $99,999** .... ☐
- **$100,000 and over** .... ☐

4. Please indicate what is your net worth.

- **Less than $50,000** .... ☐
- **$ 50,000 to $ 74,999** .... ☐
- **$ 75,000 to $ 99,999** .... ☐
- **$100,000 to $149,999** .... ☐
- **$150,000 to $199,999** .... ☐
- **$200,000 to $299,999** .... ☐
- **$300,000 to $399,999** .... ☐
- **$400,000 to $499,999** .... ☐
- **$500,000 to $749,999** .... ☐
- **$750,000 and over** .... ☐

5. Do you have a brokerage account? .... **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Ziegler, John W.

CHANNEL 13 WQED

FIFTH AND BELLEFIELD, PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

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February 12, 1958

no ans

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Needless to say, we are all sincerely disappointed that you will be unable to get to Pittsburgh for our Heritage series during this current season. You were most kind to consider it as you did.

Lest you write this off as finished, may we hasten to let you know that as long as WQED is in operation there exists the welcome mat for Edward R. Murrow! Our Heritage series is open ended and at any time we will be most honored if you can arrange to participate. Should the summer months offer some relief to your overcrowded schedule, please plan a few days to make the Pittsburgh trip.

The invitation stands and I shall probably take the liberty of writing to you again this summer with another request for your appearance.

Many thanks for your consideration, Mr. Murrow.

Most sincerely yours,

John W. Ziegler

John W. Ziegler
Assistant to the General Manager
for Special Projects

JWZ:mbw

Ziegler, John W.

February 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Ziegler:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of January 14 and for your kind invitation to participate in your series of programs entitled HERITAGE.

I would like very much to do as you suggest and would feel honored if I could join the distinguished company of your other guests, however, I have examined my schedule for the balance of the season and have had to decide, most reluctantly, that I cannot squeeze out sufficient time to do justice to a series as important as this one.

Again, my many thanks for your invitation and my sincere regrets that I cannot accept.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John W. Ziegler
Assistant to the
General Manager for
Special Projects
Channel 13 -WQED
Fifth and Bellefield
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

mcc

CHANNEL 13
WQED

FIFTH AND BELLEFIELD, PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

January 14, 1958

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E. L. SITTLER, JR.
NICHOLAS UNKOVIC
JOHN C. WARNER
HON. FREDERICK G. WEIR
BUELL WHITEHILL, JR.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you on behalf of Station WQED, Pittsburgh's Educationa Television Station, and the Educational Television and Radio Center concerning our series of programs entitled HERITAGE. This series is educational television's attempt to meet and listen to the men and women of our time who have significantly influenced their particular area of human endeavor. Among our guests have been Robert Frost, Harold C. Urey, Clinton Golden, Henry Steele Commager, William Albrigh and Dame Edith Sitwell. Each person has joined a small selected group of friends before the cameras and indulged in four half-hour sessions of "intellectual" free-for-all. Out of these free discussions have co some of the great moments and most significant programs which have yet been shown to ETV audiences.

Frankly, we need your help. In our opinion, and in the opinion of the Educational Television Center with whom we have consulted, you, Mr. Murrow, are the outstanding man in our time who has analyzed and clarified for the mass audience the vastly misunderstood area of communication and with your own insight and ability you have brought a new understanding of international relationships to a confused and mistrusting generation. Too, you have given stature to the entire field of personal interview and human understanding with your Person t Person broadcasts. (I have spoken to Dr. Jonas Salk regarding the possibility of your participating in our series and he shares our desi to see Edward R. Murrow being interviewed as a child of his own device

Mr. Murrow, we sincerely hope that you will agree to be our guest for this series of programs. We usually film all four sessions in one day (preferably Saturday or Sunday) with ample time to relax and evaluate the area of discussion. We have found that two sessions in the morning, lunch and a third session are easily completed. If you are willing to make a fourth half-hour as a"solo-flight" we let the group

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FIFTH AND BELLEFIELD, PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

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leave the studio and make program four in a quiet and relaxed atmosphere. The last program usually gives our guest a chance to make certain statements, without interruption, which seem most significant to him and his work for this and future generations. If this last program seems a frightening prospect, we continue with the group or with only one person and the guest for the final program.

Through an endowment from a local foundation, we are able to offer you an honorarium for each program of $200.00. Your expenses for the trip to Pittsburgh would be taken care of, of course.

If the idea of participating in the series appeals to you, I might ask you for a possible shooting date! If your schedule permits a Saturday or Sunday trip to Pittsburgh, we would like to make this set of films at your earliest convenience. We can make the studio available this month on the weekend of the 25th or the 1st of February, or beyond that on your advice. Of course, I am pressing you now; actually, I shall only hope for your acceptance if you will be so kind.

Your attention to this lengthy letter is greatly appreciated, Mr. Murrow. If you would care to see a sample of the series, we would be most happy to send you a print of the conversation between Dr. Jonas Salk and Robert Frost. We think this program is one of the finest examples of the high character and quality of the Heritage programs.

We hope to hear from you as soon as possible. Be assured, we are anxiously looking forward to your appearance on our Heritage series. It would be a privilege and a pleasure to meet you and visit with you in the studios of WQED.

Most sincerely yours,

John W. Ziegler

John W. Ziegler
Assistant to the General Manager
for Special Projects

JWZ:mbw

American
Foundation for the
Blind

15 West 16th Street
New York 11, N.Y.
WAtkins 4-0420

March 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

As in every script, I suppose a small mistake can creep in.

When you record our Commemorative Record and come to page 13, 8 lines from the bottom, would you please change Columbia Laboratories to C.B.S. Laboratories -- and the same in line 9.

I am enclosing a corrected page of script. Sorry about the inconvenience.

Cheers,

Gregor Ziemer

Gregor Ziemer
Dir. of Public Education

GZ:eo

Ziemer, Grego

March 4, 1959

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C.B.S.
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Gregor Ziemer
Dir. of Public Education

GZ:eo

Zimmerman, Les

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Les Zimmerman - Radio Press

May 13, 1959

FYI

693

Glasgow, Scotland

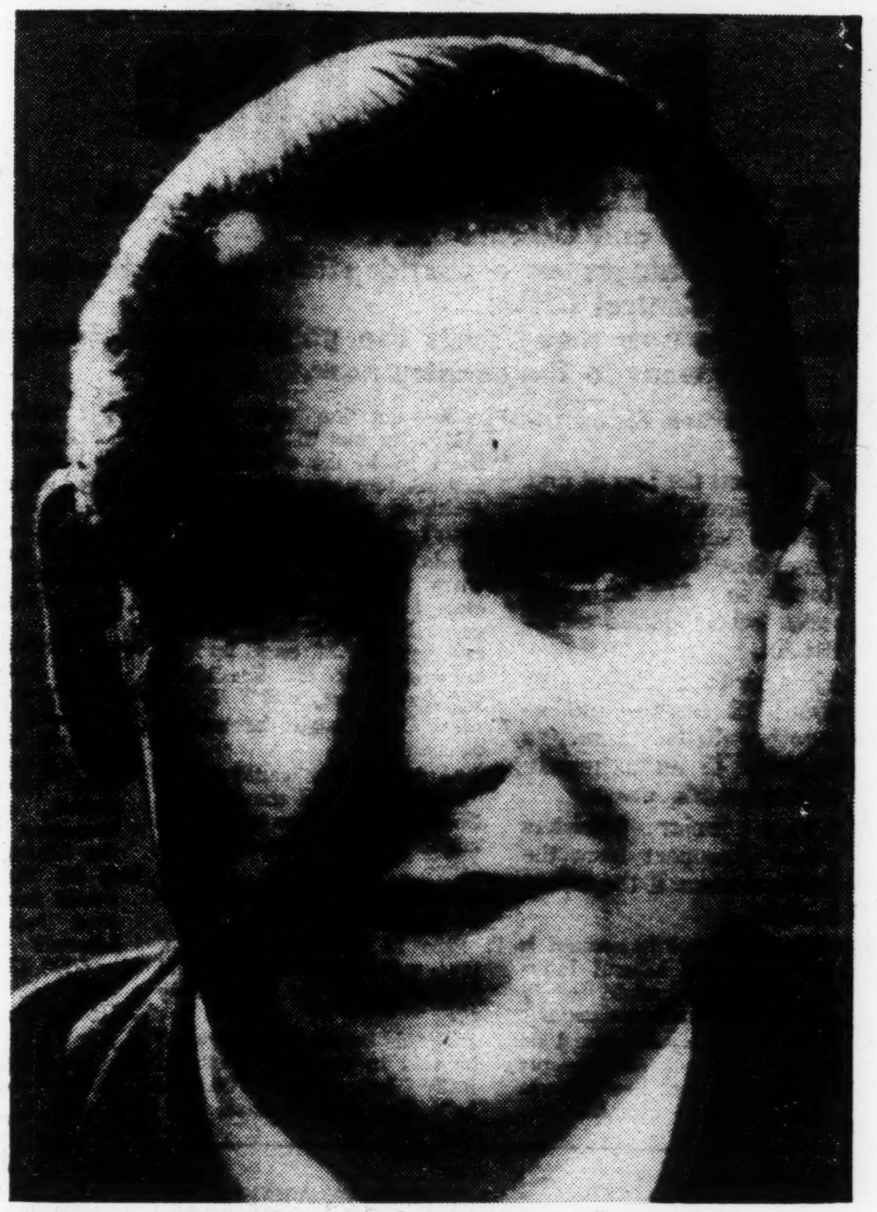
THE HONEST TRUTH

By Ken Wolstenholme

ALMOST wherever a soccer ball has been kicked, Ken Wolstenholme has been the voice behind the picture.

The famous TV "Sports Special" commentator has made himself one of the best liked—and sometimes best hated!—of all the soccer-watchers.

Here Ken takes us backstage of the sports-viewing scene.



WHAT was your most exciting event as a commentator?

The 1953 English Cup final—the "Stan Matthews final."

Blackpool were 3-1 down against Bolton with 15 minutes to go. Stan pulled out all the stops and Blackpool won 4-3.

DOES commentating on a big event leave you limp?

Yes indeed. The bigger the limper.

HAVE you ever been tongue-tied during an exciting commentary?

Not that I can recall.

HAVE you dropped many clangers?

I have had my fair share. The worst was during an Arsenal-Rangers match. I had been given the wrong pass, so couldn't get to Rangers' dressing room to check details before the match.

Throughout I referred to Niven being in Rangers' goal. Actually, he was playing in a Scottish trial that day. Brown was in goal. And didn't all Scotland let me know it!

WHAT game will always stand out in your memory?

The England v. Hungary match at Wembley in 1954. The Hungarians played blinding football and won 6-3.

WHAT'S the most difficult surname you've had to deal with?

Any of the Hungarians! Particularly Kocsis. In 1955 I was in Glasgow for the Scotland-Hungary match.

The Hungarian Embassy must have heard me struggling with the names in a previous match and sent me a message to explain how to pronounce Kocsis. The "C" sounds like "CH" and the "S" like "SH." I still can't pronounce it.

WHAT aspect of sports commentating do you find most difficult?

Not saying the obvious. On TV you must always realise that the listeners can see what you're describing.

So it's pretty flat just to say, "McSquiffy has kicked into touch."

IN Scotland, some people think you're inclined to rhapsodise about England's achievements. Guilty or not guilty?

That's funny. A lot of English folk think I am anti-English.

DO many players write to you?

No. Quite a few give thanks in person when we meet for anything complimentary I may have said.

But I never get brickbats from those I criticise.

DO listeners often phone with criticism or favourable comment?

Yes. 99.9 per cent. are unfavourable. The satisfied customers seldom speak up. A duty officer siphons off most of the calls.

WHICH incident brought you your biggest mail?

The Uruguay v. Scotland match in the World Cup of 1954.

The Scots were beaten 7-0. I panned the Scottish side good and hard.

Of the 500 or so letters that came in, half agreed it was about time someone told the S.F.A. how bad the team was. The other half resented a mere Sassenach taking the mickey out of their defeated side.

WHAT'S your outstanding memory of Scotland?

An ugly scene at Ibrox three years ago when Scotland drew 1-1 with England in a "B" international.

We were perched up on a platform and some of the crowd could hear my commentary. They seemed to think I hadn't done justice to Scotland and after the match adopted quite a threatening attitude.

I was whisked away to the boardroom for safety. To make amends, George Brown, Rangers' director, presented me with a club tie. It's one of my proudest trophies.

DO you ever listen to your recording after the event?

Yes, it's a normal part of a commentator's "education."

DO you speak many languages?

Unfortunately, no. At school I was one of those people who couldn't understand why the French didn't learn to speak English!

Nowadays I can just get by in French and Italian.

IN all your years of reporting football, which one player stands out in your mind as the "best of all time"?

Without hesitation — Stanley Matthews.

WHY does the camera work in English football seem better than in Scotland?

I think it's probably because, owing to the shape of the grounds, the camera positions are sometimes better in England.

Hampden, for instance, provides some awkward problems for the cameramen.

HOW old are you?

Thirty-eight.

MARRIED?

Yes, and I have a 13-year-old daughter.

DID you make the grades in sport yourself?

Not really. I was a keen soccer player, but I was 19 when the war broke out and that put an end to any ambitions. I play golf nowadays.

HOW did you become a sports commentator?

I was a sporting journalist in Manchester. I met Victor Smyth, head of outside broadcasting in the North Region, and said, jocularly, that anyone could handle sports broadcasting.

He happened to be looking for "talent" and gave me a try-out with a cricket match.

WHAT tests has a TV commentator to take before being engaged?

I was taken on without any tests. But that was in the comparatively early days.

Now there are auditions on closed circuits to be faced.

ARE you on the B.B.C. staff or are you a free-lance?

I'm a free-lance, but have a contract which does not allow me to do sports commentating except for "Sports Special."

WHAT'S your normal working day?

There's no such thing. But I spend at least two hours a day swotting up facts and figures.

Apart from that, it depends on what match I am covering.

WHAT are your interests apart from sport?

I have hardly any. But I am mad on travel, even reading about it.

WHAT do you do when you're not commentating?

I've done a couple of "record series" for the B.B.C. Then there are always requests for presenting prizes, appearing on sports panels, &c.

WHICH sports commentator on TV do you enjoy most?

Peter O'Sullevan, on racing. I'm not a betting man nor particularly interested in racing. But Peter makes a race exciting and interesting.

WHO'S your best friend in Scottish football?

Tommy Docherty. I've learned a lot from chatting over games with Tommy.

WHAT did you do during the war?

I was in the R.A.F. Ended up as a flight-lieutenant Pathfinder pilot.

WHAT'S your most vivid memory of the war?

Getting back from leave to my station at Bourne, near Cambridge, and waking up to find none of my pals around.

It was D-Day! As I'd been on leave I'd been left out of the initial operations. But I was soon making up for lost time.

WHO, outside sport, do you consider the greatest person you've known?

Ed Murrow, the American TV commentator.

I first met him at the airborne crossing of the Rhine. He's dynamic and seems to know everything. Yet he manages not to give the impression of being a know-all.

WHAT part of a newspaper interests you most?

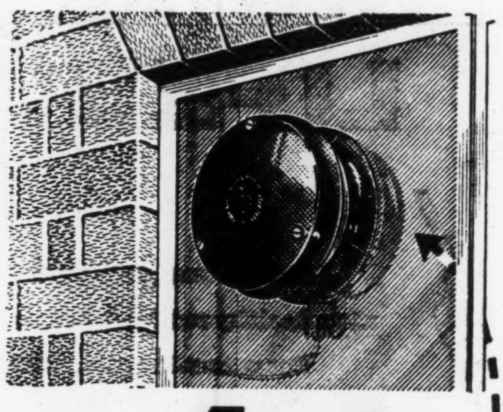
The cartoons.

IF a match is lifeless, do you ever try to "kid" the listeners or viewers that it is enthralling?

No. I think this is a mistake. A commentator should say whether he thinks the standard is good or bad. But he mustn't sound bored himself.

IF you could have one dream come true in sport, what would it be?

To see the sort of stadia erected in this country like they have in Germany and Scandinavia—where all sports are catered for and there are first-class coaching facilities for all athletes from the international stars to budding schoolboys.



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Zinkoff, Dave

May 28, 1959

Mr. Dave Zinkoff
2101 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Mr. Zinkoff:

It was most kind of you to send the little book for son Casey, who is fast becoming a Globetrotter expert instead of just a fan.

Sincerely yours,

2 MAY 1959

HELLO MR. MURROW !

ENJOYED THE PLEASANT FEW MOMENTS WITH YOU, THE STERNS ON THURSDAY LAST......THE RESULT (WITH A BIT OF [illegible] POETIC LICENSE) IS ENCLOSED.....

PLUS A HARLEM GLOBETROTTER PROGRAM AND A BOOK ON THE WIDELY TRAVELED TEAM....FOR YOUR SON....HOPE HE ENJOYS THEM ....

AND KNOW YOU WILL HAVE A MOST FRUITFUL TOUR LATE THIS YEAR ....

WITH SINCERITY,

D Zinkoff

DAVE ZINKOFF 2101 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA 3, PENNA.

A BI-WEEKLY REVIEW
Post Office Box 117
Washington Bridge Station,
New York 33, N. Y.
Editor: William Zukerman

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD
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One year $5 — Six months $3

JEWISH NEWSLETTER

INDEPENDENT THINKING
ON JEWISH PROBLEMS

Zukerman Wm

STATEMENT OF AIMS

The Jewish Newsletter aims to apply the principles of liberalism and independence of thought to reporting and interpretation of news and views of Jewish interest.

The *Jewish Newsletter* is completely independent of party, ideology, or movement and seeks to counteract the modern trend to standardization of thought and party propaganda in dealing with Jewish problems.

~~Prof~~, ~~Etc~~, Zukerman, Wm.

January 23, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a newspaperman interested in the varied American scene and as a reader of our publication, you will be interested, I believe, in the Tenth Anniversary issue of the Jewish Newsletter.

It tells the story of a ten year journalistic venture to stimulate thought and keep it free in a decade of intellectual rigidity and partisan intolerance about problems relating to Jewish affairs.

We would appreciate your comment on any phase of the Jewish Newsletter, for publication or off the record.

Form letter - Answer don't

Sincerely yours,

Wm Zukerman

William Zukerman
Editor

INDEPENDENT THINKING ON JEWISH PROBLEMS

JEWISH NEWSLETTER

WILLIAM ZUKERMAN, Editor

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

ERICH FROMM
HERMAN A. GRAY
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JUDGE JACOB PANKEN

P. 2

STATEMENT OF AIMS

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VOL. XIV No. 2 JANUARY 27, 1958 NEW YORK, N. Y.

A DECADE OF DISSENT AND NON-CONFORMITY

The *Jewish Newsletter* has now completed ten years of uninterrupted publication. A decade of struggle for survival by any publication is a landmark deserving pause for contemplation. This is particularly true in the case of a liberal, dissenting and nonconformist publication in a period of general illiberality and among a people who, through a curious quirk of history, has apparently abandoned a faith in spiritual values, to which it has clung pathetically for two thousand years, in favor of the glorification of physical force. A decade such as this, with its great hopes and still greater disillusionments for mankind at large and for Jews in particular deserves a glance backward.

The Friends of the Jewish Newsletter have decided to commemorate this event. They are planning to publish shortly a brochure telling the story of the past ten years of the *Jewish Newsletter* and what some of its readers have to say about it. Later in the year we are also preparing to publish a book, reviewing the history of this turbulent decade, based on the material which appeared in the *Jewish Newsletter*. In the present article, we shall confine ourselves to a brief review of some of the more fundamental facts and principles which determined the character and position of the *Jewish Newsletter* in American Jewish thought of the period.

I

By a mere accident, the Jewish Newsletter came into existence almost at the same time as the State of Israel, which has dominated the Jewish scene the world over, including the American, as no other single event has in centuries. This primary fact influenced and colored our work as well as that of all other Jewish publications of the period, with one fundamental difference. While the overwhelming majority of all Jewish newspapers deliberately hitched their wagon to the Israeli star, and revolved around it like satellites, continuously singing Hallelujah, the *Jewish Newsletter* was the only publication which rejected this role and dealt with Israel as a reality, not as a sublimation of people's imagination. From the very beginning, we have taken the position that Israel, as it is now constituted, is not the Messianic star the Zionists claimed it is. What we have endeavored to do was to differentiate between wishful illusions and hard reality.

We did this through the only and surest medium our Western civilization has yet devised in the search for truth by the highly fallible human mind: honest criticism and self-criticism. At a time when not only the entire Zionist and Jewish press, but also the liberal and Christian American newspapers made of Israel a new sacred cow that is exempt from criticism, an object of religion or philanthropy, we insisted that Israel was no more sacred than any other modern state; that it was, in fact, a product of an age of ideologies and force, and that to criticize it is no blasphemy. On the contrary, we believe that lack of criticism has been one of Israel's great tragedies and that just criticism of its shortcomings can still save it from final disaster. It is our sincere conviction that this is the chief value of the *Jewish Newsletter* and its service to liberal journalism and to the principle of freedom of thought and the press in this country.

II

We believe that we have also performed another distinct service to American Jews by keeping alive a flame of dissent and nonconformity in the midst of an outburst of intense tribalism and conformity, which had its roots in the greatest Jewish tragedy — the Hitler extermination of European Jewry. We also demonstrated to our American non-Jewish neighbors that not all Jews have been swept away by the wave of nationalistic Messianism which the Hitler holocaust has released.

Let it be placed on record that our criticism of Israel did not flow from any feeling of ill-will for the people or even for the Government of Israel, but from our concern with some of the harmful effects which the emergence of the State of Israel has had on American Jews. For whether we like it or not, in the minds of most American Jews and even non-Jews, Israel has become so closely associated with ALL JEWS — thanks to Zionist propaganda — that every important step taken by Israel, so effectively dramatized on the international stage, directly affects all Jews, including the Jews in America. For better or for worse, the State of Israel has become an important factor in the relationship between the non-Jewish and Jewish worlds and much that has happened and that will happen to the Jews in the Diaspora will depend on Israel and on the attitude of American Jewry toward Israel.

Because of this conviction, we have considered it of great importance to emphasize the differences between Israel and the Jews in the Diaspora and to clearly define in our own minds and in the minds of the non-Jewish world the relations between the two. We have been gravely concerned with the inexplicable impact which this small state has had on ten million Jews outside its frontiers and particularly on the five and a half million Jews in the United States, and with the tragic consequences that may result. This, and not Israel, has been the target of our criticism, the touchstone of our policy and our guide throughout the last decade.

A review of the first ten years' history of Israel will show that its most important policies and acts — the policy toward Arab refugees, toward the Arab minority, the theocratization of the country, the "Ingathering," the Sinai campaign, and above all, the theory that Israel is the Ideological Center of the entire Jewish world and that every Jew has an ideological bond with and duties to the Center, — all these have exerted a detrimental and in some cases, a tragic effect on Jewish communities outside of Israel, including America.

A review of the ten volumes of the *Jewish Newsletter* for the same period will show that it was this aspect of Israel — *its influence on American Jews* — that was the primary subject of our criticism. It was not preoccupation with Israel that dictated our editorial policy but a profound concern over the fate of a vast number of American Jews who seemed willing to gamble with the greatest opportunity Jews ever had for the questionable pride of being as nationalistic as other people.

III

We begin the second decade of our publication greatly heartened because many of the ideas we advanced in the early years of our career have been vindicated by time. We are encouraged by the fact that many of the criticisms we offered and for which we were bitterly denounced are now accepted and repeated even by some of our detractors and traducers.

The trend among American Jews is at present strongly against nationalistic Zionism and for a return to the earlier philanthropic aspects of aid to homeless Jews, or to "refugeeism," as it was derisively called by the nationalists. But there still is a lamentable lack of understanding of the fact that Israel as it is constituted today is the political embodiment of Zionism, an extremely nationalistic, almost racial, not a humanistic state and that so long as it remains that, it will be a source of grave danger to itself above all, and also to American Jews.

As we look back upon the difficult and bleak road we have traversed during ten years, we cannot but marvel at many things. First, that the *Jewish Newsletter*, begun as a lone journalistic enterprise of a quixotic type, without funds, without experience, without an organization and even without any individual helpers and friends, has now completed ten years of publication, and has acquired thousands of readers, hundreds of friends and many more sympathizers. These people, without necessarily sharing all our views, respect our fundamental right not to conform to the greatest outburst of Messianism among Jews since the 16th century Messianism of Sabbatai Zwi.

Another, still greater marvel, almost a miracle, is that a solitary protest against the smugness and self-righteousness of one of the biggest propaganda machines of the age, raised by a single journalist of no special faith and courage, but with a capacity for anger against injustice, has found an echo in the hearts of many people all over the country, whose thoughts and feelings we obviously expressed; that a seed, thrown almost hopelessly into the unknown, has found a fertile soil, struck roots and now brings a modest harvest; that a struggle started ten years ago is still going strong and is now facing the future with greater hope and faith.

IV

To me personally, this faith, often expressed in moving acts of friendship on the part of people whom I have never met, has been the greatest miracle of all. That faith has, in some mysterious way, helped to dispel my own doubts and has been my guide through the infinite intricacies, paradoxes and problems of a terribly complex and baffling period. I am convinced that this faith in the usefulness of our work was the driving force which kept us going, helped us achieve whatever accomplishments we did achieve and whatever services we performed.

I cannot therefore pass this landmark on the road of a turbulent journey without stopping for a moment to extend publicly my heartfelt thanks to all our friends, and particularly to the small group of dedicated men and women, who, without solicitation on my part, came to the aid of the *Jewish Newsletter* in its darkest days and have continued, without fanfare or publicity, to help us do whatever they and we thought to be right. Their friendship is my most precious possession and ample compensation for the many hardships encountered during a difficult, but very interesting decade.

—william zukerman

JEWISH NEWSLETTER
published bi-weekly
except for the month of Aug.
WILLIAM ZUKERMAN, Editor
Post Office Box 117
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Subscription Rates: $5 per year; $3 half year.

What Prominent Americans Say About the Jewish Newsletter

We have received a great many letters from readers and friends all over the country congratulating us on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Jewish Newsletter. We are planning to publish them all in a brochure, which will appear shortly. In this issue, we print only a few, from prominent Americans in all walks of life.

By Basil Walters

Executive Editor, Chicago Daily News and Knight Publications

I am indeed happy to join with you in paying tribute to Mr. William Zukerman on the Tenth Anniversary of his publishing venture.

As you perhaps know, I have been interested in the Jewish Newsletter primarily because it seemed to represent a new development in the publishing field.

Although there are many things on which I am certain Mr. Zukerman and I do not see eye to eye, I have felt that he has played an important part in generating debate and discussion. It is through such debate and discussion that an intelligent public opinion develops in a democracy. In such discussion we must listen with open mind to the reasoning of those with whom we disagree and protect their right to express those views just as vigorously as we insist on the right to express our own thoughts.

It seems to me that Mr. Zukerman has established a new pattern in modern journalism by offering on the market a publication which makes possible the presentation of views and news for which he has felt there is no other outlet.

The fact that his venture has continued over a decade seems proof that the safeguards which our forefathers wrote into the Constitution to protect a free press are still intact.

In these days, all too many young men feel that only with great wealth can they establish a publication. Zukerman has proved that hard work, courage, determination can still overcome the difficulties of the lack of a lot of ready cash in the publishing field.

◆

By Dr. Clarence E. Pickett

Executive Secretary Emeritus, American Friends Service Committee and Nobel Peace Prize Winner

I have a continuing admiration for the objectivity of the Jewish Newsletter. Objectivity sometimes means staying away from the central problems, but this could never be charged against the Newsletter. There is evidence of a deep sense of concern for the discovery and dissemination of the truth as contrasted with propaganda. In an effort especially to understand the cross-currents of life in the Middle East, this is an invaluable service, and I am most grateful to you for rendering it.

By David Riesman

Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago. Author of "Lonely Crowd," "Faces in the Crowd," and other works

In the perspective of the future — if the present arms race allows mankind to have a future — nationalism will seem a great disease of our age. Hitler's greatest and most ironical victory is the conversion of so many Jews to nationalism, so that in Israel today a technocratic and irredentist chauvinism meets head-on and helps inflame a "modern" nationalism (partly itself enhanced by feelings of technological "backwardness") throughout the Arab and Moslem worlds. And, as the *Jewish Newsletter* has repeatedly pointed out, the fellow-travelers of Israel in the United States have sometimes harbored even more illusions than the fanatical hard core at the center.

People like myself who hold such views have seldom felt more alone than during the attack on Egypt at the very moment of the exhilarating stirrings in Hungary. The *Jewish Newsletter* was the one liberal journal I know of which kept its head at that time, even to the point of willingness to see good in the American State Department. This is only one of its many services on behalf of an open future for all men.

◆

By Erich Fromm

Author "Escape from Freedom," "Man for Himself," "Sane Society," "Art of Loving," and other works

On the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Jewish Newsletter, it is a pleasure and a privilege for me to pay tribute to the Jewish Newsletter. It represents the voice of sanity so necessary in this confused time. Considering the significance which the problems of the Near East have for the policy of the United States and for the whole world, the objectivity and the clarity which Mr. Zukerman brings to the problem is of great value.

◆

By Roger N. Baldwin

President Emeritus, American Civil Liberties Union

It is a privilege to count myself among you as adherents of a critical sanity in a highly controversial field. But there can be no controversy over your over-all goal of reconciliation between Israel and her Arab neighbors, nor over the necessity of your cautions to nationalist passions which ignore that goal.

In all the literature I read from both Arab and Jewish sources, the Newsletter comes nearest to expressing the views I hold as a non-Jew and an American concerned with the survival of Israel and the settlement of its conflict with the Arab states.

It should hardly be necessary to compliment the editors on their balanced reasonableness, but it is a rare product in the emotions so prevalent of "my country right or wrong" — on both sides. Yet for those of us not involved, a Jewish voice which rises above such a futile concept is heartening and refreshing.

DISSENTER'S DIARY

Antisemitism in Reverse

It is to the credit of the *Jewish Daily Forward*, a strongly pro-Israel and nationalistic Yiddish daily that it has now published a series of articles by its Israeli correspondent, Leib Rochman, on the vexing problem of the Christian wives and children of mixed marriages who recently came to Israel from Poland. (Reported in the *Jewish Newsletter* of September 9, 23, October 21, December 2, 16, 30). This is a unique event in the pro-Zionist press of this country, whose policy hitherto had been that Israel can do no wrong.

The *Forward* correspondent as well as the Israeli newspaper, *Letzte Nyess*, state that in 1957, 35,000 Polish Jews arrived in Israel, among them approximately 500 couples of mixed marriages, altogether 1400 to 1500 persons, most of whom were Christian women. Among the new arrivals, were also 2,000 Polish Christians, parents and close relatives of the women, who did not want to be separated from their families.

Heroic Women

Significantly, most of the women who immigrated with their husbands to Israel belong to that heroic and humanitarian group of Christians in Poland who risked their lives and liberty during the Nazi occupation to save individual Jews by hiding them in their homes and taking care of them, sometimes for years. These acts of heroism and of Christianity at its best helped break down the old barriers of suspicion and hatred between Jews and non-Jews in Europe, and in many cases culminated in marriages between the Jewish men who were saved from certain death and the women who risked their lives to save them.

All reports also agree that it was primarily the concern for the fate of their children that prompted most of these families to emigrate to Israel. During the crucial years of 1956 and 1957, a wave of antisemitism, deliberately engendered by Khrushchev to undermine the Gomulka regime, struck Poland. The most pathetic victims of this antisemitic wave were the little children of the mixed marriages. They were teased and tormented by their playmates in the schools who called them "zhidki" (little Jews), despite the fact that their mothers were Christian, and their lives were made unbearable through constant daily insults and persecution. It was the desire to save their children from this mental anguish and often physical attacks, that moved most of these families to uproot themselves from their native soil and move to Israel — a country they believed free from discrimination, prejudice and hatred, an ideal place in which to bring up their children.

They were bitterly disillusioned. They found that the atmosphere in Israel was that of a tightly closed tribal community, suspicious and mistrustful of all strangers and particularly of "goyim." Added to the many disappointments with the economic conditions, unemployment and housing, the new immigrants encountered a horror they never expected and which shocked them more than anything else. *Their children, for whose sake they left Poland, encountered the same, and in many respects, worse, discrimination in Israel than in Poland.* According to an Orthodox religious law, children of non-Jewish mothers are considered non-Jews, unless they are circumcized and converted to Judaism. Those who do not conform, are baited, insulted, discriminated against and excluded from society with a rigidity no longer found in any country in Europe. Not only the children, but also the Christian mothers are insulted, ostracized and isolated because, according to the rabbis they *"break up the unity of the Jewish people and endanger the purity of the Jewish families."*

Horrors of "anti-Goyism"

The *Forward* correspondent tells the story of a sensational trial of six defendants of mixed marriages, recently held in Israel, which was "a symbol of the many tragedies that are now occurring in Israel in connection with the immigration of the mixed families." (*Forward,* Jan. 4, 9.)

Two days prior to the trial, the six defendants, two Jewish husbands, their Christian wives and their parents, broke into the office of the Israeli Ministry of the Interior and demanded documents certifying that they are not Israeli citizens so that they could return to Poland. They were told that the Christian members of the families would receive such documents immediately, but not the Jewish members because, according to Israeli law, every Jew who immigrates to Israel automatically becomes an Israeli citizen. The Christians refused to be separated from the Jewish members of their families and deliberately staged a public disturbance so as to bring the case to trial.

One of the defendants, Stanislava Yarka-Savitzky, aged 46, the Christian wife of Marian Savitzky, a Jewish immigrant, testified that the primary reason for her family's emigration to Israel was to avoid the torture which their little children went through in antisemitic schools in Poland. But in Israel, she added, their youngest boy suffers worse indignities. Young *sabras* (native Israelis) removed his pants to see if he was circumcized. The family had suffered through similar ordeals for eight months and they had enough. They demanded that the Ministry of the Interior permit the husband (who incidentally was converted to Christianity) to return to Poland with his family. The husband testified that his wife is always called "Shikse" (a derisive name for a Christian woman) by her neighbors; that her Christian parents, who saved his life during the Nazi occupation of Poland, are called "goyim," and their children "Shkotzim." "I wanted to come back to Judaism, but I was not permitted to do so," he declared pathetically.

Other, similar stories were told at the trial and are being published daily in the liberal Israeli press, together with appeals to the people to remember that until recently they were themselves victims of religious prejudices and that it is incumbent upon them to respect other people's faiths. Some of these newspapers are also gravely concerned over the possible harmful effect this outburst of intolerance may have on Jews living among Christians. The nationalistic press is worried because of the repercussions this example may have on the anticipated immigration of Jews from Soviet Russia, where the percentage of mixed marriages is greater than anywhere in the world. Practically all newspapers urge the Government to cut the red tape and permit people of mixed marriages to return home, if they so desire. Three hundred and fifty couples have already registered for return.

Revival of Racism

To complete the picture, it should be added that the enlightened section of the Israeli population, and even some of the higher echelons in the Government, do not share this fanaticism. Not only the liberal press, but the average European Jew feels outraged and ashamed at such acts of intolerance and goes out of his way to show sympathy and to help the mixed couples in their plight. The trouble is that the population of Israel now consists largely of Oriental Jews, whose cultural development is two hundred years behind the level of the European. And worse still, the prejudices of these backward people have the approval of and are aided by a fanatical state-empowered rabbinate that has complete jurisdiction over matters of family and openly equates the Jewish religious community with the Jewish State and insists on enforcing the Medieval ghetto concept of Torah law on all citizens of Israel, Orthodox or non-Orthodox Jews and even non-Jews.

Behind this painful problem there is a profounder tragedy, the tragedy of a people which for centuries has cried out against antisemitism—a specific form of religious and nationalistic discrimination — and which is now practicing antisemitism in reverse—anti-"Goyism"—with the same fanaticism and cruelty that the antisemites did. A people who, less than a generation ago wast the most pitiful victim of racism, is now the only nation in the civilized world officially practicing racism. Is not this enough to make one despair of humanity? **Diarist**

Index of Jewish Newsletter

For the convenience of our readers, especially libraries and organizations which keep a file of the *Jewish Newsletter,* we have prepared an index for 1957. It is an exhaustive index, dealing with approximately 330 items broken down into subjects, organizations, personalities, symposia and book reviews. It is free to subscribers, upon request. 1957 issues are also available at the regular rate of 25 cents for single copies and $5.00 for the year's issues.

AT A GLANCE

Israel—Step to Peace: Israel has taken a first step toward the rehabilitation and resettlement of 20,000 dispossessed Arabs living in Israel, who were driven from their homes and deprived of their property by the Government, for security reasons. Under a plan, which will take four years and will cost ten million Israeli pounds, compensation will be paid to the Arabs for the land and money which they lost; housing schemes will be inaugurated and loans will be granted on easy terms to those engaged in agriculture and trade. The plan also includes a scheme worked out by a group of Arab intellectuals in Israel for the building of a village which will accommodate 600 homeless Arab families, who had been evicted from the hillside east of Acre.

The plan has the support of the Interministerial Committee set up by the Knesset several months ago, under pressure of liberal public opinion inside and outside of Israel. It still needs the approval and the necessary appropriation of Israel's Finance Minister, Levi Eshkol. Its significance lies in the fact that : a) it has been accepted (according to reports) by the Arab representatives in Israel, who hitherto refused compensation and insisted that they be allowed to return to their homes; b) it shows that certain quarters in Israel are beginning to realize that the Government must do something more than merely repeat the same old formula that it wants peace and good relations with the Arabs.

Khrushchev Apologizes for Antisemitic Remarks: There are signs that the oppression of the three million Jews in Soviet Russia, which reached its peak during the last year of the Stalin regime and was somewhat relieved under Khrushchev, may undergo another change during 1958 under pressure of world public opinion. One of these signs is an unprecedented public apology by Nikita Khrushchev, published in the London *Jewish Chronicle,* for antisemitic remarks he made on his numerous visits to Poland. It will be remembered that two years ago the Soviet "strong man" made the notorious statement that there were "too many Abromovitches" in the Polish Government. And six months later, when he again visited Warsaw in an attempt to prevent Gomulka's return to office, he shouted that there was "a Zionist-American plot to get Poland out of the Socialist camp." Recently, however, he singled out Roman Zambrowski, the only remaining Jew in the Polish Politiburo, for praise at a Moscow meeting of world Communist leaders. He told him publicly:

"I want to apologize for my behavior two years ago in Warsaw . . . I opposed your election . . . because I was informed by many Polish comrades that the Polish people would not agree to somebody of Jewish descent being appointed First Secretary. I now realize that I was misinformed and that I did not correctly appreciate your qualities." (J. C., Jan. 10.)

Almost simultaneously, a letter signed by a number of American intellectuals—Saul Bellow, Leslie Fiedler, Irving Howe, Alfred Kazin, Philip Rahv, Lionel Trilling and Robert Penn Warren—appeared in the *New York Times* (Jan. 9), drawing a balance sheet of the complete obliteration of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union. It summarized the ruthless campaign against the Jewish intelligentsia under Stalin, which began with the assassination, ten years ago, of Solomon Mikhoels (director of the Moscow Jewish State Theater) and the arrest and consequent liquidation of 400 Jewish writers, artists, scientists and actors. The letter points out that Khrushchev, who sharply denounced Stalin and his policy, is in effect following the same policy of discrimination against Jews in the professions, civil service and education through an effective quota system, which was expressed in a statement by Mikhail Suslow, a member of the Praesidium of the Central Communist Committee: "We have no intention of calling back to life a dead culture."

In The Next Issue

An article entitled "The Jewish Writer — Social Critic of Jewish Life," by Mr. Alfred Kazin, well-known American critic and writer, will appear in the next issue of the *Jewish Newsletter.*

Censorship: A result of the recent Cabinet crisis in Israel is that from now on the Israeli press will be under stricter censorship when reporting Government activities. The new ruling was introduced at the insistence of Ben-Gurion, who was so furious at the premature revelation of his secret negotiations for arms from Germany, that he wanted to expel the Ministers of Achdut Avodah from the Cabinet. Having failed in this, he chose the Israeli press as the next scapegoat.

A Great Philanthropist Dies: Aaron Straus who died last week in Baltimore at the age of 93 belonged to a generation of old-fashioned philanthropists before Jewish philanthropy had become a big, loud and mechanized industry tainted with politics and ideologies. Like many Jewish American pioneers who acquired their fortunes by starting from the bottom of the ladder, he never forgot the poor, and the underprivileged and gave generously to establish Summer camps for children, scholarships for the young in need of an education, hospitals for the sick and other worthy causes.

"Uncle Aaron" as he was affectionately known in Baltimore will be missed by all who knew him. An appreciation of the man will appear in the next issue.

A Tenth Anniversary Gift to the Jewish Newsletter

On this occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the *Jewish Newsletter,* we wish to thank our readers and friends whose moral and financial assistance helped us through these ten difficult years and without whose support we would not be in existence today.

We are starting our second decade with more experience, more prestige and with greater possibilities for a better and more effective *Jewish Newsletter.*

We believe that the best way to commemorate this Anniversary Year is to assure the future publication of the *Jewish Newsletter* and to bring its fundamental idea of independent thinking and free discussion of Jewish problems to a wider Jewish and non-Jewish audience.

For this, we need your help, and this is how you can give it:

1) You can send a Tenth Anniversary Gift for any amount to the Special Sustaining Fund, which the "Friends of the Jewish Newsletter" have started.

2) You can send a Tenth Anniversary Gift for **$25.00** for six subscriptions for your friends, your local library or community center, your local editor, your Congressman, your rabbi or minister.

3) If you are not a subscriber, you can send an Anniversary Gift for $4.00 (special anniversary rate for new members) to cover your subscription for 1958.

4) If you already receive our publication, you can send an Anniversary Gift for **$4.00** for a subscription for a friend.

In these ways you can assure the future of the *Jewish Newsletter* and help it be of greater service to America and especially to the American Jews in this crucial period of Jewish history.

☐ Enclosed is our Tenth Anniversary Gift to the Sustaining Fund of the Jewish Newsletter in the amount of ———.

☐ Enclosed is our Tenth Anniversary Gift for subscriptions in the amount of $———, for which kindly send the Jewish Newsletter to the names on attached sheet.

John Aaron

Elimination of mental drudgery'

To: IBM and Benton & Bowles

From: John A. Aaron and Jesse Zousmer

Subject: A one-hour television program for IBM

This is not a prospectus for a public relations campaign, or an hour-long commercial message. We are not aware that IBM needs or seeks either. In any event, we are not conditioned to produce this type of program.

We propose, in the confines of one hour and television's limitations, to present:

I A capsule summary of the IBM corporation (roughly 1 minute)

II The dedication of the Yorktown Research Center (roughly 4 minutes)

III The major elements of the annual stockholders' meeting (roughly 25 minutes)

IV A major presentation of IBM's current research effort (30 minutes)

Before outlining HOW we would do all of this, we would review for you our understanding of what we have to work with:

1. "Facilities for research which are second to none in the country."
2. The sinew and soul of "the world's largest producer of business machines."
3. A selection of employees who have been described as IBM's "most valued asset".
4. A company philosophy that embraces, among others, these concepts:
    - "Computers are tools and can only do what we tell them to do. They will never rob man of his initiative or replace the need for his creative thinking."
    - ...Only human beings can think imaginatively and create" in the fullest sense of the word.
    - "The real significance (of big computers) is that they will produce solutions to problems...so huge and so complex that they will not otherwise be solvable."

On the basis of this sampling of the corporation's attitude, it is our belief that:

1. This television program should be approached as if it were being done by the network's public affairs staff as a regular documentary.
2. But it should be conditioned to the fact that its primary audience is similar, in most respects, to those who might view a closed circuit program. The major part of this audience will be present almost by invitation, pre-interested and to some extent pre-conditioned.
3. We work on the assumption that to hold even these viewers, while gaining others, we must be interesting; we can assume no intimate technical knowledge, no great understanding of IBM procedures and comparatively little comprehension of what the corporation's position and alignment is to current technology.
4. We would have the program be of specific interest to stockholders, prospective customers and members of the financial and scientific worlds.

We now make reference, in expanded but by no means complete form, to the four program points mentioned on Page 3.

I. A CAPSULE SUMMARY OF THE IBM CORPORATION

When this program takes to the air it must start with a brief descriptive summary of what IBM is: generally and specifically. Its size, its assets, its employees, its plants, its achievements, its place in the economy of the nation (business with large and small suppliers) etc. The narrator who does this might be pictured before a working computer. He might make reference to IBM products from a typewriter ribbon to STRETCH. He might summarize the contribution of IBM products in a number of fields, and stress IBM's belief in machines not replacing man. He would aim to be: as brief as possible, as interesting and informative as possible. He would then lead us, either by voice or his physical presence to the dedicatory ceremony of the new research center.

II. THE DEDICATION OF THE YORKTOWN RESEARCH CENTER

We fully understand that the corporation may have a number of obligations or rewards that it would like to bestow in this portion of the program. Our feeling is that this portion of the program should be as brief as possible. We would make every effort to have the President of the United States actually dedicate the building. Failing his availability, we would be content with any one of a number of other persons: such as Mrs. Thomas Watson; a very prominent IBM research expert; a veteran employee; officer or board member. We recommend against any other distinguished non-IBM person because a decent respect for his position must permit him " a few words ". Such speeches are normally too long and rarely create audience interest. The speaker and Mr. Watson would be introduced by the same narrator who reads the introduction to the show.

We would hope to enlist the aid of IBM scientific and engineering personnel in finding a device (as different from the ancient cutting-the-ribbon-with-a-scissors-ceremony as the abacus is from STRETCH) to mark the ceremonial moment of dedication.

III. THE MAJOR FACTORS OF THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

We envision this meeting opening at 11 a.m., one hour before the television program starts. In this period, pending approval from the proper authorities, we would have Mr. Watson conduct, for the record: the initial greeting to stockholders present, an explanation of the day's program, call for the Secretary's report on the notice of the meeting, the collection of proxies, decide the presence of a quorum, dispose of the minutes of the previous meeting, announce the names of the election inspectors, hear nominations for members of the board of directors, conduct the vote on any issues that might be presented to the meeting, etc.

This should end prior to the noon television time. Mr. Watson would employ the intervening time to explain the corporation's reason for the television program, outline the technical procedures that the stockholders will be interested in (i.e., they will not see themselves on a monitor but will be given an opportunity to view the whole program either during or after the lunch hour. This is designed to avoid exhibitionism.).

Then, when the television program starts, and the "capsule summary of IBM corporation" and the "dedication of the Yorktown Research Center" have been completed, Mr. Watson would:

1. extend greetings to the television audience
2. quickly review the previous, un-televised, progress of the meeting.
3. report on the current condition of the company
4. call for a report on the election of members of the Board of Directors
5. introduce the newly elected directors
6. introduce the other officers of the company
7. report on the future of the company, leading into the prepared report on "Research". (We will develop this aspect of the program in a moment.)
8. After the report on "Research" Mr. Watson would accept questions from stockholders until the television period is over.

This final point needs explanation here.

Last year this took almost 50 minutes. This year we would have it take a maximum of 10 minutes, with the questioning, in front of the television cameras, ending when the program time expires. Of course, questions could still be addressed to Mr. Watson after the program is off the air, thus maintaining what we are informed has been an IBM tradition, to answer all questions posed by stockholders.

The question has arisen: In view of all the possible negative developments, why should Mr. Watson be subjected to unrehearsed, unedited, sometimes technical, sometimes provocative questions from the floor.

Our feeling is this: (with due appreciation of the fact that this may reach Mr. Watson's eyes):

1. To many of IBM's stockholders and certainly to the public, Mr. Watson IS the corporation.
2. His family, his record, his reputation symbolize IBM to many.
3. Equally, stockholder questions to the president of a corporation are traditional. To omit or tamper with this procedure might negate benefits from other portions of the program.
4. Further, having had occasion to produce television shows wherein some 600 persons consumed 10 to 15 minute periods without scripts, we are impressed with Mr. Watson's ability to handle the question and answer period in a very professional manner.
5. A recording of last year's meeting shows that he answered some 20 questions, on as many subjects, while alternately curt and affectionate, stern and humorous, polite and almost angry, persuasive, informed, gentle, complete and philosophical. We have personally confirmed--among mutual acquaintances--Mr. Watson's ability to do this again.
6. Yet, in realization of the importance and possible pitfalls of this period, we offer suggestions to support Mr. Watson.

7. We are aware that, as he told stockholders last year, to prepare for what he called "the most interesting part of the meeting", Mr. Watson engaged in extensive "skull practice" with company officers prior to the meeting. We know that detailed answers on anticipated questions are readily available.

8. We know that Mr. Watson has personal knowledge of some possible trouble-makers and publicity-seekers among IBM's stockholders. He also knows of more amenable, if not embarrassingly effusive stockholders.

9. Hence he is in a position to control, to some extent, those whom he would recognize (always remembering that others will be given their moment of questioning after the program is completed.)

10. Mr. Watson can also exercise some control of this period through the normal practice of the parliamentarian: calling for questions from stockholder residents of states other than New York who might be in the audience; alternating male and female questioners, etc.

11. Further, we propose to have employee-stockholders watch the procedure on television from the auditorium in the Endicott plant, giving Mr. Watson an opportunity to call for a question from this region.

12. Technically, we can lessen the impact of some questions by a mass picture of the stockholders or a view of another portion of the stockholder-audience should the need arise.

13. Mr. Watson can also call attention to the approaching end of the television program, the proximity of the lunch hour (as he did last year) to cut across belabored statements posed in the form of a question.

14. And as a further protective device we would have our narrator ready to conclude the whole hour program with a prepared summary ranging from 30 seconds to 90 seconds, to help end the entire meeting on a proper note.

But above all, we feel that all these preceding questions should be asked and answered live, that they should not be pre-edited, pre-examined or prompted by anyone.

We now address ourselves to the matter of:

A MAJOR PRESENTATION OF IBM'S CURRENT AND FUTURE RESEARCH EFFORT

This would be the only portion of the television program visible to the stockholder - audience during the noon to 1 P.M. period.

Our approach here is paradoxical; our fascination with the research projects to which we have been exposed in the past three weeks is exceeded only by our inability to fully comprehend their technical aspects.

Certainly, any serious consideration of this portion of the television program must be preceded by a detailed briefing, on the scene, from the men most intimately connected with each research project and its current or future application.

And, too, the selection and emphasis on specific research projects, must be dictated by the proper IBM officials.

What we would hope to do in this portion of the program is answer a number of questions that have occurred to us and to work in --if our understanding is correct-- a number of new discoveries we have made about IBM.

For example:

1. the frequently stated company philosophy that the machine cannot rob man of his initiative or replace the need for his creative thinking.
2. the constant emphasis on the use of the machine as a tool to contribute to the ultimate benefit of mankind.

3. Our feeling that the layman's image of IBM has long been that of the "world's largest BUSINESS machine manufacturer", while the facts appear to be that these machines are now being devoted, in increasing measure, to the business of health and medicine, information, physics, chemistry, astronomy, etc.

4. This leads us to the tentative conclusion that current research appears to be more concerned with words than with numbers, more with informational concepts than with bookkeeping procedures.

5. We would hope to portray in this television segment the IBM search for smaller, faster and more reliable techniques. The very idea that wire, as the layman knows it, may be "on the way out" is terribly intriguing.

6. We would stress, among many interesting conclusions, the fact that the computer is now being used as a powerful tool for shaping the world.

How would we do this?

Nothing, it seems to us, can underline this last point better than following - step by step - the development of "Stretch"..."the most powerful and versatile data processing machine in the world". Inasmuch as "Stretch" represents the most sophisticated IBM computer achievement, we propose using it as the example. Should something new come along prior to our putting the program together, the machine could be changed for show purposes, but the technique in presenting it would remain the same.

It is our understanding that Yorktown is devoted to Basic and Applied Research. And it is here that we would begin our story, giving us a further opportunity to see the inside of the Yorktown Laboratory as well as talking to research scientists who were involved in the early stages of developing Stretch: how the AEC expressed a need for such a computer...how basic researchers agreed on the feasibility of such a machine...how a material to enable the computer to switch at higher speeds was developed...and how the experimental model came into being. These stories would all be told against the natural backgrounds of the Yorktown Lab.

While we have not met any of the gentlemen, we're informed that people such as Garwin, Piore, Dunwell, Samuel, Tucker and Goldstine - to name a few - can more than adequately handle this assignment.

From Yorktown, we would switch briefly to Poughkeepsie for an explanation of the problems involved in making a marketable machine. And then possibly to Endicott or San Jose where we would have a brief segment dealing with the highlights in turning out the finished product.

Next, to Lor Alamos, where for the first time we see the practical application of Stretch, with someone like Dr. Garwin explaining exactly what the machine is doing ...or can do.

With these three or four "remotes" we will have covered Stretch from conception to application.

But even of greater importance for show purposes, we will have related the story of a machine in human terms...the words spoken by the people who helped make it possible.

Since other data processing machines are smaller brothers of Stretch and more closely identified with everyday living, we suggest two or three other remotes which bear this out: The Weather Bureau, A Medical Center, a Military Installation. At each spot, a man of reputation such as Jonas Salk, a Judge Medina or a Von Braun (or an IBM personality, if this is deemed more appropriate) would explain not so much the workings of the computer, but what the results mean in terms of the future betterment of mankind.

We then propose to return again to Yorktown, where we would ask IBM researchers to discuss what is currently being studied there; such projects as vapor growth, the Esaki Diode experiments, the experiments being conducted in cryogenics and others.

Finally, in another area of research, we would switch to Mohansic Lab for a report on Lexical Processing where we would see and have explained to us what we feel is a most exciting and interesting research project for television viewers: the work being done in speech recognition - the translation of Pravda into English, being a classic example.

We would close this portion by noting that Stretch was not commercially in demand. But because of AEC requrements, it became necessary to leap-frog old techniques by five years. And that at this very moment Stretch itself is assimilating information based on IBM research which will make it possible one day to do greater calculations and at greater speeds on a machine one-tenth its own size.

The specifics of doing all this on live television, on film, on tape, as the occasion demands, must be left to our becoming more familiar with each project. It also demands an opportunity to judge the "performance" ability of each scientist -- as concerns television, measured against his research achievements.

abruzzi, W.

July 12, 1960

Dear Dr. Abruzzi:

I regret very much that due to an oversight your letter of May 18th was not answered. As you may know, Mr. Murrow was on a year's leave of absence from which he returned only a few weeks ago, whereupon he left immediately for the Governors Conference and the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles.

In regard to your request that Mr. Murrow sign a petition favoring a revision of the present adoption system in New York State, I am sorry to say that Mr. Murrow has made it a policy not to sign petitions of any sort.

Again,my apologies for this delay in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

William Abruzzi, M. D.
Wappingers Falls, New York

WILLIAM A. ABRUZZI, M. D.
WAPPINGERS FALLS, N. Y.

PHONE: AXMINSTER 7-3110

July 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On May 18, 1960, we sent you a letter concerning the problem of orphaned children and adoptions, and thought that perhaps due to an oversight you did not answer us.

At this time, as a first simple step toward alleviating great social injustices which result from our present adoption system, we are asking Governor Rockefeller, who has expressed to me great interest in this problem, to appoint a "citizen's committee" to look into the problem of orphans and orphanages in New York State, and to make recommendations regarding the findings and the relationship between those findings and the adoption system now utilized in this state.

In order to give to this petition the greatest possible weight and because we know of your great interest in this much neglected problem, I would like permission to use your name as one of the signers of the letter which the Governor has requested emerging from this meeting. The letter will simply have two paragraphs; the first expressing the concern of the undersigned in this issue of orphans and adoptions and the second paragraph for the purpose outlined above. Such committees have been very successful in California, Illinois and other forward looking states. Of course, you will receive a copy of the letter before it is sent to the Governor.

Some of the people who thusfar have agreed to sign this petition are Gore Vidal, Eleanor Roosevelt, Justine Wise Polier, and Norman Vincent Peale.

May I have permission to utilize your signature as soon as possible so that we may take advantage of the impetus gained at the successful meeting which Miss Buck lead in Skinner Hall at Vassar College.

Sincerely,

Wm. Abruzzi, M.D.

Wm. Abruzzi, M. D.

WA:ph

abruzzi, W. a.

WILLIAM A. ABRUZZI, M. D.
WAPPINGERS FALLS, N. Y.

PHONE: AXMINSTER 7-3110

May 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you know, yesterday Miss Pearl Buck spoke at a mass public meeting on the problem of orphaned children and adoptions. Miss Buck's address was enthusiastically received and much productive planning has arisen as a result.

At this time, as a first simple step toward eleviating great social injustices which result from our present adoption system, we are asking Governor Rockefeller, who has expressed to me great interest in this problem of orphans and orphanages in New York, to appoint a "citizen's committee" to look into this problem and to make recommendations regarding the findings and the relationship between those findings and the adoption system now utilized in this state.

In order to give to this petition the greatest possible weight and because we know of your great interest in this much neglected problem, I would like permission to use your name as one of the signers of the letter which the Governor has requested emerging from this meeting. The letter will simply have two paragraphs; the first expressing the concern of the undersigned in this issue of orphans and adoptions and the second paragraph for the purpose outlined above. Such committees have been very successful in California, Illinois and other foreward looking states. Of course, you will receive a copy of the letter before it is sent to the Governor.

Please grant me permission to utilize your signature as soon as possible so that we may take advantage of the impetus gained at the successful meeting which Miss Buck lead yesterday.

Sincerely,

Wm Abruzzi, M.D.
Wm. Abruzzi, M. D.

WA:ph

Academy, Theatre

March 16, 1960

Dear Mr. Fries:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 7th inviting Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to attend an Academy Award Dinner-Dance party in Wappingers Falls on the night of April 4th.

I regret that it will not be possible for the Murrows to accept your kind invitation, since they are traveling abroad and are not expected to return to the States for several months.

Thank you again for asking them.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Richard F. Fries
Academy Theatre
Wappingers Falls, New York

RICHARD F. FRIES

JOSEPH A. FRIES

Academy Theatre

WAPPINGERS FALLS, N. Y.
AXMINSTER 7-7650—7-2235

March 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At this time, I would like to extend to you and Mrs. Murrow an invitation to attend an Academy Award Dinner—Dance party to be held at the Holiday Restaurant & Cocktail Lounge in Wappingers Falls, on Monday evening, "Oscar Night", April 4th '60 at 8 p.m.

With full permission from the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts & Sciences for such a gala evening, I personally believe you would find the party to your liking. Everything at the party is being handled on the advice of the Academy. The program will consist of dinner, the viewing of the Oscar Presentations, and dancing. Attendance to our party is by invitation only. The attire for the evening is formal. The restaurant and lounge will be closed to the general public and those attending will be show business people, associated with either exhibition and distribution and representatives from other theatres, and personal friends of the above people. Reservations are being limited to 50 couples.

We are sure you will find this evening enjoyable and we will consider ourselves more than honored by your attendance. Enclosed is a self-addressed envelope to be used for your reply to our invitation. Again, may I add, we will be more than honored by your acceptance of our invitation, and also, a little disappointed, if due to a prior engagement, you cannot attend.

Awaiting your return answer at your earliest convenience, I remain.

Very truly yours,

Richard F. Fries

Richard F. Fries

RFF/raf
Enc.

Elisabeth Achelis

MISS ELISABETH ACHELIS
1 EAST 66TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

10 - 19 - 60

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Forget it!

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It was indeed a pleasure and honor to meet you at the annual Freedom House Award dinner, to honor Mr. Alan Paton, at the Hotel Plaza, on October 8th.

To refresh your memory, I gave you a copy of my small booklet on the World Calendar, which you promised to read and digest.

Since the World Calendar Association (a non-profit organization) was founded in 1930, there has been a persistent and influential movement on foot to revise the Gregorian calendar, and bring it into line with the modern social and commercial needs. The aim, supported by many eminent individuals, groups, and organizations, is now to bring the whole subject before the legislators, and then to the notice of the United Nations. The present movement aims at changing our calendar in 1967.

Owing to increased interest in The World Calendar, we wish to seek your aid, not only to acquaint the American public with the subject of calendar reform and the desirability of adopting The World Calendar, but also to have you assume leadership in shaping public opinion in support of this long overdue reform.

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Achelis

Mortimer Adler

June 22, 1960

Dear Dr. Adler:

I write belatedly to answer yours of May 23rd. Pray forgive the delay.

I am indeed familiar with the Great Books of the Western World and am much gratified that you think that my endorsement of the program might be persuasive. I have the highest admiration for your project. You place me in exalted company, but I cannot accede to your request.

Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Mortimer J. Adler
Great Books of the Western World
425 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

ERM:gw

Great Books of the Western World

Published by **ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA** ***in collaboration with*** **THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

May 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you probably know, William Benton, Robert M. Hutchins, and I have been involved for many years in a program of reading and discussing the great books as part of everyone's liberal education. To further this program we engaged in the publication of Great Books of the Western World, the 54 volume set with which I am sure you are acquainted.

During the years that we were associated with the University of Chicago, and since then, we have steadfastly argued that the problem of liberal education for all -- in school and after -- is the most serious problem that America faces in the twentieth century. One statement of that argument is set forth in a little essay which I recently wrote, "The Challenge of the Twentieth Century." I am enclosing a copy of it.

Compiling and editing Great Books of the Western World was a labor of love. Getting this instrument of liberal education into the hands of as many people as possible is less inspiring but not less important. That is why I am writing you.

It seems to us that the endorsement of this program by men such as yourself would be an appropriate and effective means of persuasion. Attached are three advertisements for the great books, in which Mr. Benton, Mr. Hutchins, and I give our opinion of their importance in liberal education, as well as our views on everyone's need for that kind of learning. The proposal is to continue this series with statements by six eminent Americans who are generally known to share similar views. In addition to yourself, I am writing Mr. Bernard Baruch, Mr. Leonard Bernstein, Mr. Charles Laughton, Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., and Mr. Joseph Welch.

Specifically, the proposal is to use the names, pictures, and observations of these six outstanding Americans in a series of advertisements like the ones enclosed. These advertisements appear in such national magazines as Life, Time, Harper's, and the Saturday Review of Literature.

If this proposal makes sense to you, or if you would like to discuss the matter further, I will be glad to ask our advertising agency to send a representative to speak with you or with any agent you designate. I am hopeful that you will give this favorable consideration.

I look forward to hearing from you in the affirmative.

Sincerely yours,

Mortimer J Adler

Mortimer J. Adler

MJA/c
Encl.

GAYNOR & DUCAS, INC.

September 23, 1960

Excerpts from President Eisenhower's address to the United Nations General Assembly, September 22, 1960:

Point 3 of a 4-point proposal regarding use of outer space -

> "We agree, subject to appropriate verification, that no nation will put into outer space weapons of mass destruction. All launchings of space craft should be verified in advance by the United Nations."

Statement on "war by miscalculation" -

> "Today the danger of war by miscalculation could be reduced, in times of crisis, by the intervention, when requested by any nation seeking to prove its own peaceful intention, of an appropriate United Nations surveillance body. The question of methods can be left to the experts.
>
> Thus the vital issue is not a matter of technical feasibility but the political willingness of individual countries to submit to inspection. The United States has taken the lead in this field."

Sol Markovics
10 3 87 - 9A
Vol. 1 - 8886 -

A plan to bring the issue of disarmament to a quick, clear focus on
an emergency basis -

A way to achieve a possible breakthrough on international inspection
on the simplest, least obtrusive basis-

Hinted at in the sleeper clause in Pres. Eisenhower's UN speech - pt.
3 in the four point ~~mmk~~ space for peace program- not yet
recognized - drafted by well-known editor who collaborated with
my friend from 30 Rock. on "open skies" proposal...

With Soviets trying to extricate themselves from K's. UN miscalculations,
time is ripe to throw in a bombshell requiring fast reaction...

Needs to be done by a small country- building on appeal of neutrals
for Ike and K to get together...

Needs to be done by Asian voice who can speak with feeling about
nuclear menace....

Needs to be done by personality who has world status-- Romulo....

Romulo

Ha2-4573

DE-27972

What?

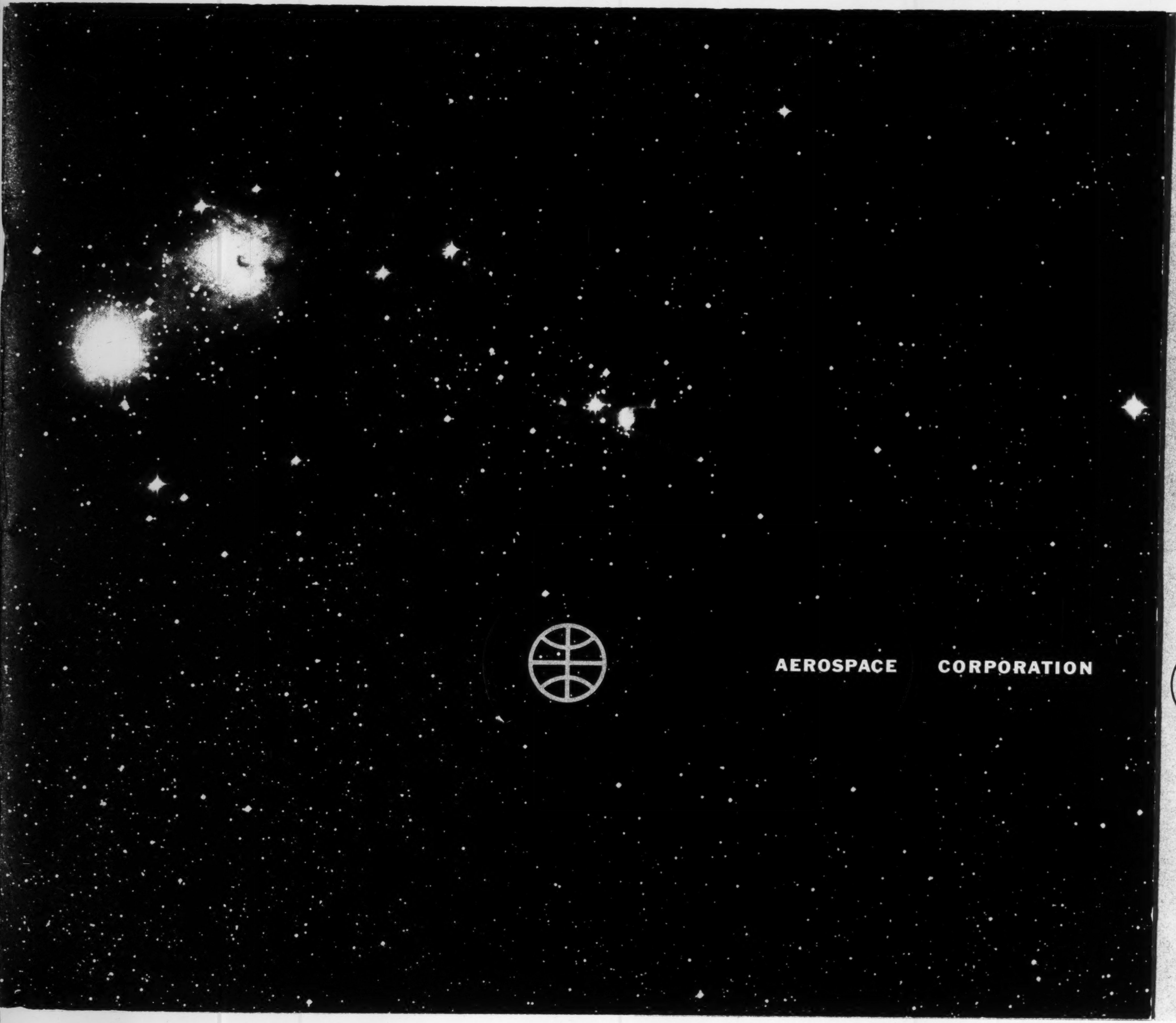
Any day now- US or SU could put a huge arsenal base into orbit--
loaded with multi-megaton nuclear devices that could bereleased to
target by push buttons in Washington or Moscow--- Couldn't be shot
down by present state of art - if and when he could be, the fall0out
hazard would be unpredictable---

Actually, a country could claim such a base was in orbit and use
it for missile blackmail-- even without actually having it there.

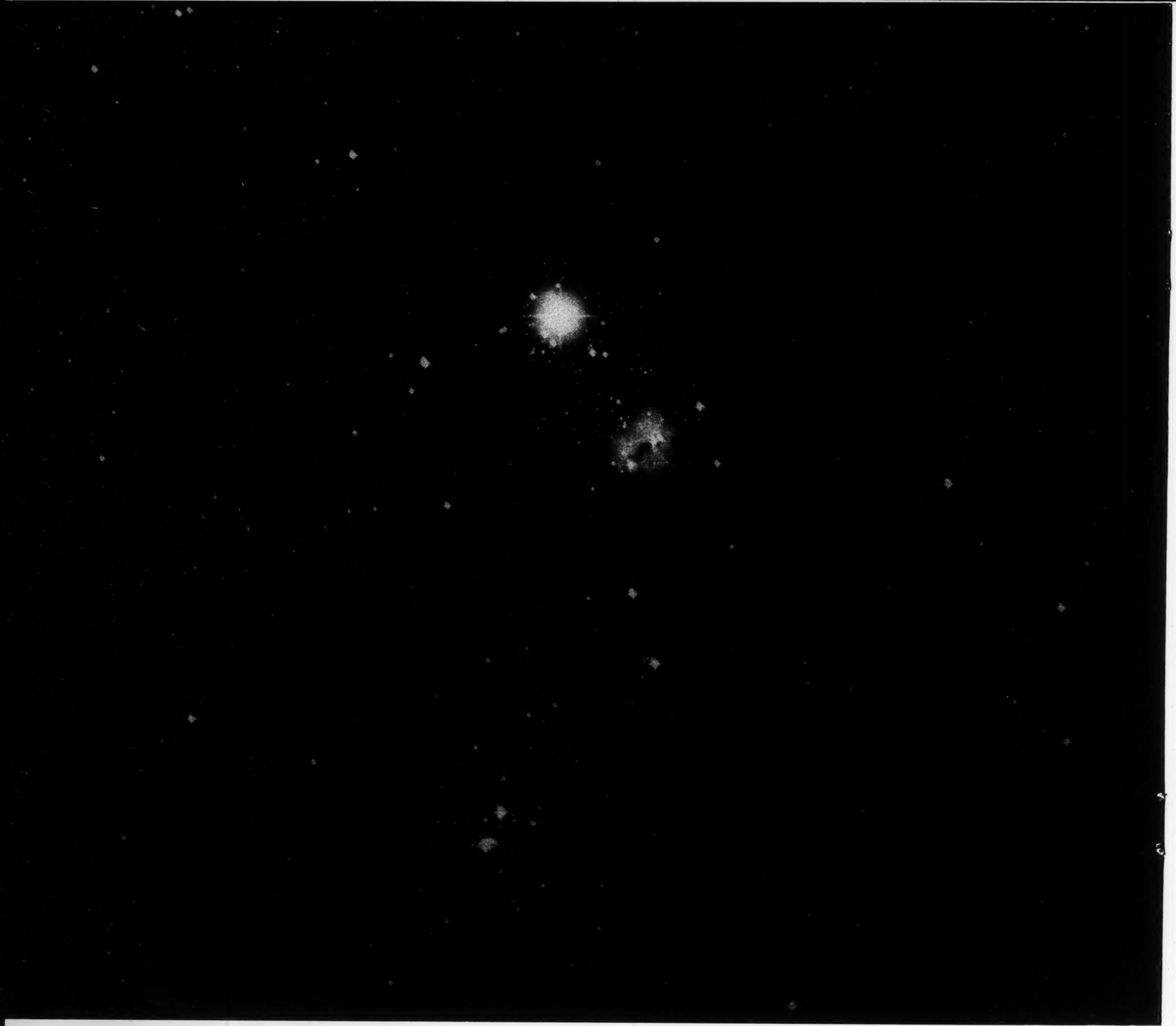
Such a base that could carry more explosive power than was fired off
throughout World War II.... It could cause the end of the world..
it could have built-in human error that would make it uncontrollable...

Ghastly possibilities make it mandatory that it never happen... that
people of whole world be assured that no vehicle going into space
carries nurclear weapons of mass destruction.. this is an non-armament
program with UN inspection... once such an arsenal in in orbit the
problem of disarmament may be impossible to solve... so agreement now
not to have such a base - non-armament.

Inspection: just agreement to notify and allow UN scientific inspectors
to look at payload of every space vehicle from now on....



AEROSPACE CORPORATION



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AEROSPACE CORPORATION

A NEW PIONEER IN SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COVER CAPTION

The infinity sign, embossed on a background picture of the constellation Monoceros (Unicorn), orbits around the Earth symbol and Aerospace Corporation to suggest the scope of the new corporation in advancing missile-space projects of the United States Air Force and Government.

Photo copyright National Geographic Society—
Palomar Observatory Sky Survey.

IVAN A. GETTING

Dr. Getting, as President of Aerospace Corporation, draws upon a distinguished career as research scientist and professor, as well as governmental and industrial administrator.

For the past nine years he has been Vice President, Engineering and Research, of the Raytheon Company. During the Korean war he served the United States Air Force as Assistant for Development Planning in the Air Staff, on leave of absence from M.I.T., where he was professor in the Electrical Engineering Department (1945-1950).

He was director of the Division of Fire Control and Army Radar at the Radiation Laboratory, M.I.T. (1940-1945). Concurrently, he headed the Naval Fire Control Section of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He was a Junior Fellow at Harvard (1935-1940).

Presently he is serving on several government committees, including the Scientific Advisory Board, USAF, and the Under Sea Warfare Committee, National Research Council.

Dr. Getting holds his BS degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was an Edison Scholar, and his PhD degree from Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar.

THE TASK BEFORE US

Throughout the ages, man has sought to increase his understanding of this universe. Centuries of exploration opened up to him the inhabitable portions of the earth. Only within the past fifty years has improved technology enabled him to complete the conquest of the earth's surface.

But this did not satisfy man's quest for exploration. In the last decade he has thrust himself beyond the tangible atmosphere into the heavens. There, in space, lie the new horizons of adventure.

Once free of the mantle of earth's atmosphere, man can see his earth in its true environment. He can study it from outside, visit the moon and other planets. He can also study the cosmic phenomena and the energy relations controlling his life. With such exploration come faster transportation, more versatile communication, better cloud and weather observation.

Inevitably, such scientific and engineering advances find application to methods of warfare. Often such advances can be decisive to national security.

To preserve our free institutions, it is absolutely essential that the United States find the most effective means of advancing the science and technology of space and also of applying them to military space systems.

To meet this crucial challenge, Aerospace Corporation, a non-profit organization, was formed in June 1960. While the principal military responsibility for space lies with the Air Force, Aerospace Corporation will be responsible for mobilizing scientific and engineering manpower to advance space science and to apply it to Air Force ballistic missile and other military space programs.

This brochure sets forth the objectives and working plans of Aerospace Corporation.

Ivan A. Getting

PRESIDENT

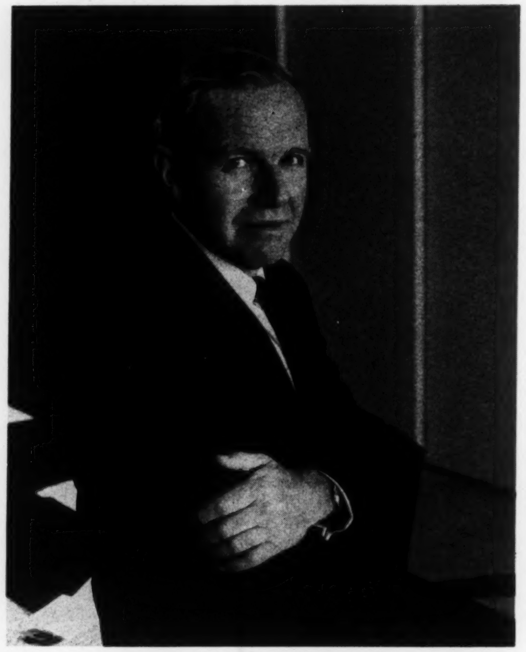
A television image, transmitted by Explorer VI, of the eastern Pacific Ocean, illuminated by sunlight.

Weather information key:

- Overcast (100% cloud cover)
- ▥ Broken to scattered clouds
- ▒ Clear to scattered clouds

TO GIVE
AEROSPACE CORPORATION
ITS DIRECTION:

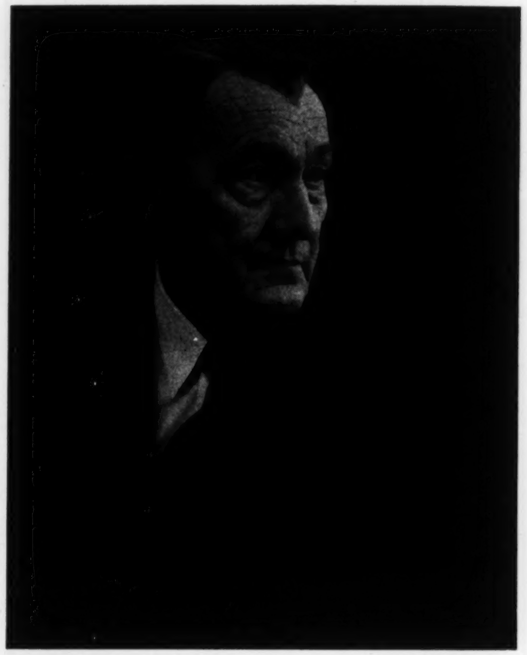
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC. Mr. Gilpatric brings to the chairmanship of the Board of Trustees an extensive experience in the field of national security problems. He has been partner of the law firm, Cravath, Swaine and Moore since 1940 except for the years 1951-1953 when he served the nation as Under Secretary of the United States Air Force. His participation in national defense inquiries as a Panel Member of the Rockefeller Studies Project, as a Member of the Advisory Panel to the Joint Congressional Subcommittee on Military Application of Atomic Energy, and as a member of the New York State Defense Council, has added to his broad knowledge of security affairs.

As a student of international relations, he is active in the Council on Foreign Relations, a director of the Foreign Policy Association and a Trustee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Mr. Gilpatric holds an AB degree from Yale College (1928) and his law degree from Yale Law School (1931), where he was Editor of the Yale Law Journal.

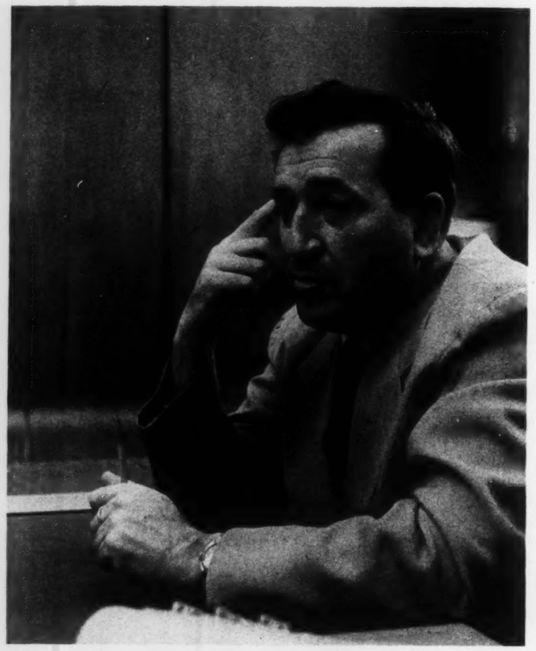


CHARLES C. LAURITSEN. Dr. Lauritsen, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is a distinguished research scientist with a long academic career, interspersed by Government service.

He has been Professor of Physics at California Institute of Technology since 1935. He has also headed the W. K. Kellogg Radiation Laboratory, supervising research on energy levels of light nuclei. His war services as Chairman of a Section and Director of Research at OSRD and with the Scientific Advisory Council, Ballistics Research Laboratory, were recognized by Presidential award of the Medal for Merit.

He has served on many committees, boards and panels for the U. S. Government, currently with the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Defense; Scientific Advisory Board, USAF; Pacific Missile Range Advisory Board, USN; Army Scientific Advisory Panel; and the President's Scientific Advisory Committee, among others.

He was graduated from Odense Tekniske Skole, Denmark (1911), and received his PhD in Physics from California Institute of Technology (1929).



JEROME B. WIESNER. Dr. Wiesner, internationally recognized scientist in electronic communications, is Professor of Electrical Engineering and Director of the Research Laboratory of Electronics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is also Chairman of the steering committee of the Center for Communications Sciences at M.I.T.

He was chief engineer of the Acoustical and Record Laboratory in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (1940), and during the war was associate leader of the radio frequency development group on the staff of M.I.T.'s Radiation Laboratory, as well as project engineer of a radar development program. He also served for a year on the staff of the Los Alamos Laboratory (1945). For his services to the nation he was awarded the President's Certificate of Merit (1948).

He is a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, a consultant for the Department of Defense and a member of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel.

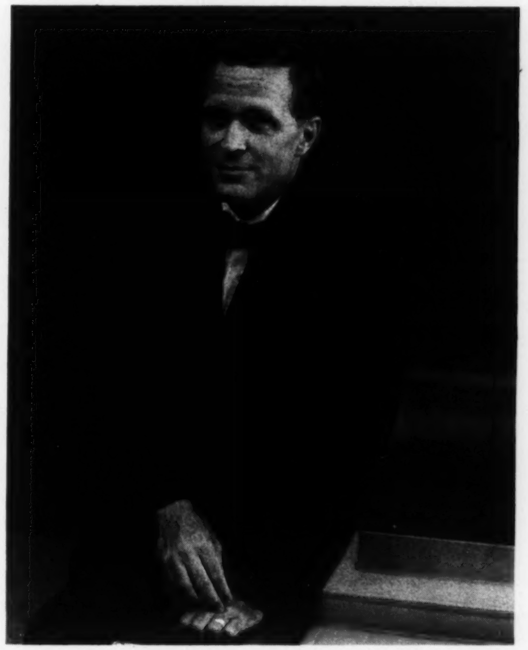
His Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy degrees were received from the University of Michigan (1937-38 and 1950).

TREVOR GARDNER. Mr. Gardner, engineer and former government official, is president of Hycon Mfg. Company in Pasadena, California. He served as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development (1955-56), and in the position of Special Assistant for Research and Development to the Secretary of the Air Force (1953-55).

After World War II, he was Executive Vice President of General Tire and Rubber Company of California before forming Hycon in 1948. During the war he was head of Development Engineering for rocket and atomic bomb projects of the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the California Institute of Technology.

He has taught mathematics and industrial management at U.S.C. and Cal-Tech. He is consultant-at-large on the U. S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board to the Chief of Staff.

His BS degree in Engineering (1937), Master's degree in Business Administration (1939), and the degree of Doctor of Science (1955), were conferred by the University of Southern California.

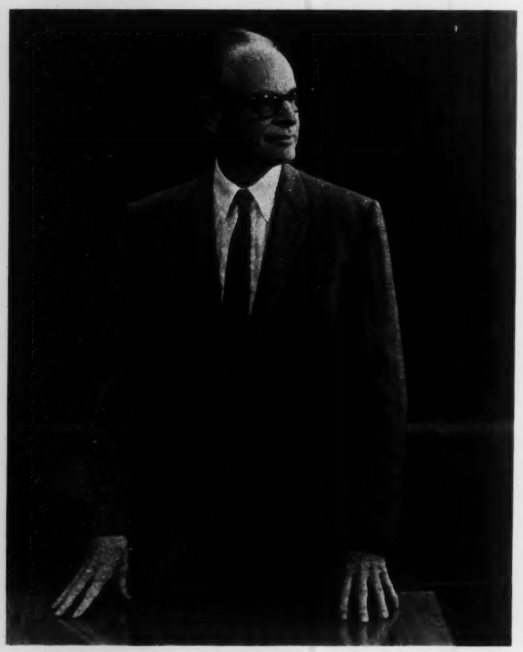


CHALMERS W. SHERWIN. Dr. Sherwin, research scientist and teacher, has specialized in such areas as nuclear physics, high resolution radar systems, and electronics. He is Associate Director, Coordinated Sciences Laboratory, University of Illinois.

His professional career has encompassed such posts as Staff Member and Group Leader at the Radiation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Associate in Physics, Columbia University (1946); Professor of Physics, University of Illinois (1952); and Chief Scientist, U. S. Air Force (1954).

He has served as a member of the Scientific Advisory Board to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force (1955-59), and a consultant (1959). He is a recipient of the Presidential Certificate of Merit (1947) and a Science Award of the Air Force Association (1956), among others.

Dr. Sherwin received his BS at Wheaton College, Illinois (1937), and his PhD in Physics at the University of Chicago (1940).



ARTHUR E. RAYMOND. Mr. Raymond has had a long career in aeronautical engineering and industrial management, having recently retired as senior vice president for engineering, Douglas Aircraft Company.

He began in 1925 as a metal worker at Douglas, and by 1927 became assistant chief engineer and then chief engineer in 1934. He was named vice president in charge of engineering in 1939, and senior vice president in 1958.

He has served as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and as a consultant to the Secretary of Defense. He was awarded the Certificate of Merit for his contributions to aircraft production during World War II. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of the Aerospace Sciences.

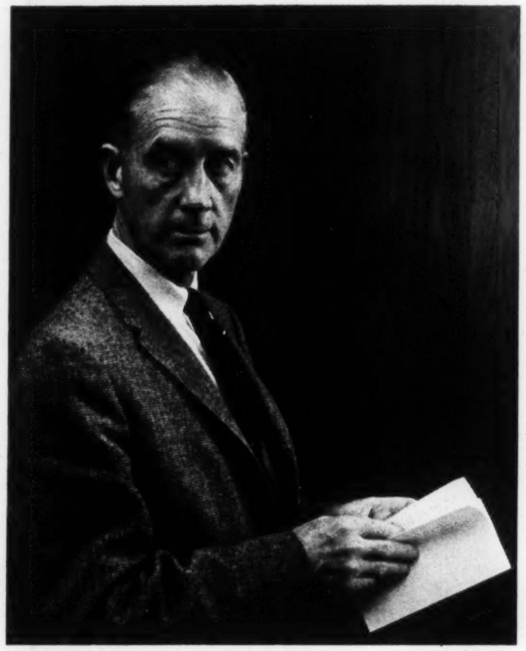
He has a BS degree from Harvard University (1920) and a Master's in Aeronautical Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1921).

JAMES McCORMACK, JR. Major General McCormack, Jr. has a scientific and technical background in the military service. He is now vice president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He has held such posts as: Director of the Division of Military Application of the Atomic Energy Commission (1947); Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Development at Air Force headquarters (1951); Director of Nuclear Applications at the Air Research and Development Command headquarters, Baltimore, Maryland (1952); and vice commander of AF/ARDC.

During World War II he was chief of the Movement Branch, First Army Group, and the 12th Army Group overseas. He served later with the War Department General Staff as a member of the Strategy & Policy Group, Chief of the Strategic Policy Section, and of the Politico-Military Survey Section.

He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1932, received a degree in languages from Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar (1935), and his Master of Science degree in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1937).



EARLE E. PARTRIDGE. General Partridge, retired from the U. S. Air Force in July 1959, now serves as aviation consultant, drawing upon a long military career covering two world wars and the Korean conflict. His last post was Commander of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), Colorado Springs, Colorado.

His experience has encompassed many of the most responsible commands in the armed services, including Assistant Chief of Staff, USAF (1946); Commander of the Air Research and Development Command at Baltimore, Maryland; Commander of Far East Air Forces, Tokyo, Japan (1954); and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Air Defense Command, USAF (1955).

His World War II service included the Joint Strategic Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Chief of Staff and Deputy Commander of the 15th Air Force; Deputy Commander of the Eighth Air Force in England; Command of the Third Bombardment Division; and he assisted in reorganizing and moving the Eighth Air Force to Okinawa.

General Partridge was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1924.

ROGER LEWIS. Mr. Lewis has combined government service with a distinguished career in industrial management. He is executive vice president for administration and a director of Pan American World Airways (1955). He is also a member of its Executive Committee (1960).

He was formerly Director of Materiel, and Assistant Sales Manager at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (1934-47); vice president of Canadair Ltd. (1947-53); vice president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation (1950-53); and Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Air Force (1953-55).

His continuing interest in world affairs is expressed by his participation in several organizations including the Council on Foreign Relations.

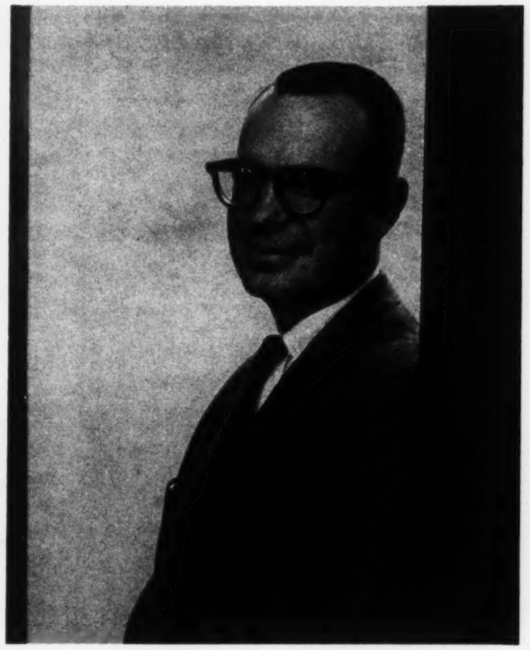
He was graduated from Stanford University with an AB degree in 1934.

CLIFFORD C. FURNAS. Dr. Furnas has been Chancellor of the University of Buffalo since 1954. Prior to that he conducted research on metallurgical processes for the United States Bureau of Mines; was associate professor in chemical engineering at Yale University; coordinated a large research and development program for the National Defense Research Committee (1942), and served as Director and Executive Vice President of Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory.

On leave of absence from the University of Buffalo, he served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development (1955-57).

He has been active on various technical boards and panels for the Government, including Chairman of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel and Chairman of New York State Advisory Council for the Advancement of Industrial Research and Development.

He holds a BS degree from Purdue University (1922), and PhD from the University of Michigan (1926).



EDWIN E. HUDDLESON, JR. Mr. Huddleson has been a partner in the San Francisco law firm of Cooley, Crowley, Gaither, Godward, Castro & Huddleson since 1949.

He began his law career with Judge Augustus N. Hand, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in New York City. He also served with Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court, and as an attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

His war service in the United States Army focused on military intelligence.

Following the war he was Director, Special Projects Staff, in the Department of State under the Special Assistant for Research and Intelligence, and also Deputy General Counsel of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, (1947-48).

He is a Trustee of RAND Corporation, of MITRE Corporation, and of System Development Corporation.

He received his AB degree in political science from Stanford University and his law degree from Harvard Law School, where he was President of the Harvard Law Review (1938).

TO MEET NEW NEEDS

Participants in the press conference announcing the formation of Aerospace Corporation, June 25, 1960: from left to right: Members of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Trevor Gardner, Dr. Charles C. Lauritsen, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Roswell L. Gilpatric, Chairman of the Board, Dr. Joseph V. Charyk, Under Secretary of the Air Force, and General Bernard A. Schriever, Commander of AF/ARDC.

DR. JOSEPH V. CHARYK
LT. GEN. B.A. SCHRIEVER

Aerospace Corporation has been formed to provide an effective means of bringing about the best possible ballistic missiles and military space systems on a continuing basis and within the shortest lead time. It seeks to accomplish this through a maximum use of competitive industry consistent with serving the changing and expanding national and military needs of the United States Government.

Aerospace Corporation represents an evolutionary step in a series which have been taken since the Strategic Missiles Evaluation Committee, headed by the late Dr. John von Neumann, showed in 1954 that a practical ICBM was at least theoretically feasible.

The Committee urged a new kind of management. This was provided on the military side primarily by the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division (AFBMD), and on the scientific-technical side by a private company.

The need was for a planning organization on a grand scale—a master architect, a coordinating, integrating and supervising group to captain the science-industry team. Such an organization had to exercise high technical competence, constructive imagination, and complete objectivity. These essential requirements were met by the contracting firm of Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation and later by its subsidiary Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., with objectivity safeguarded by a provision barring the company from producing hardware for the supervised programs.

In the light of changing circumstances, it became increasingly apparent that the Air Force would have to find a new and long-range answer to its management needs in military space systems.

The Secretary of the Air Force in 1959 appointed a committee of outside scientists and industrialists, headed by Dr. Clark B. Millikan of California Institute of Technology, to appraise the current requirements in the light of previous Air Force surveys and Congressional inquiries. The findings and recommendations of these various groups recognized that:

- the management approach of BMD/STL had proved its worth in getting speedy, effective results and should be retained;
- the time had come to modify existing arrangements and reorient the role of STL;
- detailed development systems engineering and detailed technical direction of specific missile-space projects should become the responsibility of normal competitive industry;
- care must be exercised to prevent any slow-down in the top priority ballistic missile programs;
- the Air Force must, in some form, continue to have access to the kind of high competence supplied by STL.
- objectivity in missile-space planning and management must remain a primary concern of the Air Force.

With these considerations in mind, it was determined by the Air Force that a new and very broad scientific leadership group should be organized on a permanent basis. The military potentials in space emerging in the wake of the successful developments of the ICBMs pose new and exciting problems, indeed, opportunities.

Not only must better ballistic missiles be created to convince any potential aggressor of U. S. ability to counter an attack with devastating retaliation, but these must be supported by a variety of new military satellite systems—for reconnaissance, early warning, communications, weather and navigation purposes, and even to provide defense against ICBM attacks.

To the accomplishment of such urgent objectives, Aerospace Corporation is dedicated. As a non-profit institution, it will bring to the new needs the highest degree of objectivity and provide an environment attractive to men of high competence and conducive to imaginative thinking.

ACCORDING TO THE CHARTER

Aerospace Corporation is a public service institution governed by a Board of Trustees. It is non-profit and has no capital stock. It will not sell shares or distribute gains.

It is empowered to acquire gifts or bequests, and borrow funds needed for the prosecution of programs to realize its objectives.

The findings of the corporation, when derived from its research and laboratory experiments, will be shared with appropriate organizations involved in the Government's missile-space program. The corporation is not organized for manufacturing purposes.

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF

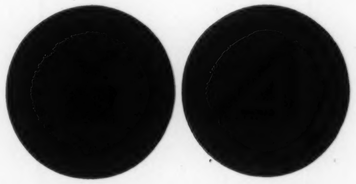
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Aerospace Corporation is a logical development in the Air Force's constant search for the most efficient organizational forms. With this new structure we will be better able to meld scientific and technical disciplines in supervising weapon systems development and in advancing the state-of-the-art in military space programs.

The growing complexity of global missile systems and space systems demands integration of a broad spectrum of technical capabilities. Aerospace Corporation was founded to satisfy this need.

The Air Force welcomes its new associate and will depend upon it for further achievements in gaining and maintaining aerospace supremacy.

Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force



TYPICAL SYSTEMS PROJECTS

Advanced Ballistic Missiles
Satellite Interceptors
Early-Warning Satellites
Reconnaissance Satellites
Communications Satellites
Orbiting Anti-ICBM Vehicles
Orbiting Bombardment Vehicles
Manned Satellite Maintenance Vehicles

TYPICAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Advanced Propulsion Systems
Astrodynamics
Inertial Guidance
Radio Guidance
Telecommunication
Spaceframe Structural Research
Recoverable Space Launching Vehicles
Satellite Reliability Research

TO ACCOMPLISH ITS FUNCTIONS

Aerospace Corporation, by the terms of its charter, shall "engage in, assist and contribute to the scientific activities and projects for, and perform and engage in research, development and advisory services to and for, the United States Government."

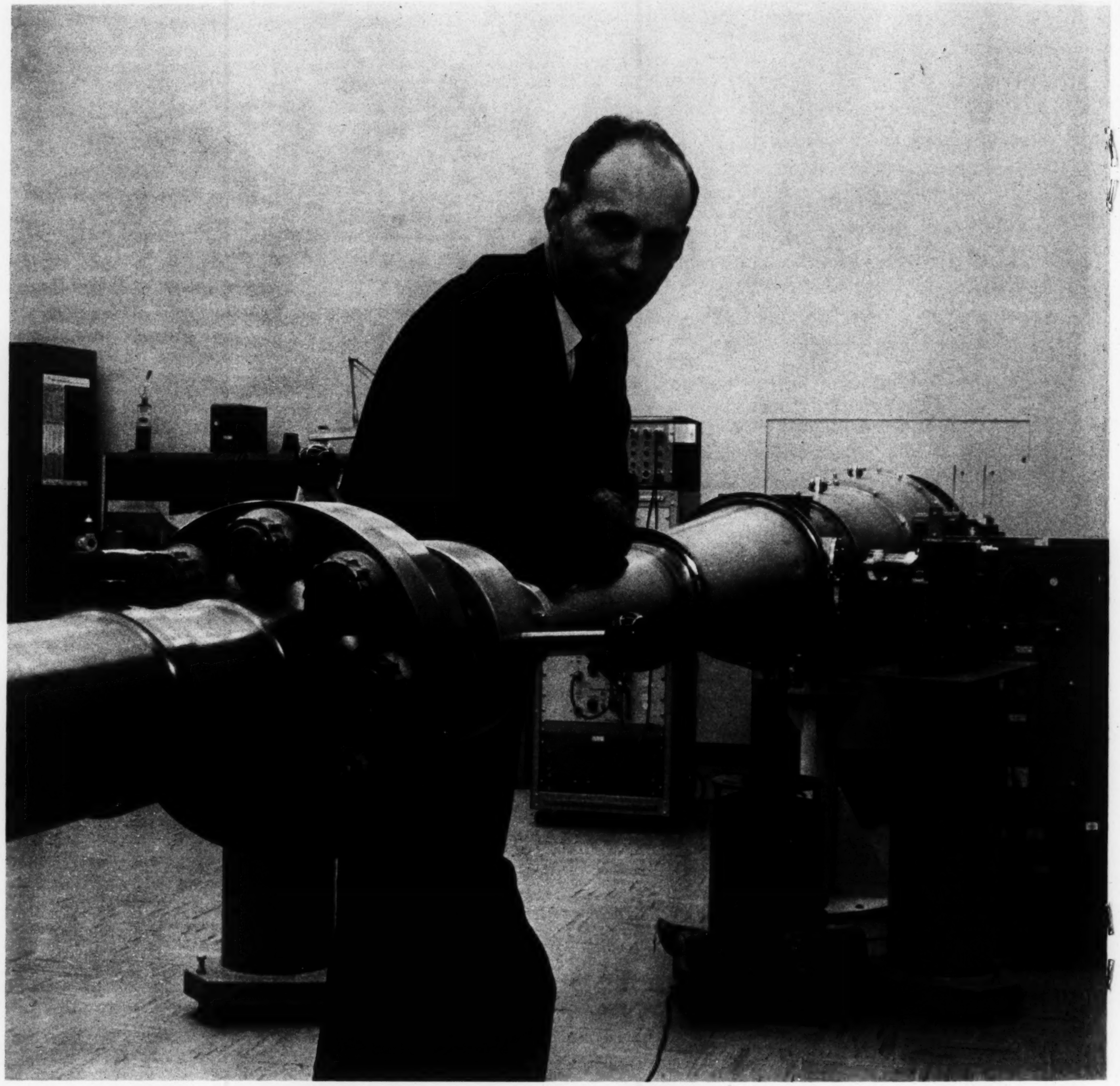
This broad charter assures the corporation of adequate flexibility to react in its operations to the ever changing needs of modern technology while providing a foundation on which to build a continuing national asset.

Its immediate mission, in the words of the Secretary of the Air Force, "is to aid the United States Air Force in applying the full reservoir of modern science and technology to the problem of achieving those continuing advances in ballistic missiles and military space systems which are basic to national security."

Whenever NASA and other governmental agencies desire Air Force participation in space exploration and related activities, Aerospace Corporation will furnish appropriate services.

In its relations with major contractors, the corporation will seek constantly to elicit and coordinate their contributions, encouraging them to enlarge and to exercise their own capabilities to the fullest extent possible.

The new corporation will also provide support to



ALLEN F. DONOVAN
Senior Vice President, Technical,
with the Aerospace
hypersonic shock tunnel.

the Air Force in its effort to achieve maximum interchange of knowledge with other military services and among universities, research foundations and the scientific community in general.

In carrying out its responsibilities for the Air Force's missile-space programs, Aerospace Corporation will perform a wide range of scientific, technical, and administrative functions.

1. In accordance with broad military requirements indicated by the Air Force, Aerospace Corporation will review the state-of-the-art, receive suggestions from industry, universities, laboratories and other agencies, and formulate an over-all scientific and technical plan aimed at providing the technical advances necessary to fulfill the requirements. Included in this planning will be the formulation of:

- concepts for new space and ballistic missile weapon systems, including development plans outlining the system characteristics, approach, schedules and costs of such new systems;
- programs to improve existing ballistic missile and space weapon systems, including development plans defining system characteristics, approach, schedules and costs;
- programs to advance the state-of-the-art of ballistic missile and space system technology, including the preparation of work outlines which can be used for the accomplishment of research and experimentation; specifications for systems and subsystems of new missile-space weapon systems.

2. In its role as technical monitor, Aerospace Corporation will coordinate and supervise the broad technical aspects of the missile and space systems being developed under AFBMD. Included in this function are:

- analyses of over-all system requirements;
- formulation of functional design criteria, and performance and interface specifications;
- provision of over-all technical guidance on all phases of the research and development effort;
- analysis and supervision of contractor activity for technical adequacy;
- delineation of test philosophy, general test program scope and schedule, test specifications, and review of test data and operations to verify design and performance;
- adjustment of system and subsystem specifications and interface definitions to adapt the system concept to new data obtained during the system development.

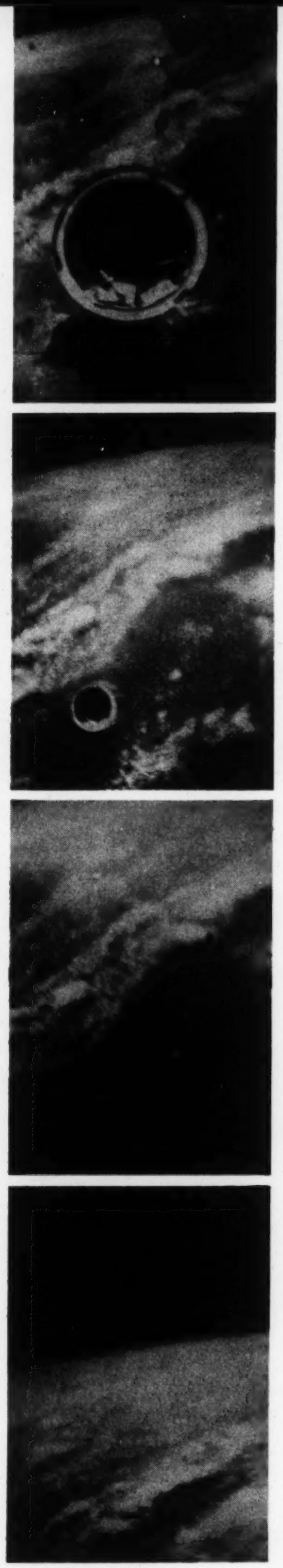
3. In its conduct of whatever research studies and experimental investigations may be required, Aerospace Corporation will plan, direct and/or participate in:

- technical evaluation and systems analysis and definition of system specifications;
- collection of scientific information necessary to assure continuing advancement in ballistic missile and other space system technology.

4. Aerospace Corporation will furnish the personnel, facilities and organization to provide the Air Force with technical supporting services in such general areas as:

- management and operation of technical information services relating to ballistic missile and space activities, including participation in the Inter-Service Data Exchange program;
- participation in the activities of the AFBMD Program Review Center, including processing and analyzing management data, and recommending improvements in management data control systems;
- operation of a model construction capability to meet the requirements of the technical programs;
- planning and conducting technical symposia.

5. Aerospace Corporation will also provide the Air Force with appropriate support services.

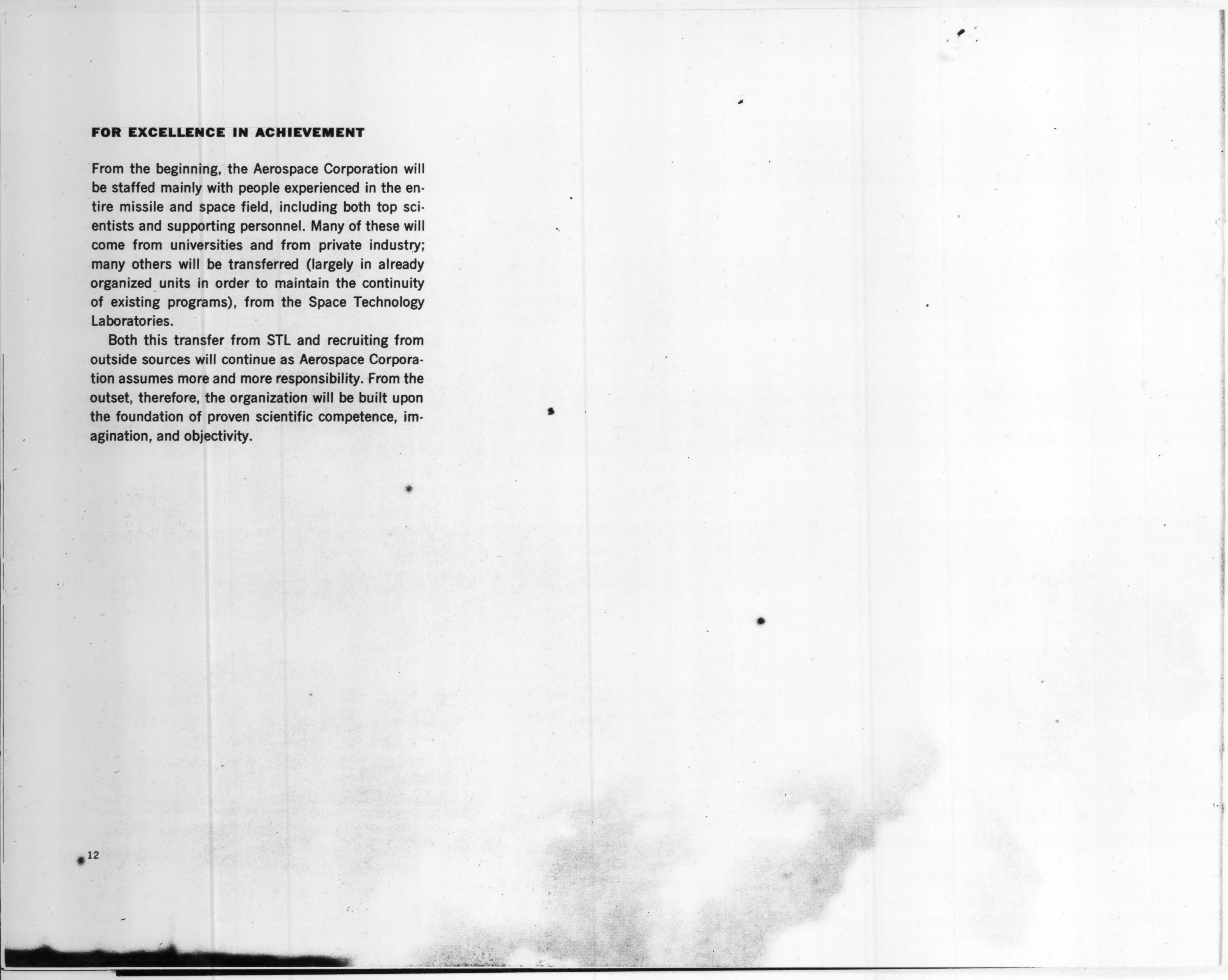


These photos were taken by a 16mm camera in the data recovery capsule of a Thor launched May 12, 1959. They show stages in separation of the re-entry vehicle.

FOR EXCELLENCE IN ACHIEVEMENT

From the beginning, the Aerospace Corporation will be staffed mainly with people experienced in the entire missile and space field, including both top scientists and supporting personnel. Many of these will come from universities and from private industry; many others will be transferred (largely in already organized units in order to maintain the continuity of existing programs), from the Space Technology Laboratories.

Both this transfer from STL and recruiting from outside sources will continue as Aerospace Corporation assumes more and more responsibility. From the outset, therefore, the organization will be built upon the foundation of proven scientific competence, imagination, and objectivity.



HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

DR. JOHN VON NEUMANN was chairman of the Strategic Missiles Evaluation Committee in 1954, which set forth the original management criteria for the Air Force ballistic missile program. These same criteria, validated by subsequent events, now guide Aerospace Corporation in furthering progress in the missile-space field. The members of the Strategic Missiles Evaluation Committee which recommended in February 1954 that the ATLAS ICBM program be "redirected, expanded, and accelerated" included:

Professor John von Neumann
Dr. Hendrik Bode
Dr. Louis G. Dunn
Mr. Lawrence H. Hyland
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Professor Charles C. Lauritsen
Professor Clark B. Millikan
Dr. Allen E. Puckett
Professor Jerome B. Wiesner

Mr. Trevor Gardner, then Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, and General Bernard A. Schriever, then head of the Air Force Office of Development Planning, took the lead in forming the von Neumann Committee and in implementing its recommendations.

Among the members of the von Neumann Committee who today are serving on the Aerospace Board of Trustees are Mr. Gardner, Professor Lauritsen, and Dr. Wiesner.

General Schriever presently commands the Air Research and Development Command of the United States Air Force.

The magnitude of the task which faced the Air Force in 1954 can only be appreciated by remembering that:

- The Air Force ballistic missile program was the largest and most complex military development program ever undertaken, and required revolutionary advances in the state-of-the-art.
- The overriding objective was—and still is—the delivery of reliable operational systems in the shortest possible time.
- The task included research, development, testing, production, training, and the creation of bases and logistic support for each weapon system.
- The traditional consecutive-steps approach to weapon system development, procurement, and deployment would have entailed impossibly long delays in attaining operational status.

The difficulty and urgency of the task obviously demanded a fresh approach. The von Neumann Committee considered the technical aspects of the problem and the Gillette Committee its administrative aspects. The two committees recommended the creation of a management team that would have:

- centralized responsibility and authority
- streamlined administrative procedures
- adequate priority and resources
- the highest technical competence

After exploring various methods of attaining this objective, the Air Force contracted with the Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation, and subsequently with Space Technology Laboratories, to provide systems engineering and over-all technical direction, plus certain other services, for its entire ballistic missile program, and established the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division, under the command of General Bernard A. Schriever, to act as the Air Force member of the management team.

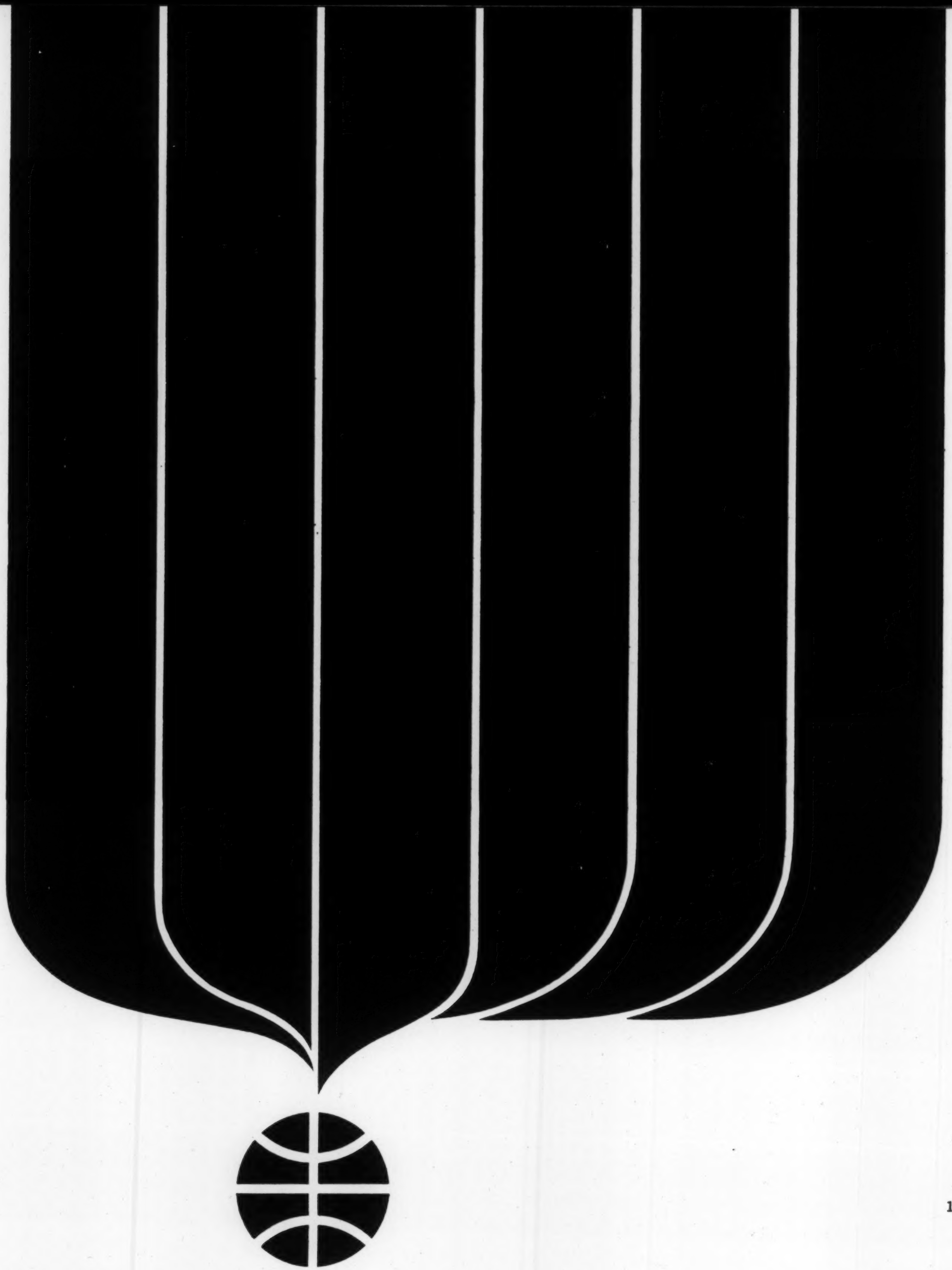
In the race against time, this team achieved a management breakthrough comparable to the scientific breakthroughs that made ICBMs feasible. The von Neumann Committee believed that such a weapon could reach operational status by 1960 to 1962. That estimate was bettered by at least a year when Atlas became operational in September of 1959; and this Atlas was superior in many ways to the ICBM weapon system originally conceived.

While Atlas was under development, a whole family of ballistic missiles was added one by one to the original Air Force assignment: the ICBM Titan, the IRBM Thor, and the solid-fueled ICBM Minuteman. Besides these four major weapon systems, the team has been made responsible for all military space vehicles. In addition, in the interests of scientific discovery and the peaceful uses of space, it has provided the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with ballistic missile boosters and facilities for its history-making space probes.

This assistance has made possible such achievements as the Project Score satellite, the "Talking Atlas"; Explorer VI, the first "paddlewheel" satellite; and Pioneer V, which transmitted vital scientific data to earth from millions of miles away in space.

This record of unique and continuing accomplishment was made possible only by a combination of several major factors: Minimization of procedural complexity and continuing strong support by the Air Force, exercised administratively through its Ballistic Missile Division and fiscally through its Ballistic Missile Center; skilled development and production by numerous private industrial contractors and subcontractors; and research, system engineering, and continuing over-all technical direction by the management contractor.

The Aerospace Corporation has now assumed the responsibility for this last task, which is constantly increasing in magnitude, difficulty, challenge, and opportunity.



FACING THE FUTURE

Aerospace Corporation uniquely combines analysis and engineering of missile and other space systems with research and development in the space sciences.

This organization is a center of research and development of theory, experiment and application, where space science and technology will be evolved on a scale and at a speed exceeding any previous effort.

Four significant propositions emerge from past experience to guide future staff efforts:

1. The value of time compression continues to be the controlling influence for those who must take calculated risks in the interest of national survival.
2. Systematic, rigorous testing of components, subsystems and whole vehicles becomes even more vital in the future than in the past, especially as Air Force missions look forward to putting men into space.
3. An ever-accelerating science and technology set a pace that can be kept only by the most gifted innovators working in an atmosphere of freedom which encourages creativity.
4. Management can continuously make the best use of the ultimate resource, mind power, through a flexible partnership of public and private enterprise.

The staff of Aerospace Corporation will, in part, be engaged in planning and developing space vehicles infinitely more complex and sophisticated than even those on today's drafting boards.

Similarly, in formulating new approaches to military space systems, the staff will be working along the frontiers of space to achieve advances in nuclear, solar and chemical power sources, liquid and solid fuels, nuclear and ion rockets, and magnetohydrodynamic devices.

Scientists and engineers to whom the conquest of space is an intellectual adventure will find at Aerospace Corporation unusual opportunities to apply initiative and imagination to military missions which can be more effectively performed in the medium of space.

They will be coping with problems which range from the development of recoverable boosters to the deployment of strategic satellite systems in the deep regions of outer space.

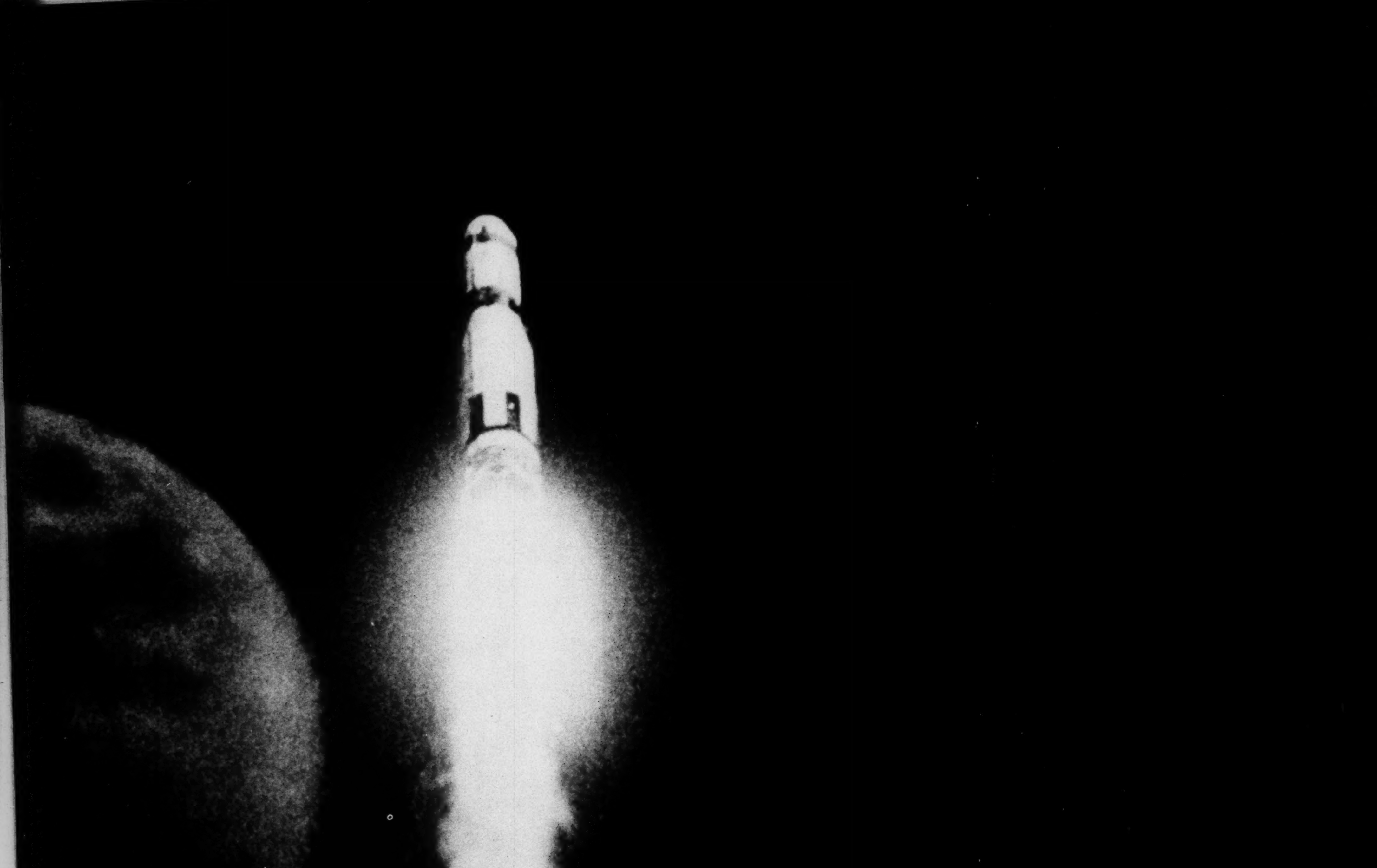
They will be probing for the means of making maneuverable, manned space vehicles and even to devise an anti-satellite program that could restrict or prevent the use of near space for military purposes.

As the nation hopefully looks toward an era of peace, inspection of arms in space as well as on earth becomes essential. Such projects as VELA, aimed at policing atomic testing, reach toward this objective.

Upon the ability and accomplishments of Aerospace people the fate and future of freedom may ultimately depend. Theirs is the challenge of helping to assure free world superiority in military space systems which is a vital prerequisite for building conditions of peace.

TITAN IN FLIGHT
Right: This unusual photograph of a Titan flight test makes this ICBM appear to streak past the moon. It is an enlarged frame taken from a motion picture tracking sequence at Cape Canaveral.

TELEMETRY
Far right: Telemetry records from Pioneer V.



TO THOSE WHO WOULD RESPOND
TO THE UNIQUE CHALLENGES—
OPPORTUNITIES ARE OFFERED
FOR SPACE AGE CAREERS
AT AEROSPACE CORPORATION

PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PRACTICES

VACATION. One week for each six months of service. Three weeks per year will be granted after one year's service.

PERIODIC REVIEWS. Scheduled reviews of each individual's performance and contribution, and consideration for merit increase.

HOLIDAYS. Eight holidays, including New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and an unscheduled holiday, to be determined each year by the company.

SICK LEAVE. The plan provides additional income protection for employees incurring extended illness, by "pooling" the sick leave allowance of all employees. As extended illnesses in a group are balanced by shorter or no illnesses during the year, it becomes possible to provide full salary for longer periods than is possible with a fixed sick leave allowance. The effectiveness of the program depends upon the cooperation of all employees.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE. Individual academic programs are encouraged through compensation of the major part of the cost of tuition, books, and laboratory fees upon satisfactory completion of approved courses.

AUTHORIZED ABSENCES. Absences may be authorized for personal emergencies, advanced education, military duty, pregnancy, prolonged illness or convalescence, or special missions.

JURY DUTY. Jury duty will not interrupt regular earnings. The company pays the difference between jury fees and normal work-week salary.

MILITARY LEAVE. Employees called for annual training will receive from the company the difference between the military and the normal salary during a two-week period.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

LIFE INSURANCE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT. The company and employees share equally the total cost of group insurance in accordance with basic earnings, from a minimum of $1,500 life insurance and $1,500 accidental death and dismemberment at 9¢ per week cost to the employee, to $50,000 life insurance plus $30,000 AD&D maximum at $2.82 per week cost to the employee.

In addition, dependent life insurance coverage in the amount of $1,000 for husband or wife, and $500 for each dependent child between ages of 14 days and 19 years is available to employees of Aerospace Corporation at an additional cost of 13¢ per week.

HOSPITAL-MEDICAL-SURGICAL PROGRAM FOR EMPLOYEES AND DEPENDENTS. Company and employees share the total cost equally.

HOSPITAL. Room and Board up to $18 a day for 70 days, and miscellaneous charges to $360; 80% of additional costs up to $7,500, including medical expenses.

MEDICAL. 80% of covered medical expenses up to total of $7,500 with a $75 deductible per person annually.

SPECIAL MATERNITY: $200 for all expenses

SPECIAL ACCIDENT: $300

Weekly cost to Employee:

Employee only	$ .70
With one dependent	$1.16
Two or more dependents	$1.66

TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE* for non-occupational accidents and sickness, provides minimum income for the eighth consecutive day of disability or the first day of hospitalization. Benefits provide up to $65 weekly for a maximum period of 26 weeks for any one disability. The employee, in accordance with State laws, pays 1% of first $3,600 earned per year.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE* for occupational injuries and illnesses provides for payment of medical expenses, disability income up to $65 per week beginning with the eighth day of continuous disability, or from the first day of hospitalization, and death benefits.

TRAVEL-ACCIDENT-SPECIAL RISK INSURANCE, paid by Aerospace Corporation, with benefits up to $50,000 to cover accidental injury or death while on personal or business travel in county of residence or employment and business travel anywhere in the world.

RETIREMENT. Employees of Aerospace Corporation will be able to provide income for their retirement years through a program which is comparable to the most enlightened in the industry.

INQUIRIES: Please address Mr. J. M. Benning, Personnel Manager, Aerospace Corporation, P.O. Box 95081L
Los Angeles 45, California.

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*California personnel only

A STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

The Air Force looks to Aerospace Corporation as a major resource in the accomplishment of the Air Force ballistic missile and space programs. Aerospace Corporation is a non-profit corporation chartered to perform research and engineering for the government. The corporation has as its mission for the Air Force the field of ballistic missiles and space programs. Within this complete area, it has the responsibility for advanced systems analysis, research and experimentation, and initial systems engineering. It will also exercise such general technical supervision of ballistic missile systems as is appropriate. In special cases, and with the consent of the Secretary of the Air Force, Aerospace may assume broader responsibility for an Air Force military system.

Essentially, this corporation will be people—people of the highest quality. The United States Air Force recognizes that men of great scientific and technical competence can perform at their best only when they can exercise their initiative to the full under leadership which creates the climate for creativity. We expect Aerospace Corporation to provide that kind of environment.

Dudley C. Sharp.

Secretary of the Air Force

Zodiacal Light was photographed by Dr. D. E. Blackwell and M. F. Ingham from the Bolivian Andes showing sunlight scattered from dust particles in space. The dark center line is caused by a telescope cross hair, and streaks by stars as the earth turned during the ten-minute exposure.

Reproduced with permission of Dr. D. E. Blackwell, The Observatories, Cambridge, England.

AEROSPACE CORPORATION 2400 EAST EL SEGUNDO BOULEVARD, EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA

Akers, Antony B.

August 16, 1960

ANTONY B. AKERS
NEW YORK CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR KENNEDY
415 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

THANKS YOUR INVITATION. I NEVER JOIN POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS. REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70

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NR

WU002 NL PD

NEW YORK NY AUG 14

EDWARD R MURROW

SENATOR KENNEDY HAS ASKED ME TO ORGANIZE NEW YORK CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR KENNEDY. YOUR HELP IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR CUESSES IN CARRYING NEW YORK STATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET WE WOULD APPXXX GREATLY APPRECIATE PERMISSION TO USE YOUR NAME ON THIS COMMITTEE. PLEASE CALL OR WIRE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE 415 MADISON AVE PL 4-1188

ANTONY B AKERS EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

314P

415 4-1188..

akin, Barbara

August 31, 1960

Dear Miss Akin:

As Mr. Murrow is away from the office, I wish to acknowledge your recent letter addressed to him.

It was most kind of you to write to Mr. Murrow. He will be pleased to know that you enjoyed the July 23rd broadcast of AT RANDOM.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ramona Gomez
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Barbara Akin
11018 South Green Street
Chicago 43, Illinois

11018 South Green Street
Chicago 43, Illinois
July 28th, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Please forgive my intrusion into your privacy, but I feel compelled to answer your self accusation of "I'm afraid I talk too much," given on At Random, Saturday night, July 23rd. Mr. Kupcinet replied "no," and I would like to add my "no" to his.

Since See It Now went off the air some years ago, the public has not had the opportunity of hearing you. Those shows which you now have are CBS shows; they do not (with the exception of the broadcasts on segregation), in my opinion, reflect views which are in consonance with what is expected of Edward R. Murrow. The CBS news staff, once the best in radio and television, is now merely a group of personable men who read well.

I am fully aware of the television industry's concept of business, i.e., the sponsor is the source of network policy. This is amply demonstrated by the CBS news department, and even further by the recent public display of breast beating by the networks with regard to rigged quiz shows. But with all the 'mea culpas' there has been no change in attitude or policy -- and this is the real source of evil and corruption. I am also aware that the costs of television programs make such a policy seem to be a necessity; at least because it has come to be the accepted norm for all three networks and countless smaller stations, change is almost an impossibility.

However the total lack of opinion and judgment by those who give the public affairs shows, while the industry touts programs which are in reality only mediocre, shows that something is needed. Once this need was partly filled by CBS with See it Now and The American Week. But now only accepted views are given; only those views which are safe, orthodox, and commonly held get air time; that is, if views are given at all.

Last Saturday night you expressed views, especially those dealing with international affairs, which were exciting to hear. Your own charge of "I talk too much" however, should have been "I don't talk enough." When are we going to hear something about the sabbatical which you took? When will we hear from the man who feels that America has the birthright of freedom through revolution and who should, therefore, help the rest of the world to share in this privilege? Will all this knowledge be given to the very few who are fortunate enough to be able to sit in your living room and listen to you, or will the public have an opportunity to learn also? Outside of academic circles, ideas as yours are never heard. Public ennui and ignorance are the rule, causing the United States to go blithely on its way -- down a road which will lead to war and the ultimate destruction of civilization as known. I feel that this can be averted only if all people take their duties and responsibilities seriously. People in public life and in private life have different roles, both are important.

You, Mr. Murrow, have difficult duties and responsibilities. But you asked for them when you began broadcasting back in London. You asked to be a public molder of opinion; and now that you are, you have no right to turn your back on us. The ultimate solution to the world's conflict lies in each individual man and his acceptance of his part in the affairs of all men; even as you and I.

Let me thank you for being on At Random and for "talking too much."

Sincerely yours,

M. Barbara Akin

M. Barbara Akin

Akoury R.

1610 Prospect Avenue,
Scranton 5, Penna,

January, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I would like to have a picture of you. My hobby is collecting pictures of TV stars. I watch you on "Small World" and think it is very good.

Yours truly,

Ronald Akoury

RW Alexander

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

2 9 SEP 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Due to Admiral Smith's brief trip to the West coast I am taking the liberty of answering your letter of 21 September. Your consideration in altering "Year of the Polaris" as indicated is appreciated.

It has been a pleasure to be associated with you on this program and we will be looking forward to further opportunities to work with you.

Best wishes,

RW Alexander

R. W. ALEXANDER
Captain, U. S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Information

Allen, A.A.

March 2, 1960

Dear Captain Allen:

Thank you for sending us the clipping from the New York Post of February 17th, which mentions Mr. Murrow's name.

I have forwarded the clipping on to Mr. Murrow.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Captain A.A. Allen
CINCSOUTH Box 3
Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

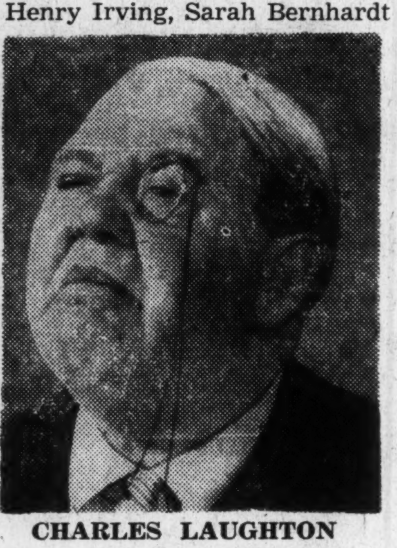
Charles Laughton is in N. Y. for a few days. At lunch yesterday with his former producer, Robert Joseph, he told of his plans to star in the two Falstaffs, at Stratford-on-Avon, and then to tour England in "King Lear" and "Henry IV." He also has a remarkable 90-minute TV tape of "Midsummer Night's Dream" preceded by his guided tour of Stratford.

Laughton spoke of his early years and the friends of those days—such as H. G. Wells, who on his death-bed had given Ed Murrow his opinion of the A-Bomb: "I refuse to regard the destruction of this minor planet as a major catastrophe." Soon after Wells' first grandchild was born, Laughton asked him how it felt to be a grandfather. Wells replied: "A baby, for the first year, is about as interesting as boiling an egg."

Laughton was present at the party where Mrs. Pat (Stella) Campbell devastated each of the guests with her customary cutting comments. When Mrs. Campbell started to leave, Maude Tree—wife of Sir Beerbohm Tree—said: "Dear Stella; she always leaves people so much unhappier than she finds them."

Gerald DuMaurier was Laughton's patron and showed the young actor everything he'd seen Henry Irving, Sarah Bernhardt and Eleanora Duse do. Nothing ever seemed to upset DuMaurier—not even the practical jokes of Alfred Hitchcock. One day Hitchcock had a horse delivered to the actor's dressing room. DuMaurier entered the tiny room, patted the animal, said. "Hello, Horsie," and proceeded with his make-up.

On another night Hitchcock invited him to a party and said the guests would be in costume. DuMaurier showed up in costume, and never uttered a word when he found the other guests in ordinary dress. Nor did he comment about the all-blue food served him.



CHARLES LAUGHTON

Laughton's star rose in the plays of Arnold Bennett. At the early rehearsals Bennett was distressed because Laughton and Diana Manners—now Lady Duff-Cooper—didn't read his lines the way they'd been written. Bennett stormed back into the theater and had them read a postcard he'd received. The card contained repeated declarations of affection for the author. "See?" Bennett pouted. "*Someone* loves me."

It was Arnold Bennett who advised Laughton not to marry Elsa Lanchester: "She's a pixie. Besides, you need corseting, and she won't corset you. But you'll marry her anyway." Laughton did marry Elsa Lanchester, and yesterday at lunch the big and heavy star smiled and said: "Bennett was wrong about Elsa. She *has* corseted me."

Dag Hammarskjold's conference with Nasser in Cairo concerned the confiscated Israeli cargo on the Danish freighter, "Inge Toft." Because the Egyptian and Israeli versions of the facts are diametrically opposite, Hammarskjold ordered a check-up, before taking action . . . Otto Preminger, on his way to his office, accidentally stepped into the crowd scene being filmed yesterday at 5th Av. and 55th, for "From the Terrace" . . T. S. Eliot said this month: "The only progress man seems to be making is in the direction of self-destruction."

Bert Lahr tells of the 40-year-old bachelor who explained that no matter what girl he brought, as a potential bride, his mother expressed disapproval. A friend advised him, "Find a girl just like your mother; then she's bound to like her" . . . Six months later the bachelor reported to the friend: "I followed your advice. I found a girl who looked like my mother, talked like her and even cooked like her. My mother loved her" . . . "And what happened?" his friend asked . . . The bachelor said: "My *father* hated her."

In the Psychology Dept. office at Long Island University the mail baskets are labeled "Outgoing" and "Inhibited" . . . Mel Ferrer, now starring in "Blood And Roses" in Rome, works fluently in four languages: English, Italian, French and Spanish. His wife, Audrey Hepburn, speaks these four tongues too, plus Dutch and German . . Otto Harbach, at 85, is writing a new musical and attends ASCAP board meetings each week.

Eli Wallach was signed for a role in the Marilyn Monroe movie, "The Misfits." His wife, Anne Jackson, watched him sign the contract to co-star with Miss Monroe, then ordered a series of low-cut gowns for herself: "Decollete, that's for me. If you can't beat 'em join 'em."

Claude Dauphin, co-star of "The Deadly Game," has become an accomplished artist. At rehearsals he did some sketches on the plates used in the dinner scene, and this art work now is in the show . . . Presidents Polk, Harrison and McKinley have been nominated for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at NYU. The results will be announced Nov. 1 . . . Whether or not Jerry Wald remains at 20th Century-Fox now is up to the studio.

Jan Mitchell this week celebrated the 10th anniversary of his buying the famed Luchow's Restaurant on 14th St. Without changing the decor or cuisine, he's doubled the number of customers, and quadrupled the gross income. Thus did he disprove the lament I reported 10 years ago, involving two of Luchow's oldest customers: George Jean Nathan, the critic, wired H. L. Mencken: "Civilization as we know it is at an end; Luchow's has been sold to a Swede."

Allen, A.A.

February 15, 1960

Dear Captain Allen:

Thank you for your letter of February 6th and for the enclosed folder, which I am holding for Mr. Murrow's return as you requested.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Captain A. A. Allen, USN
CINCSOUTH (Box 3)
Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED FORCES SOUTHERN EUROPE
NAPLES, ITALY

CINCSOUTH (Box 3),
Fleet Post Office,
New York, New York,
6 February 1960

PRIVATE

Dear "Ed",

Just a note to put you in touch with Vice Admiral Charles Wellborn, Jr., who is due to takeover shortly as Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier and Commandant, Third Naval District, with headquarters at 90 Church Street, New York.

Admiral Wellborn is a Porsche owner; a real "bug" on sports cars, and in a letter written shortly after you departed Naples I mentioned your own interest. This was contained in his reply:

> "I was much interested to learn that Mr. Edward R. Murrow is a sports car 'buff' and will look forward to getting together with him on this subject if and when I can".

The Admiral is a great gentleman. He's highly intelligent, has great professional skill, is reserved and retiring to the point where that could be a fault in these times when everyone is climbing over everyone else for advancement..... I don't mean fault, but possibly a handicap.... and is greatly liked and highly respected by all who know him. He was a Commander when I first came into the Navy as a Lieutenant "jaygee" in '41 and I've known him ever since.

It would be nice if you'd give him a ring sometime; refer to the sports car item above, and ask the Admiral and his wife - a gracious lady - out for a dring at Pawling some week-end. I assure both of you a good, warm friendship.

Admiral Wellborn has no knowledge of this letter. Feel free to tell him, if you wish, but otherwise he'll never know of it.

All good wishes to you and to "Case." He may wish to have the enclosure as a little memento of his visit to this Headquarters.

Most sincerely,

A. A. Allen

A. A. Allen
Captain, USN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Executives Offices,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

a.a. allen

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED FORCES SOUTHERN EUROPE
NAPLES, ITALY

[illegible]

Personal

Dear "Ed,"

The photo of you and Admiral Brown, made here last Monday, appears on page 3 of the "[illegible]" [illegible] enclosed. I thought that you might wish to see this, and perhaps paste it in a "memory book" or something of that sort.

We have disseminated the photo to [illegible] home town papers, local [illegible], news photo services and [illegible] I'll send you any clippings [illegible] but we do not subscribe to any [illegible] other than The Paris Edition, New York Herald Tribune, and the European Edition of The New York Times. The likelihood of uncovering any clippings other than those from newspapers [illegible] this way is extremely unlikely.

"[illegible]" Clifton wrote me a letter which arrived two days ago, and in my reply I told him that we had met and had discussed our friendship with him. I sent him your best wishes.

It was good to meet you and "Casey" and I renew my offer to be of any assistance possible should you desire a helping hand over this way.

My best to you and all of your family.

Most sincerely,

A.A.Allen
Captain,U.S.Navy
Chief,Public Information
Division

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
Executive Offices
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Allison, Carlyle

April 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Allison:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 5th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow is still traveling abroad, but will be returning to the States shortly. I shall certainly bring your letter to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Carlyle Allison
48 Rideau Street
Ottawa, Canada

CANADA

BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS
BUREAU DES GOUVERNEURS DE LA RADIODIFFUSION

April 5, 1960
48 Rideau St.,
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I have just finished reading your Granada lecture in the booklet "Communication in the Modern World," and wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed it. I'm sorry I didn't hear you deliver it, but instead read it aloud to my wife. We were both greatly impressed, and charmed, too, by your anecdotes.

You will be interested to know that I have often quoted Murrow on television

in addresses to Canad
Clubs across Canada.
expect to do so agai
speeches in New Brun
later this month.

There is much abo
B.B.G., and our regul
powers over radio and
that would appeal to
Have you read much a
our regulations and p
hearings?

The next time I g
New York I'd like to
you up and have a c
about our problems i
exciting and important

For your informa
I was a newspaper ed
Winnipeg before becom

a full-time member of this board 15 months ago.

Congrats again on a great speech.

Sincerely,
Carlyle Allison

nadian
a. I
ain in
unswick

bout the
ulatory
nd TV
to you.
about
public

I go to
to look
chat
in this
nt field.
mation
editor in
coming

Robert Allison

December 2, 1960

Dear Bob:

Back in the shop now, and well on the mend.

I certainly missed not being on deck Election night. It was my first absence from a major news broadcast in twenty five years.

Thanks for your letter and those kind words.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Allison
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, N.Y.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.
CIRCLE 7-8300

November 9, 1960

Dear Ed:

When I heard that you were ill, my first reaction was - never mind THE NATION'S FUTURE - I am more concerned with the nation's loss, even if only temporarily. Even with a Kennedy victory, election night was the poorer for your absence.

Please be a patient valetudinarian. Above all, be a very successful one.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Allison

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Am. Forces Korea Network

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES
AMERICAN FORCES KOREA NETWORK
APO 301

OPERATIONS DIVISION 8 June 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Public Affairs Division
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will remember upon your recent visit to Japan, that I left in your care a tape which had been produced here at AFKN. The title of the tape was "A Chruchill Salute." Reference our telephone conversation of 2 April 1960, you graciously offered to critique the tape and return it to me.

As of this date, I have not received the tape, which is the only copy we have for our files. I fear that it has been lost in the mails.

Hope your trip to Japan was enjoyable for your and the family and that your return trip to the states was uneventful.

Sincerely,

Dave Scott

DAVID R. SCOTT
A/2C, USAF
NCOIC, Operations Div.

DRS/cis

Am. Fndt-Overseas Blin

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Stone:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 10th.

I regret very much to have to decline your request that I sign my name to the appeal letter, a draft of which you enclosed.

As you know, my name already appears on a number of lists of appeal organizations, and I have, in fact, recently agreed to sign a letter of appeal for UNICEF. I feel that too many duplications of this kind are poor policy and must, therefore, ask you to excuse me on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Julian G. Stone
Director of Information and Development
American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.
22 West 17th Street
New York 11, New York

Am. Heart Assoc.

RADIO-TV IN SUPPORT OF THE HEART FUND

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

44 EAST 23rd ST., NEW YORK 10 • GRAMERCY 7-9170

Sylvester L. Weaver, Jr.
Chairman of the Board
American Heart Association

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Mort Werner, *V.P.*
Young & Rubicam
John K. West, *V.P.*
NBC (Hollywood)
Sidney J. Wolf, *Pres.*
Keystone Broadcasting System

September 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the American Heart Association, I want to express my sincere appreciation for your very gracious and generous cooperation.

The special messages which you recorded for us will greatly strengthen the broadcasting phase of the 1961 Heart Fund campaign, to be conducted on more than three thousand radio and television stations in February.

Thank you for making this personal and valued contribution to the "Heart" cause.

Sincerely,

Hal Marc Arden

Hal Marc Arden
National Radio-TV Director

Amer. Heart Asso

September 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

I have pleasure in sending you the tape which Mr. Murrow has recorded for the American Heart Association.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Don Sheldon
485 Fifth Avenue
Room 511
New York, New York

encl

1961 HEART FUND

SOUNDS OF HEART RESEARCH
#1

One Minute

EDWARD R. MURROW

This is Ed Murrow. Listen to a sound of heart research.

SOUND: _ _ NERVE ENDINGS: UNDER _ _ _ _ _

No, it's not the roar of cannon - although it is produced by a weapon used on a different kind of battlefield - the research laboratory - where scientists are waging an all-out war against heart disease. Listen again:

SOUND: _ _ UP, UNDER, AND OUT BEHIND _ _

You are listening to electrical nerve impulses, converted into sound and magnified two million times, as they course the nerve. They influence the size of the blood vessel and the level of the blood pressure. Scientists hope that the special equipment which measures these impulses may lead to important discoveries about high blood pressure which, together with hardening of the arteries, cause more than half of all deaths in our country. This is one example of the kind of research you support when you give to your local Heart Association. Remember, your Heart Fund contribution is the best investment you can make against heart disease - your Number One health enemy.

NOTE: TOTAL SPEAKING TIME: 54 SECONDS.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION WILL SUPPLY SOUND EFFECTS

1961 HEART FUND

HEART BEAT #1

30 Seconds

EDWARD R. MURROW

Ed Murrow speaking. Stand by for the sound of your heart.

SOUND: _ _ HEARTBEAT:UNDER _ _ _

Your heart works for you around the clock - one hundred thousand beats a day, thirty seven million beats a year. Your Heart Fund works for your heart by supporting medical science in its fight against the heart and blood vessel diseases. Give to your Heart Association or to HEART, care of your post office. Help medical science protect your heart from its Number One enemy - heart disease.

NOTE: TOTAL SPEAKING TIME: 25 seconds

SOUND EFFECTS WILL BE SUPPLIED BY AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATIO

1961 HEART FUND

HEART SUNDAY VOLUNTEER

30 Seconds #2

EDWARD R. MURROW

Abraham Lincoln once said that with public sentiment nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed. Public sentiment is against heart disease, because heart disease takes more lives than all other causes combined. This is Ed Murrow asking you to join the thousands of health-minded citizens who will be serving as Heart Fund volunteers in February. Join your community's fight against heart disease by calling your local Heart Association. Find out how you can serve as a Heart Fund volunteer.

Am. Heart Assoc.

SUPPORT OF THE HEART FUND

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

485 Fifth Avenue - New York 17, New York - YUkon 6-4455

Sylvester L. Weaver, Jr.
Chairman of the Board
American Heart Association

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Screen Gems
David Levy, *V.P.*
NBC-TV
John F. Meagher, *V.P. for Radio*
NAB
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J. Walter Thompson
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William S. Todman
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BBD&O
Oliver Treyz, *Pres.*
ABC-TV Network
David A. Werblin, *Pres.*
MCA-TV Ltd.
Mort Werner, *V.P.*
Young & Rubicam
John K. West, *V.P.*
NBC (Hollywood)
Sidney J. Wolf, *Pres.*
Keystone Broadcasting System

June 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Each year outstanding personalities of the entertainment world graciously cooperate with the American Heart Association in recording a few brief announcements for the annual Heart Fund radio campaign. I am dropping you this note to invite your participation in this project. At Miss Howg's suggestion, I am also enclosing the suggested copy.

These messages contribute greatly to the success of the annual Heart Fund campaign. Consequently, they are of vital importance in the battle against America's leading cause of disability and death -- heart disease.

I sincerely hope that, despite the many demands made on your time, you will find it possible to "lend" your voice to the fight against our number one public health enemy.

Cordially,

Hal Marc Arden

Hal Marc Arden
National Radio-TV Director

HMA:jc
ENC.

ART FUND .

HEART BEATS #1

30 seconds

Edward R. Murrow

Edward R. Murrow speaking. Stand by for the sound of your heart.

SOUND: HEARTBEATS: 3 SECONDS AND UNDER

Your heart works for you around the clock -- 100,000 beats a day, 37 million beats a year. Your Heart Fund works for your heart by supporting medical science in its fight against the heart and blood vessel diseases. Give to your Heart Association or to Heart, care of your post office. Help medical science protect your heart from its Number One enemy -- heart disease.

NOTE:

TOTAL SPEAKING TIME -- 26 seconds

Sound effects will be added by the American Heart Association.

ART FUND

SOUNDS OF HEART RESEARCH #1

One minute

Ed Murrow

This is Edward R. Murrow. Listen to a sound of heart research.

SOUND: NERVE ENDINGS: UNDER

No, it's not the roar of cannon - although it is produced by a weapon used on a different kind of battlefield -- the research laboratory, where scientists are waging an all-out war against heart disease. Listen again:

SOUND: UP AND UNDER

You are listening to electrical nerve impulses, converted into sound and magnified two million times, as they course the nerve. They influence the size of the blood vessel and the level of the blood pressure. Scientists hope that the special equipment which measures these impulses may lead to important discoveries about high blood pressure which, together with hardening of the arteries, cause more than half of all deaths in our country. This is one example of the kind of research you support when you give to your local Heart Association. Remember, your Heart Fund contribution is the best investment you can make against heart disease -- your Number One health enemy.

NOTE:

TOTAL SPEAKING TIME -- 53 seconds

Sound effects will be added by the American Heart Association.

Am. Leadership Training Institute

January 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Prato:

Thank you for your letter of December 31st which unfortunately was received in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Peter J. Prato, Director
American Leadership Training Institute
P.O. Box 834
Denver, Colorado

American Leadership Training Institute
P. O. Box 834 Telephone SHerman 4-1051
DENVER, COLORADO

December 31, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We should like to make you aware of a new program we are developing in Denver.

More than ever today we hear of the great need in American for a united citizen participation in national and international problems. Increasingly more we realize the great need that exists in the country for more active, independent thinking people; people who will willingly contribute their time and effort toward the affairs of government and their ideas toward the development of positive international attitudes and a capturing international philosophy. Most Americans want to do just this. Few, however, know where or how to begin.

We feel America today needs a citizen training program. We have begun to organize just such a program in Denver. In it we will teach the ordinary man public speaking, leadership techniques, and stimulate his thinking on national and international issues. We propose to develop citizens devoted to action, for we realize that this is not the kind of world in which the passive or unconcerned can long survive.

Our course in leadership training is to be made available to citizens in the community without charge. Students will learn public speaking, critical thinking with special emphasis on national and international problems, and the value of enthusiastic action. Our goal is to develop a great group of citizens who are anxious to raise their voices and dedicate their energy and efforts to the defense of American convictions and the advancement of our way of life.

Do you feel there is a need in the nation today for this kind of program? Would you help us with your ideas and suggestions?

Yours for a stronger America.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Prato

Peter J. Prato
Director

PJP/cs

P.S. This is a non-profit-organization. Student contributions and interested community groups will keep it going.

June 28, 1960 Am. Peoples Encyclopedia Yearbook

Mr. Kenneth H. Petchenik
Social Studies Editor
The American Peoples Encyclopaedia Yearbook
179 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Petchenik:

Mr. Murrow is away at the Governors' Conference at present and will go from there to the political conventions. As I do not expect him to return to New York until the beginning of August at the earliest, I thought I should send you an interim reply to your letter of June 20.

The pressure and uncertainty of Mr. Murrow's schedule during the coming year make it rather unlikely that he could contribute the article you request. However, I shall ask him for a definite answer in August and will write to you again.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE American Peoples Encyclopedia YEARBOOK
Published by SPENCER PRESS, INC. LEONARD S. DAVIDOW, President
179 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 1 · ILLINOIS · telephone ANdover 3-1270
RUTH C. HUNT, Managing Editor

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June 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The editors of the American Peoples Encyclopedia are now selecting contributors for the 1961 Yearbook, which is to cover the events of 1960. I invite you to prepare the article on ELECTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS, summarizing the important events in this field during 1960. We would be interested in a broad overall view of the U.S. national elections rather than a state-by-state statistical breakdown. In addition to this article we have scheduled articles on the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, which will be written by Mr. Paul Butler and Senator Thruston Morton, respectively.

Printing requirements make it necessary for us to set our deadlines well in advance of the end of the year--in this case we would have to have the material by December 2, 1960--but any corrections or additions that you may wish to make (based on year-end developments) could be inserted in the copy during one of the later stages of production. I am sure that you realize that no reference book can compete with trade books in the matter of fees. Although our honorariums are not "payment" consonant with the stature of our writers, they are considerably higher than other encyclopedias. And so for this article of 1600 words we can offer you $100.

In the anticipation of your acceptance of this assignment I have enclosed a contributor's data form for you to complete and return to me at your earliest convenience.

It is my sincere hope that we may have the benefit of your authority in the preparation of the 1961 Yearbook. Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth H Petchenik

Kenneth H. Petchenik
Social Studies Editor

KHP:rm
Encl.

Am. Weekly

American Weekly

575 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 8-2800

June 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I'd be most obliged if you would be kind enough to let Jack Mulligan, a young man who has been my assistant for the last two months, get in touch with you. After falling victim here to an economy drive (a fact which reflects not at all on his abilities) he is now looking for a job. His background as a writer and editor is impressive, and he has discharged his considerable duties in this office with distinction.

Sometimes, in making such requests, I am only too conscious of asking a favor. In this case, I really believe I am conferring one. I hope you will agree, after meeting Mr. Mulligan.

Sincerely,

Charles Robbins

Charles Robbins
Executive Editor

CR:eh

Anderson, Wesle

March 18, 1960

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 29th and for the enclosed pamphlet, "Who's Peace-Loving Now?"

Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your letter since he is traveling abroad, but I shall show it to him upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Wesley S. Anderson
40 Jones Place
Massapequa Park, New York

2-29-60

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Channel 2.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your fine efforts in the field of raising the public standard of interest and information has long been appreciated. This has emboldened me to send you a copy of a [illegible] discourse by Rev. Donald Zantho Harrington. When I heard it I became so convinced of its importance that I'm sending copies to key people. If you could, fruitfully, use additional copies, please advise and I'll comply to the limit of my financial abilities.

Thank you for your courteous attention.

Sincerely,

Virginia P. Anderson
(Mrs. Wesley S. Anderson)

40 Jones Place, Massapequa Park. N.Y.

WHO'S PEACE-LOVING NOW?

by

Donald Harrington

◆

Price, Fifteen Cents

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH
New York City

THE COMMUNITY PULPIT

The Community Pulpit consists of ten sermons by Donald Harrington and John Papandrew. The subscription price for the entire series is one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50). Single copies are fifteen cents ($.15) each. Apply to the Church Secretary, Church Office, 40 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Donald Harrington Series 1959-1960, No. 6

Who's Peace-Loving Now?*

Who's peace loving now? I'm asking this question this morning because I believe it to be of the greatest moral significance to us and to every American. Because there is no real answer to it apart from what you and I think and feel and speak, along with one hundred and seventy-five million other Americans. The issues of peace are far from simple, yet we must strive to understand them and to make known our wills. Otherwise, democracy falters and fails; it is a mere word. And, even government is paralyzed for it is always reluctant to formulate policy before it knows what the people will support.

This being true, it is surprising that our government has not done more to focus the issues, clarify the problems and *lead* public discussion of our policies with respect to peace. Instead, it seems to me to have permitted a vast confusion to enshroud this entire area of civic responsibility from which most of us quickly and gratefully flee to our comfort and fun preoccupations. That government permits us to remain so confused can only mean that it is itself hopelessly confused on the issues of peace.

Peace is now the overriding moral issue confronting man because upon the preservation of peace his entire future upon this planet hangs. Every other moral question becomes secondary to the question of survival, and the problem of peace has now become the problem of survival. Many of you may have seen that film, "On the Beach", describing one way in which the story of man might end. There has been criticism of the film

---

***Preached at The Community Church on January 31, 1960.**

to the effect that it does not adequately portray what really would happen. It is only if cobalt bombs were burst that death would occur so quickly and relatively painlessly as indicated in "On the Beach". A much greater likelihood, as one of the columnists in the *New York Herald Tribune* reported, is that life would be reduced to savagery, that all the muscles and tendons of civilization would be cut, that those who were left would be competing savagely for what little food was left, and that with each successive generation, the genetic disturbance would be so great that after a few generations men would not even look like men anymore. The truth is more horrible than anything Neville Shute could dream up or Stanley Kramer portray on the screen.

We do not like to face the truth. We do not like to think about it. It is given to us bit by bit and we set it aside bit by bit, so that the impact is never very real. Over the past years, I have been accumulating the evidence, that is public property, of the real dangers and the real moral issues, most of my quotations coming right out of our daily press. I have selected a very few of the most recent. Listen to them.

The New York Herald Tribune, April 8, 1959: "A Columbia University Scientist said today that Strontium 89 would be found more dangerous to unborn foetuses than the more publicized Strontium 90. About 160 times more of it is produced in atomic explosions. Up to 20 times more of Strontium 89 makes its way into milk, Dr. Arthur L. Schulert told the American Chemical Society today. One infant in Canada was found to have three times more Strontium 89 in its bones than Strontium 90, he reported. . . .

To infants who are taking up calcium and strontium at a much faster rate than adults, the Strontium 89 danger appears far more pronounced. The growing embryo skeleton in the mother reflects the mother's diet (rather than the composition of her bones), so the foetus is more susceptible to radiation than the child after it is born, Dr. Schulert said."

We have been told we should worry about Strontium 90 and Carbon 14. Now we are told we must worry about Strontium 89.

New York Times — a letter from Linus Pauling Nobel Prize-winning chemist, April 23, 1959; "A simple calculation . . . shows that the predictive chance of death by leukemia caused by Strontium 90 for a person who receives the newly recommended maximum permissible amount early in life is one per thousand. If bomb tests were to continue and a whole generation of children in the United States were to receive the maximum permissible amount, about a hundred thousand of them would die of leukemia caused by this radioactive poison. (This is just in the United States.) Neither the old nor the new maximum permissible amount is a safe amount, an amount that causes no damage. The only safe amount of Strontium 90 in the bones of our children is zero. What possible justification is there for permitting our government to double the recommended limit? . . . We need to fight for the protection of our children."

Washington Science Service, New York Times report: "Man's nuclear bombs have produced Radioactive Carbon 14 in the earth's atmosphere fifteen times faster than nature in the last four years. This radioactive carbon becomes part of the human body about a year after it enters the

atmosphere for persons living in the United States. . . . Radioactive Carbon has been inindicted by the Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Linus Pauling, . . . and other scientists, as considerably more dangerous to humans, genetically, than Radioactive Strontium 90. " (Radioactive Carbon 14 has a half life of 5600 years.)

Chicago Sun-Times, April 28, 1959: "Man must take heed not to change his environment so much that he joins the dinosaurs in extinction. This warning came Monday from Dr. David E. Price, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service at Washington. Nothing that radiation is increasing, . . . Dr. Price said, 'It is small wonder that we all live under the shadow of a haunting fear that something may corrupt the environment to the point where man joins the dinosaurs as an obsolescent form of life. And what makes these thoughts all the more disturbing is the knowledge that our fate could perhaps be sealed twenty or more years before the development of symptoms'."

New York Times, April 30th, 1959: "Girls exposed to x-rays three months before they are born may turn out to be sterile in later life, the National Academy of Sciences was told today. This conclusion was based on the basis of experiments performed on mice by Dr. W. L. Russell of the Oak Ridge National Laboratories. Dr. Russell, one of the leading research scientists on the effects of radiation, . . . told how the effect of radiation on the fertility of female mice varied tremendously with age, and about two weeks after birth, the reproductive cells of the female mice proved to be extremely sensitive to even low doses of radiation. This stage of development of the reproductive cells corresponded to the one reached by the human foetus about 3 months before birth."

New York Times, May 7, 1959: "A joint Congressonal Atomic Energy Sub-Committee was warned today that if atomic testing was resumed at the intensive rate of the last five years, atomic fallout would begin to rise to dangerous levels. . . . At the hearing the scientists doubled their previous estimates of the levels to which Strontium 90 would rise in milk and bones. . . . The National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements recommends radiation standards in this country. For Strontium 90 the presently prevailing maximum permissible concentrations in this country are 80 micro-microcuries for milk and 100 micro-microcuries for the human skeleton. . . . From tests thus far, . . . (Dr. Wright Langham, who has specialized in the uptake of radioactive materials in research at the Los Alamos, New Mexico Scientific Laboratory), predicted the average world level of Strontium 90 in human bones will rise to a maximum in the mid-1960's of 7 micro-microcuries. Dr. Langham said, however, that the levels might run higher in the Far Eastern countries because of the nature of their diet. He said that in 1967, some individuals may have as much as 50 micro-microcuries and a few, especially in the Oriental cultures, may approach the level of 100 micro-microcuries, he said. Dr. Langham noted that the amount of Strontium 90 created in atomic tests has increased by 80 per cent in the last two years. He warned against any resumption of atomic testing at the rate of the last five years."

And, just under that, there was another news item, *New York Times,* May 7, 1959; dispatch

dated Tokyo, May 6th; "Japan's Atomic Energy Commission said today that Japan was being endangered by steadily increasing radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons tests and that Strontium 90 in some areas had already reached the level considered the safety limit for human beings."

New York Post, December 5th, 1959: "Dr. Harold F. Blum, of the National Cancer Institute of the Public Health Service, warned that any radation increase from natural sources or from atomic fallout, will likely cause an even faster rise in cancer. He said there was no low level of radiation that could be proved to be 'safe' so far as cancerous effects were concerned. . . . He said, 'the steady background dosage effect of ionizing radiation coming from the cosmic rays and radioactivity in the earth's crust cannot be reduced and may be assumed to be the cause of a certain very low incidence of cancer in the human population. If this rate is raised by a given increment, an increase in cancer incidence is to be expected. A second equal increment of dose rate could result in a greater increment in cancer than that produced by the first one. Successive increments would thus be increasingly dangerous until a relatively high incidence of cancer had been reached, indeed such incidence as would seem intolerable if the human race is to continue. . . . There is no justification for assigning a safe limit for environmental ionizing radiation as regards the genesis of cancer!' Dr. Blum said."

New York Times, June 21, 1959: "Iodine from radioactive fallout, probably has exposed the nation's milk-drinking children in the last few years to as much radiation as they were exposed to in the same time by natural background radiation.

Most calculations about the possible hazards of fallout from testing nuclear devices have considered the radioactive elements of Strontium 90 and Carbon 14. In assessing the hazard of fallout, the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission last month said that fallout radiation probably exposed people to less than five percent of the natural radiation from cosmic rays and radioactive elements in rocks and soils. However, the radioactive element, Iodine 131, produced in nuclear detonation, tends to concentate is fresh cows' milk and to further concentrate in the thyroid glands of milk drinkers, according to an analysis by Dr. Edward B. Lewis of the Division of Biology of the California Institute of Technology, in Pasadena. . . . Dr. Lewis said that infants received about 18 times more radioactive iodine in thyroid tissues than adults did for each quantity taken by mouth. 'Furthermore', he reported, 'there is evidence that the thyroid gland of infants and children is especially sensitive to radiation-induced carcenogenesis (cancer)'."

Hamburg, Germany, *The Friedens Rundschau,* September 1958; "Declaration of the Imperial Institute of Atomic Scientists in Hiroshima (Japan): "There were since the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, through the year 1954, thirty-two thousand, one hundred and seventy-nine children born, of which 5,201 were deformed or dead." (That is, one out of every six.) It goes on to list the specific deformities of brain and body in detail which is so sickening that I will spare you it.

Now, why should I bring before you this terrible, sickening, heartbreaking business? Quite simply, because it is *your* business, and it is

pertinent to great questions now being decided in the world in which and for which you bear your share of responsibility, and I bear mine. Despite the accumulating evidence for those who have the eyes to see and the ears to hear, there are those who would like to go on testing nuclear weapons anyway. They seemed to have gained, at the moment, the ascendency in our government. The President has said we are no longer bound by the moratorium on nuclear tests which expired on December 31st. And, just last Thursday, Dr. Gerald W. Johnson, the Associate Director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California, announced that plans were virtually complete for three underground nuclear explosions which his group hopes to carry out, under the Atomic Energy Commssion, by the end of this year. This complete confidence that more explosions will be carried out is most disheartening. What has happened to our effort to achieve a permanent, internationally-monitored ban on nuclear explosions?

Let us look at the story. It is complicated, but it is important that we should know it, step by step. Originally, the Soviet Union called for a ban on all atomic tests and all atomic weapons, though without international inspection. We insisted in the first place on keeping the atomic weapons because we had relied primarily upon them for our defense. We insisted that if there was to be a ban on atomic weapons tests that that ban should be safely and soundly inspected with an international inspection system. And, we suggested to the Soviet Union a conference of scientific experts of the three nuclear powers, ourselves, Britain and the Soviet Union.

After some initial resistance, the Soviets accepted that idea of the conference of international experts, and in the summer of 1958 the experts met and in a relatively short period of time, agreed that a test ban could be achieved and could be inspected, and they stated how. The talks were then transferred to the political level, where they struck two main snags. Those talks are still going on.

The main snags which the political talks struck were, in the first place, Soviet resistance to a veto-less inspection of possible underground tests. There was the fear that if it were possible for an international team to inspect for suspected underground tests, those teams would get into vital security areas, places where there were huge missile bases or arms plants and that this would undermine the security of the power being inspected. And so the Soviets were very sticky about permitting inspection of suspected violations of underground tests.

The second snag which the talks on the political level struck was the United States discovery that small underground tests may be more difficult to detect than we had originally thought. It has been discovered that there are something like twenty thousand earth tremors recorded by the seismograph each year. Any one of these might be a forbidden small explosion. It is thought that ten per cent of these ought to be investigated, more or less at random, which means two thousand investigations. But to carry out two thousand investigations seems impractical from everybody's point of view — from the Soviet point of view and from our own point of view, for they would be likely to get into too many areas and too many vital installations.

Also, there is the possibility of muffling small

underground tests by building huge caverns in which they could be detonated. But to build these caverns, it is commonly acknowledged, would be terribly expensive and take anywhere from two to five years. By that time there probably will be improved detection techniques adequate to detect even small or muffled explosions.

But, because of these new difficulties, we have not been willing to reach any agreement. We asked for new scientific talks, and for eight months the Russians resisted those new scientific talks. Finally they gave in, whereupon we were revealed to have no answers to the problem ourselves. We just didn't know what to do about these undetectable small tests, and our scientists were unable to propose any present solution as to how they could be detected. The Soviet has proved willing to accept almost all of our measures for inspection. It has dropped its resistance to the veto, and we are now approaching agreement on the numbers of suspected tremors that should be investigated each year.

Now the Administration here in the United States, long split in a bitter quarrel on this issue, between part of the State Department, on the one hand, and the Pentagon and Atomic Energy Commission on the other, has finally got to make a decision and formulate a policy. It has got to give Ambassador Wadsworth, who is over in Geneva negotiating for us, a firm policy from which to negotiate and one which it believes it can get the Senate to approve.

Just the other day our government proposed a ban on all detectable tests, but no ban, at the present time on the small, undetectable, underground tests until such time as they can be detected. This proposal has been immediately refused by the Russians, saying that it confuses everything and puts a premium upon such underground tests, making it almost imperative for every nation to conduct just as many of them as possible in the intervening time. It also leaves the door open for more and more nations to join the "nuclear club" and to gain nuclear capabilities. They also point out that the underground tests are dangerous too. Some of underground tests blew out through the surface of the earth, and they are dangerous in the sense that they can contaminate the ground water which we all need to live.

We must remind ourselves that one of the greatest advantages in the test ban would be the prevention of any more nuclear powers coming into being. The National Planning Association, here in the United States, in a very interesting little booklet, entitled, "The Nth Country Problem and Arms Control", suggests that without such a ban on further nuclear weapons tests, within the next ten years, from ten to forty-two nations will have atomic weapons, and that they may even come to be sold upon the open market.

So, at the moment, the negotiations are deadlocked. We have made our proposal. The Russians have refused it. But the British are proposing a compromise, a monitored ban on all detectable nuclear weapons tests, *and a moratorium for two more years on all undetectable tests, with a stepped up program of detection research which, it is believed, within two years, will find a way to detect even the smallest tests.* It seems to me that this is a creative compromise! So far there is no evidence that the United States will be willing to accept it. Rather the evidence indicates

that the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission are determined to conduct more tests, even if it should bring the breakdown of the Geneva negotiations.

The time has come when we, the people, must speak. The decisions are being made right now. We must speak now, or else, perhaps, forever lose our peace. If we should permit the negotiations to break down now, the United States will once more stand before the world, as we did when Secretary Dulles torpedoed Mr. Stassen at the London Disarmament Conference in 1957, as the main obstacle to further advance toward peace.

All of which brings me to my main question — *who's peace-loving now?*

For many years, the United States prided itself upon being the leader of the peace-loving nations, and I prided myself upon being a citizen of a country that was a leader for peace in the world. We have self-righteously refused admittance of Communist China to the United Nations because she was not "peace-loving." But, I want to suggest that in the eyes of many of the world's peoples, the mantle of peace-lovingness is now being taken from us, and by none other than the Soviet Union, — and largely because of our own failure to develop, articulate and advance, a positive, far-ranging and comprehensive policy for peace.

Our failure so far to agree on a comprehensive nuclear test ban is but one aspect of this larger failure. Add to it our failure to discourage France from becoming a nuclear power at enormous expense, and primarily for reasons of prestige. Can you imagine what we would be saying if it were Red China that were about to test an atomic weapon? We would be calling Russia to account, and telling her she was responsible for what the Red Chinese were going to do.

Add to that, our Presidents' urging of the nuclear arming of Canada and West Germany and other western powers. What if it were Russia that was proposing to arm with nuclear weapons Red China, which would be roughly the equivalent on her side of the line. As a matter of fact, if you want to gauge real peace-lovingness, remember that one of the primary reasons that Red China has stopped bombarding the offshore islands is that Red Chinese planes were being shot out of the air by a modern weapon, the Sidewinder, given to Chiang Kai-Shek by the United States. The Russians have, up to this point, refused to give the Red Chinese the equivalent weapon.

Add to this, our failure to follow up Mr. Khrushchev's proposal, in the General Assembly of the United Nations, last Fall, for universal and complete disarmament. I wonder if you have been following as closely as I have the efforts that have been made, (at least verbally, and we shall never know how much more they are than verbal unless we do something about following them up,) I wonder if you have followed what actually has been said — the Khruschev address before the United Nations, asking for complete, controlled, universal disarmament. And then Mr. Khrushchev's discussion with Stevenson, out in Iowa, in which he said he was ready to discuss an international control organ and police force. Then his speech to the Russian people when he got home, reiterating his plea for complete, universal disarmament. Then his several speeches in Red China, reiterating the plea. Finally, on his return to Moscow, his speech to the Supreme Soviet, and

the Appeal of the Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments of the world, to do something about complete, controlled disarmament.

I did not find in any American newspaper the text, or even the story, of the plea to the world's parliaments that was made by the Supreme Soviet, but that plea was made. I have the text of it right here before me and it is a moving document. Whether it is tongue-in-cheek, we shall not know unless we are willing to discuss the matter and to make our own proposals.

Let me just read a few of the words for you so that you can get the drift of it:

> "Appeal by the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Parliaments of All Countries of the World: October 31, 1959.
>
> "The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics appeals to the Parliaments of all countries of the world concerning a matter of vital importance to mankind.
>
> The development of international relations has entered a crucial stage. The century of the atom, electronics and conquest of outer space has opened up magnificent prospects for the advance of science and technology but at the same time mankind is faced with the real threat of the use of these great discoveries for the purpose of exterminating human beings and destroying values.
>
> "Enormous stocks of the means of destruction having gigantic demolishing force have already been accumulated and yet the armaments race is increasing, drawing new countries into its monstrous circle and sucking blood from peoples. Truly fantastic sums are being wasted on the production of deadly

weapons while millions of people, many nations still live in poverty and are deprived of living conditions worthy of man. The armaments drive and the cold war spoil the relations between the states, raise artificial barriers which prevent intercourse between peoples and trade between countries and hamper their economic progress.

"The armaments drive is pushing mankind into the abyss of another war. When the spirit of mistrust and animosity prevails in relations between states, when multimillion armies oppose one another and bombers carrying deadly loads of nuclear weapons furrow the sky, the slightest false step may lead to catastrophe. Within a few minutes, a war would then break out in which there would be no difference between front and rear, between soldiers and civilians. The destruction of thousands of towns and villages, factories and mills, hundreds of millions of lives ruined, the loss of inestimable monuments of culture — such would be the inevitable result if peoples, parliaments and governments are not able to prevent such developments.

"Where is the way out? How can one put an end to the obtaining situation? How can one safeguard a peaceful, calm life to the people? There is a decisive, reliable means of precluding the possibility of the unleashing of war. It is the general and complete disarmament of states. When the means of warfare are destroyed, all weapons abolished and armies disbanded, then and thereby conditions will be created for an enduring peace on earth, for a world without war and bloodshed.

"General and complete disarmament will place

all states in an equal position. It will not prejudice any country, but on the contrary, it will ensure security to all peoples. Any doubts to the effect that measures in the sphere of arms reduction can benefit one state to the disadvantage of others, doubts which arose when only partial disarmament was in question, will fall to the gound. No difficulties of control will any longer stand in the way of disarmament. If disarmament is total and universal, the control too will be comprehensive and complete.

"General and complete disarmament will open a new page in the history of the development of economically underdeveloped countries. The economic development of these countries now proceeds rather slowly. Millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are still starving or are on the brink of starvation. By releasing enormous material and financial reserves, disarmament will conduce to the elimination of this iniquity, the backwardness of underdeveloped and colonial countries, by providing a new source of funds for assisting them economically.

"Is general and complete disarmament possible of achievement at the present stage? Is it not Utopian? The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses firm confidence that this goal is possible of achievement. While several decades earlier sufficient strength and means were lacking for implementing the idea of complete and total disarmament, now this idea has become the banner of enormous masses, of whole peoples and nations. Now, there is a large group of states consistently fighting for its realization.

The solution of the disarmament problem is in the hands of man. Man created destructive weapons. He can and must destroy them!

"Fully approving the peaceful initiative of the Soviet Government, which submitted to the United Nations a program of general and complete disarmament, the USSR Supreme Soviet expresses confidence that this noble initiative of the Soviet Government will meet with understanding and support on the part of the parliaments and governments of other countries.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet is hopeful that the parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries will, for their part, do everything possible to relieve the peoples of the terrible scourge — the arms race — to achieve disarmament and open up before mankind the path to eternal peace on earth."

We do not know whether the Russians mean what they say. But why have not we even been told of the appeal? Why has our Congress not discussed it or answered it? Why have we not responded to it in any way?

The fact of the matter is, I'm sorry to say, that we seem to have no long range disarmament policy of any consistency at all and no long range peace objectives. We make fancy protestations about being peace-loving, but it reminds me of Hans Andersen's fairy tale about the emporer's new clothes. Some day a little child somewhere is going to say out loud, *"But he has nothing on!"*

Perhaps worst of all, and most ominous of all, has been our tendency more and more to by-pass the United Nations, what amounts, it seems to me, to a virtual scuttling of that great institution, which is the world's hope. Our President did not reply in the forum of the United Nations to Mr. Khrushchev's initiative for universal disarmament. On his trip, throughout the world, he scarcely

made one reference to the United Nations. The nuclear test ban discussions are going on outside the United Nations. The disarmament discussions are about to begin apart from the United Nations Disarmament Commission. We have just announced a plan to give our major economic aid to Africa and Asia, not through the United Nations, but through NATO, in alliance with its old, colonial powers. What this means, of course, is that the aid *will* be employed for political purposes if that is possible, and for our economic benefit, and that the recipient countries will have the largest incentive to try to bargain the great powers off, one against the other, as in Egypt. It seems to me that we might at least have tried to channel our economic aid through the United Nations as the recipient countries wished, rather than through the old, imperial powers who are our western allies.

My international relations expert friends complain that the trouble is that the United Nations is too weak to use, and I can only respond by asking who made it too weak to use? If it is too weak, as I acknowledge it is, isn't the way to strengthen it, to use it rather than bypassing it?

What do I see ahead if we continue on our present course? I see a breakdown in negotiations for a nuclear test ban, for which we will try to blame the Soviet Union, but for which we will be primarily to blame. I see a resumption of testing and a rapid increase in the nuclear powers with resultant increasing tension, especially as we nuclear arm Western Germany and provoke on the part of the Soviets the nuclear arming of Red China and Eastern Europe. I see dissension not only between us and the Russians and their allies but I see dissension even within the NATO circle.

Disarmament will not get off the ground because we have not been able to take even the first step. Our aid programs will falter in a welter of economic competition and political charges and counter-charges. The United Nations will be taken less and less seriously and given less and less of significance to do, and like the League of Nations before it, tend to become an empty mausoleum where men merely make motions.

What can we do? What must we do? Let me make these three simple suggestions.

We can think! The important gap today is not the missile gap, but the mental and moral gap, the lack of clear, consistent, comprehensive, long-range ideas and the moral courage to advance them in difficult situations and to stay with them. We can think through, and insist on our government's having a clear and comprehensive, long-range peace policy.

We can speak! We can talk to each other until we understand the problems. Then we can write to the State Department and to our Senators who must pass on any treaty on disarmament or a nuclear test ban. We can tell them we want a comprehensive nuclear test ban that can be monitored, and that we think the British compromise sounds promising. We can tell them that we want no more nuclear weapons tests, and we want America to go into the disarmament discussions working for the goal of a complete, universal, safe-guarded and enforced system of disarmament under world law.

Finally, we can act! We can join forces with our friends in the American Association for the United Nations, which has been supporting the UN through 15 long years, in the United World Federalists which has been working for world

peace through world law, and in the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy that has been striving to keep the American public informed on the great issues of American nuclear policy. Yes, and if you don't yet belong, you can join our Community Church which encourages, and always has encouraged, the development of a world-uniting world view, which tries to think and say and do the things which, when done by enough other men, will help to coalesce, out of the present chaos and confusion, drift and despair, a living peace.

Remember — the moral issue comes home at last in each individual mind and heart and conscience, that it is never too late to listen for God's prompting, and that no one is too small or insignificant to count. Remember, the issue is urgent, and the time very short!

Let us pray.

O God, we know it is not enough to long for peace. We must think, and speak and act for it. Help us to remember that it is not the peace-lovers, but the peacemakers that will be called thy children. Amen.

Andrews, C.L.

C.L. ANDREWS
COLUMBIA, LONDON

DEAR LIZ

WOULDST PLEASE ORDER GROWING FLOWERS MOTHER'S CHRISTMAS GREETING THANKS MERRY CHRISTMAS LOVE AND LUCK.

KAY CAMPBELL

12/22/60
514-70

Arab Dispatch

July 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Ghazy:

I regret that Mr. Murrow has not been able to reply to your letter of June 27th, and I am therefore taking the liberty of answering in his stead.

Your letter was received while Mr. Murrow was attending the Governors Conference in Montana. From there he went directly to the political conventions and so has not been able to attend to his correspondence. I am sorry that he could not send you a statement in time for your issue.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Mohammed S. Ghazy
The Arab Dispatch
721 S. E. 15th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Arab Dispatch
721 S. E. 15th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota
June 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir,

May I take the pleasure of presenting to you herewith the first issue of The Arab Dispatch, which aims at furthering the international understanding and Arab-American relations.

We would appreciate your sending a statement to be published in a forthcoming issue. It will be a contribution by which the desired ends and noble ideals embodied in the foreword may be more fully realized.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mohammed S. Ghazy

Mohammed S. Ghazy
Editor

The Arab Dispatch

Released in Cooperation with the Organization of Arab Students in U. S. A.

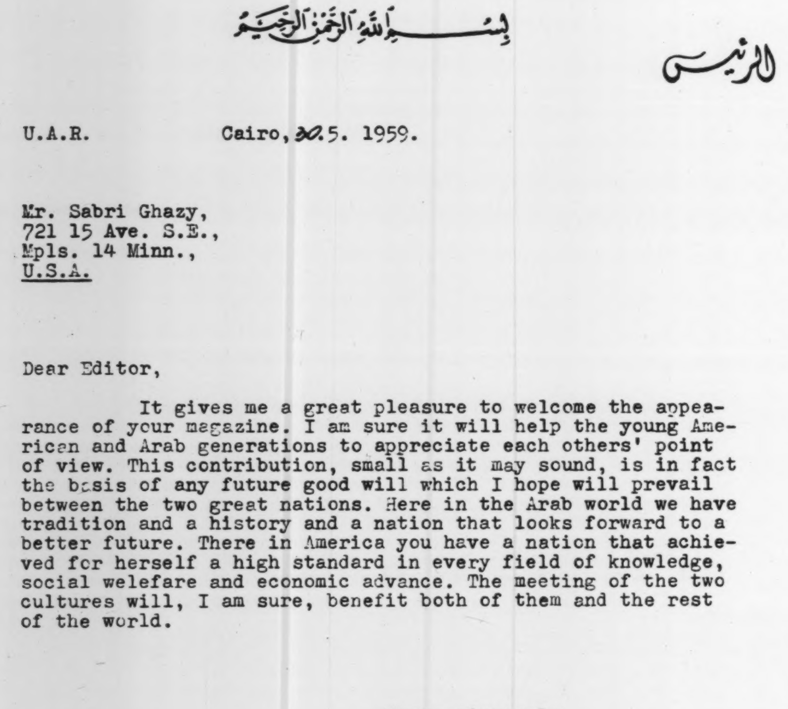
EDITOR: MOHAMMED S. GHAZY VOL. I - NO. 1, MAY 1960

EDITOR'S FOREWORD

In the interest of and quest for the human values of brotherhood, altruism, dignity along with security and a just peace for all mankind amidst the conflicting ideologies, aggrandizement, the racial strife, the missile race, the prejudices and injustices which beset the international scene and are apt to drive the world to the verge of a third war -- The Arab Dispatch will take possible strides, whenever the circumstances permit, to revive the mutual understanding, respect and amity between the American and Arab people which have existed for generations in the past.

Our criteria to secure these objectives will be those of reason, tolerance and foremost, the good will, in the hope that an era of peaceful cooperation, enlightened national interests and a deeper sense of international community will ensue not only between these two nations but also among all the truly peace-loving nations of the globe.

To thank our distinguished contributors who made this rewarding undertaking a reality, is to say the least. We are certainly privileged to inaugurate the first issue of The Dispatch by the message of President Nasser, the man who symbolizes the Arabs' aspirations and cares nothing for himself but their cause.



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الرئيس

U.A.R. Cairo, 30.5. 1959.

Mr. Sabri Ghazy,
721 15 Ave. S.E.,
Mpls. 14 Minn.,
U.S.A.

Dear Editor,

It gives me a great pleasure to welcome the appearance of your magazine. I am sure it will help the young American and Arab generations to appreciate each others' point of view. This contribution, small as it may sound, is in fact the basis of any future good will which I hope will prevail between the two great nations. Here in the Arab world we have tradition and a history and a nation that looks forward to a better future. There in America you have a nation that achieved for herself a high standard in every field of knowledge, social welefare and economic advance. The meeting of the two cultures will, I am sure, benefit both of them and the rest of the world.

Yours sincerely

Gamal Abdel Nasser
President of the United Arab Republic

ARAB-AMERICAN RELATIONS

by Dean R. E. Summers (Dean of Admissions and Records)

One cannot travel in an Arab country and talk to nationals there without being impressed by the sincere identification which the Arab people make with the United States of America. Yet, frequently disappointments are noted in the Arab World in the policies of Western governments as those seem to bear on Arab aspirations. Understandably frustrations are bound to arise when a great and ancient culture addresses itself to such worthy but long term and difficult goals as the achievement of Arab unity, higher standards of living, and a general rejuvenation of societies. Such national goals become international problems resulting in periodic stresses and strains between the Arab nations and the Western World, particularly because of limited communication.

But if the qualities of personal friendship which many times happily characterize dealings between Westerners and Middle-Eastern Arabs can somehow be maintained and extended to group and governmental relationships, one can have hopes for ultimate international accord among the Arab states and for their good relationship to Western countries. The people of the Middle East and those of the United States do have much in common. There are perhaps few places in the world where faith in education, faith that it will provide the tools for the solution of economic and social problems, is so deeply ingrained as it is in some middle eastern Arab countries. If education has meaning for America, it has great promise for the Arab nations. Perhaps through increasing educational exchange the United States can repay a part of its long-standing cultural and scientific debt to the Arab East.

Paradoxical as it may seem when applied to perhaps the oldest settled part of the world, the Arab frequently thinks of himself as living in a new country. This further strengthens his identification with the United States of America. It is not at all unusual to have an Arab say to an American visitor, "We, too, are frontiersmen. While we are tending our flocks we are consolidating our country and working toward good government as your people did only a generation or two ago." As Americans we should understand and respect the pride which accompanies such thinking.

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Wisdom

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN-ARAB RELATIONS

By Ambassador M. K. Abdul Rahim

(Permanent Observer of the Arab League to the U. N.)

Early relations between the United States and the Arab World were essentially benevolent and humanitarian in character. They were free from any material greed or political designs. Long before oil was discovered in Arab lands, Americans came to the Arab countries as philanthropists, educators and missionaries and have succeeded in building up a great reservoir of good will through their selfless endeavors. They helped the national awakening that swept through the whole area during the latter part of the 19th Century and were living witnesses to the true image of America.

In the wake of the troubled international setting that followed World War II, however, these relations began to change. The true image of America based on justice succumbed to political conveniences and external alliances. Emerging as a leading world power, the United States became preoccupied with the containment of communism and with military preparedness. Increased emphasis was placed on pacts and alliances, just at the time when the newly independent Arab countries were intent on keeping out of foreign entanglements and determined to devote all their attention to economic development and internal reform. These legitimate intentions were unfortunately misunderstood, a misunderstanding basically responsible for the strained American-Arab relations during the past decade.

Foremost among the American policies and actions that have aggravated the situation, was the unqualified support of Zionism in the establishment of Israel in the heart of Arab lands. A flagrant injustice was committed which created strife and instability in the area. It has deprived a million Arabs of their homes and human rights, and ever since, lavish and tax exempt donations have consistently been allowed to flow into the new state. This grave situation has ushered in its wake almost all of the ensuing problems in that part of the world.

United States insistence that the communist menace could best be met by containment through military alliances was bound to bring about yet another crisis in American-Arab relations. The unpleasant experience of the Baghdad Pact has clearly indicated the desire of the Arab people to steer away from military involvements. From past experiences they believe that involvements of this nature inevitably conflict with their own defense arrangements and jeopardize their independence.

Not only did these problems appear complicated to Americans, but the purposes of the Arab national movement were viewed with distrust in the United States. Arab nationalism and neutrality as a positive affirmation of a popular desire for genuine independence were the subject of suspicion. Those who are loath to see American-Arab relations re-established on a footing of friendship and mutual understanding did not hesitate to discredit the peaceful and constructive character of Arab nationalism. The fact that this movement has been, and will continue to be a solid barrier against the infiltration of foreign ideologies incompatible with the purposes and true nature of Arab nationalism has been minimized.

Any mutual understanding between the American and Arab people must take into account their respective national aspirations and vital interests. It is difficult to see in Arab objectives any conflict with the vital interests of the United States and the general welfare of its people. There is, indeed, an affinity of purpose. For peace and freedom for all peoples of the world is the declared policy of both the American Government and the American people. If enlightened self-interest were to become the common denominator of Arab-American relations, we would find ourselves in a state of natural cooperation and true friendship. Though our methods are different, our objectives are very much in harmony with each other.

Interference in internal Arab affairs, far from being a stabilizing influence, only leads to resentment. It violates Arab sovereignty and threatens Arab political and territorial integrity. The Arab people are firmly convinced that their nationalist ideals reflect their way of life and spiritual values. They are not predisposed to foreign ideologies and are determined to remain faithful to the true ideals of the Arab national movement. Today, the League of Arab States stands as a symbol of the means for achieving legitimate Arab national aspirations. It is a natural outgrowth of the overwhelming desire of the Arab people for a better life, for independence, and, above all, for unity.

It is only within this context that Americanism and Arabism can be reconciled, and the suspicions and antagonisms which have arisen in recent years bridged over. The Arab people gratefully approved the courageous and noble stand of President Eisenhower against the tri-partite attack against Egypt in 1956, a stand instrumental in bringing that aggression to an end. Mutual sympathetic understanding between the American and Arab people will pay rich dividends in good will and friendship, if the rule of law were upheld indiscriminately. It is not too late to regain the confidence of the Arabs. The stake is indeed great, and with justice and courageous impartiality future tragedies will be averted in the interest of peace, to which both nations have pledged themselves.

THE SEARCH FOR DIGNITY

By Dr. Raymond B. Nixon (Prof. of Journalism)

Two exciting new books recently have come to my attention. One is Nasser of Egypt: The Search for Dignity, by Wilton Wynn, a veteran Associated Press correspondent in the Middle East. The other is Daniel Lerner's The Passing of Traditional Society, which is based largely upon field interviews with the peoples of six Middle Eastern countries: Egypt, Jordon, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and Uran. Each, in its own way, provides the basis for a better understanding of the revolutionary "modernization" that is taking place today in the Arab countries.

As I read these two books, I was reminded again how urgently most Americans need more information about the Arab World and the Islamic culture. Even in our dealings with countries that have a cultural background much like our own, misunderstandings frequently arise. But our difficulties are multiplied in an area where both the culture and the present-day socioeconomic conditions are so different from those to which we are accustomed.

One of our best hopes for improving this situation is through contacts between students and faculty members of different countries. If this interchange is to be of maximum benefit, it must extend far beyond the classroom.

Congratulations are due to such efforts which will certainly help us all understand better the problems of the Arab people as they "search for dignity" in their rapidly accelerating transition from "traditional" to "modern" society.

SOME OBJECTIVES OF ISLAM

By Mr. Hosny M. Gaber

(Assistant Director of the Islamic Center, Wash., D. C.)

Islam came to this world with some sublime objectives in view. It has succeeded in fulfilling these to a considerable extent.

The primary objective of Islam was to teach mankind the true concept of God. The fundamental teaching of Islam was that God was One, that He was Universal, that He was Non-Corporeal and that He had no associates in His Godhood.

Islam also brought about a reconciliation between matter and spirit. It recognized not only the needs of the soul but also those of the body and tried to reform not only the spiritual but also the material aspects of life.

Some of the other objectives of Islam included the liberation of mankind from slavery and discriminations of all kind. It intended to release mankind from rigidity of thought and dogmatic hierarchical institutions. Islam established a pattern of democracy based on brotherhood and consultation and really the true spirit of democracy is the equality and fraternity of mankind free from all discriminating barriers.

Islam gave the Muslims the lesson of unity and established the means by which this could be attained. It encouraged congregational prayer, established the institution of "Zakah" (alms-giving) for helping one's fellowmen and organized Muslims into a community of brethren by several means, one of which is the institution of pilgrimage. It taught people the lesson of tolerance towards other faiths.

It was by a gradual moral persuasion that Islam secured these objectives. In this persuasion it adopted a gradual approach, for instance, alcoholism was prohibited slowly over a number of years. A similar course was taken in the case of abolition of slavery.

It is time that the Muslims re-examine themselves and direct their lives according to the noble principles of Islam and heal the ailments of their society accordingly, as the Quran says:

> "Oh Mankind! There hath come to you a direction from your Lord and a healing for the diseases in your hearts - and for those who believe, a guidance and a Mercy."

ARAB NEWS

A number of rich iron ore deposits were discovered in the Egyptian eastern desert.

The state-owned automobile plant in Helwan, started its production last autumn.

Palestinian refugee leaders are contemplating the formation of a Palestine government to represent the one million Arab refugees.

Plans are under way for the establishment of a loan bank for university students in the UAR, the loans would be repaid by the students from their earnings after graduation.

The State Prize for Arts and Literature was awarded last year to Dr. Taha Husein, a noted thinker; the Social Science Prize was given to Prof. Lotjy El Sayed, a distinguished philosopher, and the Science Award to Dr. M. Nazif. Each award carried about $7,200 and a gold medal.

The only way to ensure supplies of ME oil is by friendship with the Arab people . . . there would be no peace for Israel while there are thousands of Arab refugees on the Jordan - Israel's border, Mr. Aueurin Bevan said.

The Social Insurance Scheme has been introduced to the Syrian region.

Due consideration is given for plans to promote cultural, economical and technical exchanges between Americans of Arab descent or Arab emigrants to the U. S. and the U. A. R.

I intend to tell the story of the injustice being done to the Arabs and to pray that it may be rescinded, said Dr. W. K. Sisk, Jr. Minister of Elysian Fields Baptist Church in New Orleans, after his visit with a group of American ministers to the Refugees and the ME.

King Mohammed V of Morocco declared that the Arab countries had more in common than any other group of nations; and stressed the need of these countries to strengthen themselves in face of their common threat and to exchange experiences, not only for the purpose of restoring the past glory but also to catch up with the latest technological advances.

Mr. Mansour Oadir, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, announced his support for the Algerians' independence saying: "France should end bloodshed by coming to an agreement with the Algerian people."

A "cinema city" is being constructed near Cairo, to house the country's film, theater and music industries.

The American Friends of the ME (AFME) is sponsoring a unique educational program to help Jourdanian youths complete their education in the U.S.

Field Marshal Amer, UAR Vice President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces said: "If we ever enter any battle, it will be only to defend our independence or to safeguard Arab Nationalism . . . We are always seeking peace and the safeguarding of our sovereign rights."

A large coal mine discovered last October in Sinai is reported to contain enough coal reserves to meet the UAR needs for at least 50 years.

Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, retiring Commander-in-Chief of the UNEF said that the Israeli Jordan Water Project would constitute a 'change' in the demilitarized zone and therefore should not be carried out.

The National Research Center (NRC) in Cairo has prepared a five-year plan for the development of scientific research in the UAR, providing for the establishment of 50 new sections.

The Gharbia Province Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution to establish a new university in Tanta and a fund raising campaign was launched.

A new drug for the treatment of 'malaria' has been discovered by the Organic Chemistry Unit of the NRC.

President Nasser is writing his new book 'Suez War Memoirs' which will be translated into several languages.

The Arab Aviation Experts Committee recommended the establishment of a unified Arab airlines with a capital asset of about $5,600,000.

It is believed that by the end of this year private American capital invested in the UAR will amount to more than all other private foreign investments.

In a recent speech, Premier Abbas said: "Algeria for the Algerians, whatever be their origin, is the formula upon which a strong and free Algeria can be built . . . there will be room and work for all . . . the new Algeria will not know any religious hatred nor racial barrier; it will respect all values, all legitimate interests."

In an interview with foreign correspondents, President Nasser emphasized his willingness to implement all UN resolutions related to Israel and Palestine, provided that Israel would do likewise.

The Nile Water Agreement concluded between UAR and Sudan provided that Sudan is to receive 14.5 and UAR 7.5 billion cubic yards out of the water expected from the High Dam.

Premier Kassem stated recently that Iraq is in complete solidarity with the Arab States 'in words and deeds' and that it will be represented at the forthcoming Arab League conference in Beirut, where the Palestine problem will be one of the major issues on the agenda.

WISDOM

The most honourable of you in the sight of God is the most pious . . . God does not impose upon any soul a duty beyond its ability. (Quran)

No man is a true believer unless he desires for his brother what he desires for himself . . . The best of men is he who is most useful to his fellow men. (Prophet Mohamed)

Act so that you treat humanity, always as an end and never as a means only. (Kant)

A man ought to pursue something other than his own pleasure, namely the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and furthermore that he ought to pursue it even it if conflicts with his own pleasure. (Bradley)

Dr. Taha Husein, a noted thinker, introduced 'The Days', one of his best publications with this dictum: "To those who don't work and are loath to see others work."

Maturity isn't a state one suddenly arrives at. It is a continuous development, achieved less by age than by insight. (Drury)

To speak of a good state would be similar to talk of hot ice. (Tolstoy)

There is no democracy in the world today. There are only authoritarian systems, some more, others less authoritarian, but none based on freedom. (Freedom)

Shouldn't have been born, he who lives solely for himself. (Arab proverb)

My views are subject to a harmonious process which keeps them in relation to the current movement of events . . . The price of greatness is responsibility. (Churchill)

When we understand that thought is life and life is thought, we have grasped the key that unlocks the door to understanding. (Hegel)

Whosoever does an atom's weight of good shall be recompensed for it, and whosoever does an atom's weight of evil shall be punished for it . . . Surely Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change what lies in their souls. (Quran)

the Arab Dispatch
Mohammed S. Ghazy, Editor
721 - 15th Avenue S. E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

arcangeletti
1508 Farr Street
Scranton 4, Pa.
January 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Would you please send me a picture of yourself and also your autograph. I see your show every week and I think its wonderful. Your show is one of my best and your picture would be one of my best too.

Yours very truly
Betty Lou
Arcangeletti

Arentz, Patricia

April 8, 1960

Dear Miss Arentz:

Unfortunately, your letter of March 31st was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad. Since he will not be returning to the States for several months, I regret that it will not be possible for him to answer your questionnaire.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Patricia Arentz
Sparta High School
Sparta, Wisconsin

Sparta High School
Sparta, Wisconsin
March 31, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Colombia Broadcasting Sys.
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our high school's Spanish Club, of which I am a member, is very concerned, as are many others, about the Castro-American crisis which now exists. We believe that better understanding of the situation would be a big step toward improving it. Because of this we are conducting a survey of about fifty prominent people to obtain their views on this issue.

Because of your important standing in the newscasting field I felt that your opinion would be of great value to us. I realize that you are very busy but I would like to ask, if I may, that you take a few minutes to fill out and return the enclosed questionaire.

We are planning to publish the answers we receive. Would you please indicate on the questionaire if you would be willing to let us use yours? The time and effort you have given is greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Arentz

Patricia Arentz

QUESTIONAIRE

1. What is your opinion about the post revolutionary actions in Cuba? How do you feel these actions compare to the actions taken after other revolutions?

2. Do you believe that the Cuban land reforms are necessarily communistic?

3. What positive steps could be taken to improve United States-Cuban relations?

4. How long do you believe it will be necessary to retain emergency powers in Cuba?

5. In the light of existing conditions, would the United States be justified in taking economic reprisals against Cuba?

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Armed Forces Radio Service

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Edward R. Murrow

DATE: 26 August 1960

FROM : Armed Forces Radio Service, NY

K.C. Will do

SUBJECT: 10th Anniversary Show by Armed Forces Radio Korea Network

Inclosed is a letter and script forwarded you from our Korea Network. Due to original address it is probable packet never reached you. Would appreciate your forwarding your reaction to this request to Armed Forces Radio - New York - 250 West 57th Street or telephoning our facility at JUdson 6-2000.

The taping could be done:

1. By our dispatching a remote crew to a location designated by you
2. By you on your own facilities and forwarded to our New York office
3. At our New York Studios.

Mindful of your pressing commitments AFRS is complimented by your interest.

Respectfully

J. B.

Incls

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY ELEMENT
AMERICAN FORCES KOREA NETWORK
APO 301

3 August 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News and Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Over the past decade a myriad of new phrases, sounds, concepts and attitudes have been developed in America. Our nation, far from being a static entity, is always in a state of fluid motion. To represent America, a man or group of men must constantly be made aware of the ever changing developments.

In Korea, the thousands of U.S. service personnel assigned to the United Nations Command have become the "point of sale" representatives of American democracy. Yet for their thirteen month tour of duty, they could easily be out of touch with the nation they represent.

To keep them abreast of their country's development, has been the mission of the American Forces Korea Network, ever since the first fighting man splashed ashore at Inchon Harbor. During the conflict, and throughout the truce, the news, information and entertainment, sent out by this network has kept the American service man in touch with home.

One of the most important aids to this mission has been the time, effort and talent given by the members of America's communications media. Without their support, the network's audio and video picture of America would have soon faded.

In October of this year, AFKN celebrates its tenth anniversary. A major feature of this celebration will be a four hour radio presentation entitled "AFKN - A Decade of American Sound". In this production we will endeavor to showcase a cross section of the pertinent sounds and voices of America over the last ten years.

During the past decade, your voice has been an integral part of American sound. To insure the success of this production, and to make it factually complete, would almost be an impossibility without your brief participation.

Attached you will find a short script and a detailed synopsis giving the history, mission, and function of the American Forces Korea Network. In addition, there will be a series of production notes which will explain our relationship with the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

By adding your particular personality to this production you also will become one of those who remember the men that mount guard on freedom's frontier.

David E. Brooks

DAVID E. BROOKS
Major, Infantry
Commanding

AFKN-A DECADE OF AMERICAN SOUND

AN AMERICAN FORCES KOREA NETWORK
PRODUCTION

RADIO PRODUCTION
AMERICAN FORCES KOREA NETWORK
APO 301
San Francisco, California

"AFKN — A DECADE OF AMERICAN SOUND"

PRODUCTION NOTES:

The attached script covers one phase in the history of the American Forces Korea Network. It is one of eight such scripts which when put together will tell the story of AFKN during the last ten years. Therefore, if you notice that it lacks continuity at the beginning and conclusion, please understand that it will fit into place in the over-all production.

The script itself is a detailed guide. However, no effort was made to capture your unique style of delivery and presentation so any change in phrasing or description would certainly be acceptable, provided dates and factual material remain unchanged. If this script meets with your approval it may be read as a finished product.

The special effects, mentioned within the script, will be inserted later at our studio when we edit the entire show for production. When you come to a sound effects cue just pause for five seconds to allow editing space.

Your contribution will be used as an important part of a four-hour radio presentation commemorating the tenth anniversary of the American Forces Korea Network. News, music and human interest stories of the past decade, both in the United States and in Korea, will be broadcast over our entire network. Also, all or portions of the four-hour production will be aired over other Armed Forces Radio Networks around the world.

A representative of the U.S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Service will contact you soon to answer any questions you may have regarding this production. The studios and administrative facilities of AFRTS offices in New York and Los Angeles are at your disposal.

A HISTORY
OF THE
AMERICAN FORCES KOREA NETWORK

- - - -

BEFORE IT HAPPENED

The Spring mist that had settled over Korea blanketed the land like a comforter. Visible on the horison were the first beams of the daylight which would chase away the predawn chill. Hues of red and gold were beginning to mix with the blue of the night. The crests of the hills raised their silhouettes, while in the valleys night still ruled. A lone sentry walked quietly along a line -- that wasn't meant to be.

The calm was shattered by a clatter that would be felt around the world. The armies of North Korea poured over the 38th parallel. The South was rocked back on its heels...but after the initial shock ...the people of South Korea rallied with the aid of the Free World under the auspices of the United Nations. It would be just a matter of time before the Armed Forces of the United States would be involved in this battle of conflicting principles and forms of governments. Many unique and courageous stories came out of the Korean battle grounds. They've been written in many ways -- movies made of them and plays based on them. All chapters in the story that will be told for many generations to come.

This was the background for the story of AFKN, the American Forces Korea Network -- a network on wheels.

THE CONFLICT AND AFKN

In the middle of July 1950, the first American Forces Radio Service correspondent from the Far East Network was assigned to Korea.

This first AFKN'er landed at Pusan and a day later set out -- armed with a portable tape recorder...and a 45. He joined the 19th Infantry Regiment north of Taejon, where he provided on-the spot coverage of the action seen by the 19th.

When Taejon was lost to the reds, the correspondent returned to Tokyo. After only one week's rest he was back on the job with the First Cavalry Division -- north of Taegu. He remained with the Cav until he was wounded and evacuated to Japan.

The United Nations forces had just begun to fight, and the man assigned the task of informing and entertaining these soldiers was just beginning the process of providing them with a little bit of home -- that constant reminder of what they were fighting for.

The summer months of 1950 saw the American Forces consolidating their remaining equipment. By early autumn the counter-offensive had begun. Perhaps the most spectacular phase of that offensive was the American landing at Inchon. General Headquarters had decided to establish an A-F-R-S radio unit. This radio station would travel with the troops and set up operations in Seoul as soon as the city was secure.

Instructions to establish the station were issued to Headquarters, Japan Logistical Command.

Men had to be selected, equipment readied. The commander of the Far East Network, Major Edgar L. Tidwell, immediately began plans for obtaining personnel from A-F-R-S stations throughout Japan and getting an entire radio station crated for shipment at a moment's notice.

The call for volunteers to staff the new station went out to the F-E-N units stationed in Japan. From all parts came in the reply: "I'll go!" There was no illusion as to the job that had to be done nor to the conditions under which it had to be accomplished. Even with the obstacles in mind, there were more volunteers than there were vacancies. The first criteria for personnel had been established and holds true of A-F-K-N personnel today: that of having a purpose and a will to perform a mission of importance.

By September, 1950, the staff of the new station along with equipment crated for the trip had been assembled in Yokohama. On the 28th of September came the word from Korea. Inchon had been taken! Our troops were headed for Seoul.

This was the signal for the men awaiting orders in Yokohama to grab their equipment and head for Korea and new experiences in the annals of broadcasting -- and a new type of war.

Among the first to arrive was Francis Grosby, a civilian radio engineer. With Crosby were two enlisted men: Sgt. Allen J. Larkin and Cpl. Lawrence Butcher.

When they arrived at Kimpo Air Base, communist snipers were still serious about their roles as defending heroes. The three men picked their way through the rubble to Seoul. Once there, Crosby scouted up the former WVTP/AFRS radio station in the American Embassy. The building had been looted and two bombs had landed in the basement where the radio station had been housed. Fortunately, the explosions only destroyed one corner and slightly damaged the lobby. The soundproofed studios remained intact.

The second group of A-F-R-S personnel left Yokohama on the first of October, 1950. Eight men and enough additional equipment to operate the new station came on this trip. Turntables had to be constructed, transformers connected and antennaes erected. There was work to be accomplished.

At 12:41, Sunday the fourth of October 1950, just three days after it arrived in Korea, A-F-R-S Seoul was on the air. Front line troops heard a familiar sound -- a touch of home.

The conflict had started and a long hard road lay ahead for the fighting men and the men of the infant radio station who were serving them. Armies were to move first up the narrow penninsula and drip back under the weight of the communist hordes. The conflict was to become known as the "Yo-yo War."

In Japan a mobile radio station had been planned for broadcasting to the men on the line. The mobile radio station was unheard of and there were many skeptics. But soon the skeptics were helping with the construction and would be shortly listening to their broadcasts. The mobile van was dubbed 'the Monster.' Truly a monster it was.

An obsolete Signal Corps maintenance repair van was turned into a studio on wheels. The engineers gathered a piece of equipment here, and a piece of equipment there. Finally the 'Monster' was ready for airlift to Kimpo. There it was to become the new home for A-F-R-S Seoul.

When the reds finally entered the northern suburbs of the capital city, the 'Monster' roared out the other end of the flames. It didn't know where it would be next and neither did anyone else -- that's why it was named the "Kilroy" station.

After its adventure in Seoul, "Kilroy" moved south with the UN forces and eventually took up residence in the city of Taegu.

There were other vans, more men and more valiant stories of the personnel who risked their lives to bring home to the troops on the front.

There was Vagabond -- earning its name as it rolled over the Korean terrain. There was Gypsy in the Kumari sector; Troubador, following the action with the Tenth Corps; Rambler coming your way from Chunchon; Radio on wheels -- Nomad -- serving the men of the First Corps; Radio Mercury beaming its signal to the men of the UN Forces on 1380 kilocycles.

AFTER THE CONFLICT

As unexpectedly as it all began, the conflict ended. Many units found themselves with new jobs to do. A-F-K-N was caught in the whirlwind of progress along with the others. The new mission contained one huge headache -- that of becoming permanently established rather than mobile in nature. With this change from mobile to stationary came new names and new equipment.

The improved equipment in turn brought the closing of stations not needed because of increased broadcasting range of other units.

Thus Comet began broadcasting operations with the 314th Air Division at Osan. Homesteader stepped aside for AFKN-Pusan and Kilroy became AFKN-Taegu. Comet became AFKN-Osan and Mercury: AFKN-Kunsan. Gypsy began to call itself AFKN-Kuma-Ri and Vagabond is now AFKN-Seoul.

During this period of construction and progress, the American Forces Korea Network had one of the most unique audiences in Radio history. The men who served under the banner of the United Nations came from all corners of the earth and spoke in a myriad of tongues. AFKN endeavored to serve them all.

Newscasts and "DJ" shows were beamed in French, Dutch, Korean, Flemish, Turkish, Greek and two dialects of Spanish. There were even two kinds of English programming over the network. In addition to the American style of English, shows were presented by and for the troops from Great Britain, New Zealand and Austrailia. This is one of the first times in history that a truly universal language broadcasting network existed.

AFKN expanded its service and took on new responsibilites. Coverage of V.I.P. visits, the vital Armistice talks and other local news events became a regular job of AFKN. Each station continued with their regular program -- ever on the alert to warn their listeners of floods, calls for aid, or any disaster that threatened. A hidden value and a new responsibility evolved during this period. UN pilots used the stations to "home in on." The Air Force called them the "beams with a theme."

The original stations of the network were connected only by the fact that they had a common administration and source of supply. There were no connecting communications lines or main point of origination from which programs could be fed to all stations. Recorded programs from which troops heard Arthur Godfrey, Jim Backus and popular Western dramas were sent to AFKN Headquarters in Seoul from the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service in Los Angeles. Here they were organized, scheduled and redistributed to the stations serving the troops from Pusan to the D-M-Z.

Today -- it is quite a different story. News from around the World is heard by more than 50,000 United Nations troops over the length of the penninsula. It originates from broadcast studios in Seoul.

An ambitious production staff works today on "Tempo." Patterned after NBC's "Monitor" program, it features interviews with troops, again from all over the free sector of the penninsula.

In short -- we have the facilities to originate programs that are heard simultaneously in all eight AFKN listening areas: Seoul, Tohgduchon, Kumari, Munsan-ni, Osan, Kunsan, Taegu and Pusan.

AFKN is made up of these eight radio stations, constantly striving to fulfill their mission with high quality broadcasting. There are additional radio repeaters and relays to cover every area where United Nations Forces stand by in Korea.

Today they stand as signal towers of Freedom -- all the outgrowth of that infant radio station -- the beginning of the NETWORK ON WHEELS.

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GLOSSARY

For your convenience, a glossary of Korean areas, cities and names are phonetically listed below. You may be familiar with many of them, but there is the possibility that one may slip past you. In most cases, the accent is on the first syllable.

CHUNCHON	(Choon'-chon)
SEOUL	(Soul)
TAEJON	(Tay'-john)
TAEGU	(Tay'-goo)
PUSAN	(Poo'-sahn)
INCHON	(In'-chon)
KIMPO	(Kim'-poh)
CHOSAN	(Choh'-sahn)
YALU	(Yahl-oo)
PANMUNJON	(Pan'-moon-johm)*
BANDO (Hotel)	(Bahn'-doh)
KUMWHA	(Koom-wayh') (Short "a")
UNCHONNI	(Oohn-chon'-nee)
KUMARI	(Koom'-ah-reeh)
OSAN	(Oh'-sahn)
KUNSAN	(Koon-sahn)
NAM-SAN	(Nahm'-sahn)

* appears in script as "Panmunjon". Final "n" should be "m".

Throughout the script, the letters A-F-K-N appear as AFKN. Please read by letters. This also applies to "UN". Should read U-N.

THE IMMEDIATE INTRODUCTION AND CONCLUSION OF THIS SCRIPT HAS BEEN LIMITED IN ORDER THAT YOU MAY INSERT YOUR OWN FAMILAR LINES FOR BETTER IDENTIFICATION.

THANK YOU

MURROW SEGMENT

RECORD: _ POPULAR SONG OF EARLY 1950...ESTABLISH...FADE DOWN FOR:

MURROW: GOOD AFTERNOON...THIS IS ED MURROW.

RECORD: _ FADE UP MUSIC...HOLD...FADE UNDER FOR:

MURROW: SOUND FAMILIAR? TEN YEARS AGO, IT WAS ONE OF THE TUNES MAKING UP THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF AMERICAN SOUNDS. IN APRIL, 1950 IT WAS SITTING ON TOP OF TIN PAN ALLEY'S HIT PARADE...BUT BY JUNE, THE EVER CHANGING MUSICAL TASTE OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HAD RELEGATED IT TO A MUCH LOWER POSITION.. BY JUNE, ANOTHER SOUND DOMINATED THE AIR.

RECORD: _ FADE OUT MUSIC...BRING UP RUMBLING OF TANKS..._ ESTABLISH..._FADE UNDER FOR:_

MURROW: A DISCORDANT...OMINOUS...SOUND.....COMPOSED AT THE SKODA MUNITIONS FACTORY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA... ARRANGED AND SCORED ON RUSSIA'S SIBERIAN STEPPES...FIRST PLAYED WITH FULL ORCHESTRATION ON THE CHUNCHON-SEOUL CORRIDOR OF SOUTH KOREA. IT IS THE SOUND OF A NORTH KOREAN T34 MEDIUM TANK. ON JUNE 25, THE ARMY OF NORTH KOREAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC RACED DOWN THE PENINSULA... OVERPOWERING THE FEW, DEFENSIVELY EQUIPPED REPUBLIC OF KOREA SOLDIERS.

RECORD: _ BRING UP TANKS AND SOUND OF BATTLE...ESTABLISH... FADE UNDER FOR:

MURROW SEGMENT (CONTINUED)

MURROW: THE NEW SOUND BROUGHT WORLD-WIDE CRITICISM... IT WAS NOT A POPULAR SUCCESS.

RECORD: HARRY TRUMAN ADDRESSING CONGRESS ON THE KOREAN ATTACK...THE VOTE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

MURROW: AND SO...ONCE AGAIN...AFTER FIVE YEARS OF PEACEFUL HARMONY...THE GRATING, CRASHING, MOURNFUL DIRGE OF BATTLE...BECAME AN AMERICAN SOUND. TASK FORCE SMITH TOOK UP POSITIONS NORTH OF TAEJON. WITH THEM CAME THE EMBRYO OF A RADIO-TV NETWORK...... ONE MAN AND ONE TAPE RECORDER LANDED WITH THE TROOPS OF THE 19TH INFANTRY DIVISION. HE RECORDED THE VOICES OF THE AMERICAN INFANTRY MEN......JUST BEFORE TAEJON FELL TO THE REDS, HE CAPTURED IN TWO SHORT SENTENCES THE SCORE OF THE EARLY PHASES OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT. HE WAS LYING IN A RICE PADDY TRYING DESPERATELY TO KEEP HIS 45 AND TAPE RECORDER OUT OF THE WATER. TANKS STARTED APPROACHING ACROSS THE OPEN FIELD..."HERE COME OUR TANKS"... HE SHOUTED TO THE SOLDIER LYING NEXT TO HIM...... THE INFANTRY MAN BURROWED DEEPER IN THE RICE PADDY MUD...THEN SAID QUIETLY: "WE AIN'T GOT NO TANKS." TAEJON FELL, THE CORRESPONDENT FLEW BACK TO TOKYO...THEN HE JOINED THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN FRONT OF TAEGU.

MURROW SEGMENT (CONCLUDED)

MURROW: (CONTINUED) HE STAYED WITH THE CAV., RECORDING THE PAINFUL NOTES OF THEIR RETREAT TO PUSAN... WOUNDED, HE WAS EVACUATED TO JAPAN. THEN, FROM BEHIND THE RETREATING TROOPS...BEHIND THE OVER-BURDENED MEDICAL CORPSMEN...BEHIND THE RIFLE PLATOONS THAT FACED ARMOURED BATTALIONS... BEHIND THE EXHAUSTED, MUD-ENCRUSTED, UNROMANTIC MEN...BEHIND THE BRAVERY OF SOLDIERS WHO REALIZED THAT THEY WERE CHOSEN...CHOSEN TO TRADE THEIR LIVES FOR A LITTLE MORE TIME. BEHIND ALL THIS...A NEW CHORD WAS STRUCK. THE ARTILLERY WALL OF THE PUSAN PERIMETER HELD...FRESH MEN AND NEW EQUIPMENT BROUGHT A NEW RHYTHM TO THE SOUND OF BATTLE. THE LYRICS WERE CHANGED FROM... "HOW LONG CAN WE HOLD ON?"...TO..."WHEN DO WE ATTACK?!" AND IN JAPAN, WHERE MORE MEN AND MORE EQUIPMENT WAITED FOR A WORD FROM MAC ARTHUR...A RADIO NETWORK THAT HAD ITS BEGINNINGS IN A RICE PADDY, WAS BEING PREPARED.....ITS JOB...TO BRING THE VOICE OF COMMAND AND SOUNDS OF HOME TO THE U N SOLDIER. THE MODERN SOLDIER WOULD BE LED INTO BATTLE BY AN ELECTRONIC PIPER.

ED MURROW...GOOD AFTERNOON AND GOOD LUCK.

Armitage Watkins

A. WATKINS, Inc.
77 Park Avenue • New York 16, N. Y.
Telephone LExington 2-0080
Cable: Anwat

September 13, 1960

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N Y

Dear Mr. Friendly:

Thank you for your letter of September 9 about the origin of the idea for a program on deaths from traffic accidents.

Your points are of course well taken and actually not unanticipated by both Percy Knauth and me. As you say let us hope that the effect of the program will be far more valuable to all concerned than the value of a trivial credit.

Yours sincerely,

Armitage Watkins

Army Pictorial Cente

October 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Hay:

I am sorry to have delayed returning to you the general release, Form A, but Mr. Murrow has been much out of town and, of course, I had to get his signature on the forms.

Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you that he wishes to waive any payment for his participation in the CHALLENGE OF IDEAS. He will make no further claims against the United States Government in connection with that production.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Executive Assistant

Mr. Austin Hay, Casting Director
Army Pictorial Center
35-11 35th Avenue
Long Island City 1, New York

ARMY PICTORIAL CENTER
35-11 THIRTY-FIFTH AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY 1, NEW YORK

IN REPLY REFER TO:

20 September 1960

Vi. C—
Pl. explain to him

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Manifestly since I missed contacting you following your on-camera work here at the studio I am forwarding herewith the contract papers for your signature -- on each page -- or where the check marks appear. In addition would you please fill in the Treasury Department W-4 withholding form.

All of us here were cognizant of your graciously taking the time to come over and we greatly appreciated your lending your talents to our effort. Because of your playing the key role it should be a particularly outstanding motion picture.

It is hoped, incidentally, that your mission with the Navy in Washington was successful.

Your numerous achievements in a variety of media are well known, Mr. Murrow. Are you working on a book at present, or a record, or are most of your activities in television at the present moment of time? Several of my associates have inquired.

It was pleasurable to see you at the English-Speaking Union ball last year!

Again I make you many many thanks,

Austin Hay

AUSTIN HAY
Casting Director

The Challenge of Ideas

AH:sf

September 1, 1960

Dear Mrs. Kahn:

This is to state that I waive any payment for my participation in Project No. 025 2126, DIVIDENDS OF DISCIPLINE.

I shall make no future claims against the United States Government in connection with the aforementioned production.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rita K. Kahn
Contracting Officer
✓Army Pictorial Center Procurement Office
35-11 Thirty-Fifth Avenue
Long Island City 1, New York

ERM:gw
encl

GENERAL RELEASE

Form A

The United States Government has requested me to grant and release to it certain rights (hereinafter more fully set forth) arising from my participation in a motion picture film and/or telecast or reproduction thereof and/or film strip (hereinafter referred to as the Production) made by or produced for the United States Government.

This grant and release is made in full cognizance of the risks inherent in the operational techniques imployed in the Production, including, but not limited to, the focusing of lights upon me; and in contemplation of the reliance by the United States Government upon the rights herein granted and released.

I hereby grant and release to the United States Government the following rights.

(a) To use my name, photograph, likeness, acts, poses, plays, and appearances made in connection with said Production in any manner; to record, reproduce, amplify and simulate my voice and all instrumental, musical, and other sound effects produced by me; and to reproduce, distribute, publish, exhibit, use, and/or transmit the same by any mechanical and electrical means, either as taken separately from or as incorporated in the said Production or in any manner and for any purpose whatsoever; and to use the same perpetually.

(b) The right to "Double" or "Dub" my voice, acts, poses, plays, and appearances, and all instrumental, musical and/or other sound effects produced by me to such extent as may be desired by the United States Government.

(c) The release and discharge of the United States Government from any cause of action of whatsoever nature arising from my participation in the Production.

This grant and release will not be made the basis of a future claim of any kind against the Government.

This grant, release and discharge, shall inure to the benefit of the United States Government, and its officers, agents, servants and employees when acting in their official capacities, and to persons, firms, or corporations contracting with the Government, and their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or its assigns and to any other persons lawfully reproducing, distributing, exhibiting or otherwise using the said Production or any portion thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 1st day of September, 19 60.

PROJECT NO. 025 2126 - DIVIDENDS OF DISCIPLINE

WITNESS: ____________________

X ____________________ (L.S.)

485 Madison Avenue (Address)
New York 22, New York

Arnold

NASKEAG POINT
BROOKLIN, MAINE

18 july 1960

Dear Ed,

We turned on our little radio today & for the first time since more than a year came the voice of E.R.M. We were delighted. Surely it is our fault that we had not heard you earlier, but a. CBS is very hard to hear in Washington & b. we are still keeping away from T.V. to save our eyesight, time & equanimity.

You were superb today & we both agree (that if Jack Kennedy would tower above all the other contenders as you tower over your competitors, including your own brilliant staff, everything

would speak in favor of a
Democratic victory in November.
So the choice will be between
two hardboiled, unsentimental
manipulators, but at
least with the prospect of some
life in the big show.

What about a little breather
for the Murrows on the coast
of Maine? With the weather we
have been having it towers
over all other places I know
for beauty & stimulating
climate.

Au revoir. Soon, in
any case
With love from both of
us to you & Jeanet
Cordially
Arnold

Ash, H. Dickson

August 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Ash:

As Mr. Murrow is away from the office, I wish to acknowledge your recent letter addressed to him.

It was most kind of you to write to Mr. Murrow. He will be pleased to know that you enjoyed the CBS coverage of the Democratic and Republican Conventions.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ramona Gomez
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. H. Dickson Ash
West Nook
Wyncote, Pennsylvania

G

✓

H. DICKSON ASH
WEST NOOK
WYNCOTE, PENNA.

August 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS 485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In our home we followed every session of the Democratic and Republican Conventions on CBS, and wish to commend both you and Mr. Cronkite for your excellent reporting. We especially enjoyed your analytical comments.

On the night of July 27th, Vice President Nixon received the nomination as the Republican candidate. On this same telecast you read a telegram from a viewer, asking if the remark that Senator Kennedy allegedly made, that he (Kennedy) would apologize to Khrushchev, would be allowed to stand. You replied with diplomacy and then announced that later in the program the cameras would shift fo Mr. Kennedy's home for an interview, at which time Mr. Kennedy could answer the question himself.

This would have brought Mr. Kennedy actively into the spotlight at the Republican Convention at the very moment when it reached its climax.

It seemed surprising - even a little shocking - that the network would permit any Democrat to intrude upon this inviolable Republican occasion which occurs only once every four years. Or, if the network were to permit Mr. Kennedy to speak over the same telecast that carried Mr. Nixon's nomination, would it not have seemed compulsory to invite President Eisenhower or Vice President Nixon to speak over the air during the Democratic Convention?

In other words, if Mr. Kennedy were afforded the opportunity to refute Republican statements, even while the echoes were still ringing in the halls, should not the Republicans have been given the same opportunity to answer some serious Democratic charges at the moment when they were issued?

At Mr. Kennedy's request the interview was deferred until the following morning in order that he might retire early. It is, however, the seeming partiality on the part of CBS that we question.

H. DICKSON ASH
WEST NOOK
WYNCOTE, PENNA.

It was with hesitancy that we sent you a telegram at the International Amphitheatre in Chicago. We knew that you would be deluged with all manner of communications, and that it might well seem presumptuous to impose upon you at a time when you were so completely mustering all forces for such an important task. But so urgently did we desire your views, and still do, on what seemed to be prejudice, that we risked sending the wire to you on July 28th.

We hope you will find our telegram and letter worthy of a reply. We have since found that other people share our concern, and we feel sure there is an explanation.

It has been a pleasure to follow your coverage of world events. We shall be with CBS again on election night, as we have been on past elections.

Very sincerely,

Dickson Ash

Dickson Ash
West Nook
Wyncote, Pa.

Charles Ashley

United States Senate
RADIO-TELEVISION GALLERY
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1960

Dear Ed,

ABC worked me as a one man bureau until my throat gave out. It's O.K. now, but a Pauley doesn't like anyone hired by John Daly. My contract runs out Dec 31. I want to come back home to CBS , where I always belonged. If this is a burden, tear this up and I'll understand, but I do need some honest work.

My best to you,

Charley

Charles Ashley
414 Whitestone Rd
Silver Spring, Maryland

Harry Ashmore

November 23, 1960

Dear Harry:

Just a note to say how sorry I am we missed our lunch date. We have much to talk about.

I have postponed, for at least a month, my trip to Quemoy and Matsu. Any chance of your being in town again during January?

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry S. Ashmore
Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California

rm

Harry Ashmore

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA
THE BOARD OF EDITORS
425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Office of the Chairman
Box 4068
Santa Barbara
California

November 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am delighted to hear that your lungs have cleared and I wish I could say the same for my head. I seem to be spinning around with the press commission, the Encyclopaedia, and far too many things to do.

I have no definite plan to be in New York in the coming weeks, but undoubtedly I'll be there sometime in January. As soon as a date is fixed I shall let you know.

Regards,

HSA

Harry S. Ashmore
Editor-in-Chief

Signed in Mr. Ashmore's absence.

Harry Ashmore

October 10, 1960

Dear Harry:

I have read the paper on the mass media project and like it very much. Have today sent Bill Benton Ed Klauber's proposal of several years ago which deals with the same subject.

I have got to go to London for a few days next week, but once I return I will be here I hope until the end of the election. Do let me know when you are coming to town.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry S. Ashmore
Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Box 4068,
Santa Barbara, California

ERM:gw

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions

The Fund for the Republic, Inc.

Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California — WOodland 9-3281

New York Office
133 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York — PLaza 3-1340

September 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have been trying to catch up with you for the last six months, but since you have taken to hiding out in Europe it's not easy.

Bill Benton tells me he finally brought you to earth, and has discussed with you the mass media project we are trying to put together before I disappear myself, between the covers of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

I am happy indeed to hear of your interest, and I hope we can sit down soon and talk it out. I'm not presently scheduled to be in New York, but I will doubtless be there soon. I'll be in touch with you as soon as I have a firm date.

My best to Fred Friendly and company.

Regards,

HSA

Harry S. Ashmore

HSA:fct

P.S. As a supplement to the proposal Bill tells me he has forwarded to you, you might take a look at my Adventures of the Mind essay scheduled for publication in the October 16 Saturday Evening Post. This is the music for the proposal's words.

Ruth Ashton

October 10, 1960

Dear Ruth:

You have both energy and enthusiasm, but I am afraid we are still a long way from having an idea for an hour's television program. I guess the only thing we can do is to keep thinking and worrying about it in the hope that one or the other of us will come up with something concrete and workable.

As ever yours,

Miss Ruth Ashton
Special Projects Editor
Claremont College
100 Harper Hall
Claremont, C lifornia

ERM:gw

CLAREMONT COLLEGE
100 HARPER HALL
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

September 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you very much for your letter, and your interest in our Claremont Colleges. It was very good to hear from you.

I had not expected to be writing to you so soon about a story here; but I had not known that several hundred small colleges, of which these are part, would be in a desperate fight this year for their very livelihood. And as I have listened to Eisenhower urge greater attention to the problems of education, and the candidates emphasize the needs for supporting education, and MacMillan speak of education as providing the tools for freedom and progress, I have thought that the issue is great enough - as it is being tackled here - to bring to your attention.

Incidentally, I discover that in some quarters it is considered "not quite nice" to publicize your problems if you are in higher education; but I am convinced that when these same people find that their survival may be insured by a little public attention, they will change their views.

The fact is that in the growing, small, independent colleges of the nation - which are so desperately needed in this shrinking world with its expanding populace - the struggle for support is endless; death and taxes take on new meanings; and men and imagination constantly seek new means of finance. One new way was developed not long ago - the so-called "Pomona Plan." It is a life income plan under which a person can earmark a sum of money for the college of his choice - actually to be delivered to that institution when he dies; yet he can derive tax-free benefit from the gift while he lives. There are variations of this plan which we can go into if you are interested. But the nugget of the matter is that the Internal Revenue Bureau is about to make a ruling which will - in their eyes - stop these "tax dodgers" in their tracks; in the eyes of the colleges, it will cut off a valuable source of revenue--millions each year to almost four hundred colleges, and probably have the effect of discouraging donors whatever the form of the gift they may have had in mind to give. The colleges feel that the amount in taxes - if the ruling goes through - would be negligible; whereas, to the growing, smaller independent institutions, the loss - combined with side effects on other donors and increasing pressures -

could be devastating. One Development Officer in Claremont told me this morning that even now - with the climate of fear already existing - he has crossed off his list fifty persons who had planned to make contributions to his college; they would rather not move now..one had planned a gift of half a million dollars.

Harvard and some of the older, larger independents are not affected to any great extent by the threat to the new plans; so their support in a fight is not likely. But the new ones, the growing ones - particularly in the West - can be hurt vitally. And they are arguing that actually if the government is losing a minor amount in taxes through these plans, it is one of the few ways that any of them receive or ask for government support...as different from the huge State institutions into which millions of tax dollars flow.

I had not expected even to get involved in the question of how these small colleges make a living. But I have been shocked by how much effort, downright digging, scrubbing, working, sweating goes into the struggle. And it came to me as a revelation yesterday to understand how welcome are gifts of even a hundred or two hundred dollars. I had thought these people looked only to the very wealthy; but I find that they actually are looking to me and everybody else. That being the case, there should be a way to help them through public attention.

Before I conclude this case for the defense, I should like to state that actually these five colleges - who are in the forefront of the battle - have made good financial progress. The assets of the Associated Colleges total over 66 million dollars, third only to Stanford and Cal Tech in the Far West, greater than U.S.C. Yet with this wealth, and acreage for six more colleges, the group emphasizes smallness rather than bigness with an average of one faculty member for every eight students, and painstaking individual guidance for each of the twenty-three hundred plus young men and women. And to keep up this drive for scholastic excellence, they must constantly seek, and fight where necessary.

The complex, you know, consists of Claremont College, which as the central coordinating institution operates the Graduate School for the group, granting the M.A., M.F.A., and Ph.D. degrees; Claremont Men's College - liberal arts but with emphasis on political economy and management engineering - offering a B.A.; Harvey Mudd College, a science and engineering school now in its fourth year and offering the B.S.; Pomona College - liberal arts, with many fields of concentration, particularly music, drama and science; and Scripps College for Women - liberal arts and famous for its fine arts. The last two colleges offer B.A. degrees.

I know you are busy, and must consider many stories. But any effort you can make to help these smaller institutions will, I am sure, be very worthwhile and gratefully received. Practically, this Claremont Group might in itself provide a quite broad subject for study as an example of how the great bulk of our higher education is financed in these forward moving sixties.

Thank you, Ed, for any thoughts you may have for us.

Best regards,

Ruth

Ruth Ashton
Special Projects Editor

Ruth Ashton

September 21, 1960

Dear Ruth:

I envy you your assignment and am sure you are going to enjoy it. I've known something about the Claremont Colleges for almost thirty years back to the days when Remsen Bird was President of Occidental.

Fred and I are working on a piece on new experiments in teaching now, and I don't honestly know whether we can make a firm commitment for the future. The only thing I can suggest is that you see what you find and let us know. If after careful examination you think there is a story there, I promise you that Fred and I will examine it in much more than a routine fashion.

All good luck to you.

As ever yours,

Miss Ruth Ashton
3693 Buena Park Drive
Studio City, California

ERM:gw

KNX
CBS RADIO PACIFIC NETWORK
CBS Radio - A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

August 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As an old newswoman who has gotten along for sixteen years with knowing a little about a lot of things, I am about to make a terrifying move, and I should like to ask your help.

I am about to become attached to the Administration of the five Associated Colleges of Claremont (California)--Claremont College, Claremont Men's College, the Harvey Mudd College of Science and Engineering, Pomona College and Scripps College; and it's going to change my whole way of life...I'm going to have to concentrate, learn and project one story for the indefinite future!

Actually, to my view, it's the best of all stories; that's why I am doing it. Education, of course, is the general area; and what I hope I will find in Claremont is an exciting promise for the future in the experiment being developed there. And that brings me to an admittedly difficult question which I would like to ask you: If I do find in Claremont a new, forward-looking concept of higher education that works, and actually does meet some of the challenges of our times, do you suppose you and Fred could use the story in some way?

The Claremont approach is unique. The five colleges - with seven more planned - are administered independently; but they share major facilities, and the students of each college have the opportunity to take classes at any of the others while still retaining the advantages of their own small institution with its specialized character, small classes and individual attention. It seems to be "mass education for individual excellence," a need mentioned by Walter Lippman in his talk with Howard Smith.

I know that you can't make a story out of a concept alone (come to think of it Jesus Christ did pretty well). At any rate, in this case, I want to find out what are the exciting facts about how this plan - similar to the one pioneered at Oxford - actually works and affects the students; is education in this framework a

- more -

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KNX

CBS RADIO PACIFIC NETWORK

CBS Radio - A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

dynamic force that prepares young people for life in the atomic age, or is this just togetherness on a higher plane.

As I see it, answering these questions is my first, rather large job as the one chosen (the first one, incidentally) to project "the Claremont group image." And frankly, this process of realistic self analysis will go much faster and less painfully if all involved know that someone they admire will tell their story if they have one. And one thing I know already: the College presidents and faculty members in Claremont comprise a very impressive Ed Murrow fan club.

Forgive me for bringing you my troubles - again! But perhaps this can be a good story for everyone. You can be sure that you will hear no more about it from me if it is not.

It was good seeing you - however briefly - when you were in Los-Angeles. I hope that our quadrennial displays of "democracy in action!" were not too exhausting, and I wish you all the best for this coming year.

Cordially,

Ruth

Ruth Ashton
3693 Buena Park Drive
Studio City, California

P.S. Just to explain this letterhead: I am just completing an assignment for K.N.X.--interviewing 25 top leaders in science, industry and education from whom I extracted information to project 25 stories on what life will be like in the year 2-thousand. A week of programming will be based on these stories I was given four weeks to do. Next week the Colleges. Life will be different!

ra

Asheville Chamber of Commerce

October 18, 1960

Dear Bob:

Very many thanks for your letter of October 3.

I wish that it were possible for me to accept the kind invitation to address the Asheville Chamber of Commerce in January or February of next year, but I am sorry to say that I have had to decide not to accept any speaking engagements during the next few months because of the pressure of my radio and television schedule.

One other very strong reason for my having to refuse is the fact that I am unable to say definitely when I shall be in or out of the country, and I think it would be most unfair to accept for a given date and then have to let you down at the last minute.

I am dictating this on the eve of departure for a quick trip to London, which was totally unforseen until about a week ago. So you see how things are.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Bunnelle, President
Asheville Citizen Times Co.
Asheville, North Carolina

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES
SUNDAY
THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN
MORNING
THE ASHEVILLE TIMES
EVENING
Published by
ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES CO.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

ROBERT BUNNELLE
PRESIDENT & PUBLISHER

October 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I don't want to hurry you, but I wondered if you had had time to decide whether you can visit Asheville in January or February in connection my letter of August 29 about the Chamber of Commerce meeting. The Chamber people are sort of needling me to see what I can learn from you.

On the theory that my previous letter might possibly have gone astray, I will give a resume of its contents.

The Asheville Chamber of Commerce, which usually has about 500 people at such affairs, would like to have you speak at its annual dinner in the City Auditorium any of the following dates: January 9, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21; February 6, 7, 10, 11, 13.

Sincerely yours,

RB:iy

Assoc. for Education in Journalism
May 1960

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Bleak day of K.'s walkout

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This is a petition to you to accept an invitation, soon to arrive at your doorstep, to appear as a major speaker at the annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism.

Place: Pennsylvania State University (University Park).

Dates: August 29-Sept. 2.

My word is that Eugene Goodwin, director of the Penn State school of journalism, will expect you to name a date in keeping with your commitments in New York if you can accept.

Goodwin (former N.Y. Herald Tribune Washington man) will write you details after I write him I've twisted your arm. He seems to think I may have some influence in persuading you to accept. I'm gratified in knowing that he thinks so.

Lois and I returned here on April 1 after a 6½ months trip around the world. I'm back in the swim here. Can't regard myself yet as a "senior citizen" either mentally or physiologically.

Note: Your TV program featuring Fleeson, Higgins and Mannes was a beaut!

Regards from the Caseys to you and Janet.

Cordially,
Ralph
Ralph D. Casey

How can you refuse an invitation from a group of university educators when you, Dr. of Laws and Dr. of Humanities, are one of their number?

atlanta, City of

CITY OF ATLANTA
OFFICE of the MAYOR
Atlanta 3, Georgia

WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD
Mayor

W. W. BURNS
Executive Secretary

May 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought the show "Who Speaks for the South" was magnificent. It went straight down the line of fairness for both sides. I am quite sure the segregationists thought they got their message over, such as it was, and I also think the people of the nation were duly informed that there are several shades of thought in the South--no pun intended.

We were particularly impressed by the excellent shots of Atlanta as a big, progressive city. In the past, one of our largest national weekly publications has specialized on slum shots for our section. Your background of Atlanta was greatly appreciated.

We are also writing the Bell & Howell Company, thanking them for their sponsorship.

Best wishes,

Yours very truly,

W B Hartsfield
Mayor

P. S. Where could I purchase a seven and a half tape recording of this program?

W.B.H.

Atlanta Constitution

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BOX 4689
ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA

RALPH McGILL
Publisher

May 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to repeat what I told you on the phone around noon Saturday; namely, I thought you and your staff did a masterful job in filming and editing the documentary "Who Speaks for the South." I was honored to be a participant. I did not see Jack Gould's review until Sunday, as our airplane edition of the New York Times is the early one, but I did see it in the Sunday edition which carried the review as coming from the late editions of Saturday's paper. I was pleased that Gould saw it as he did.

There is a certain pathos in the fact that Little Rock and Birmingham, two cities which needed the program very much, did not run it. I was interested in Gould's mention of the fact that the company had heard of possible unfavorable repercussions. There may be some, but I can't see how there can be any public outcry because, certainly, the top-flight representatives of the most extreme segregationists had their equal innings. But you can never tell about these people. However, I think Mr. Percy can be assured they will not be in any position to be vocal about it. I am convinced, because the hostile telephone calls and telegraphic reactions I have had have been surprisingly low. This left them without much they could say.

I wouldn't take anything for Roy Harris's being given as much emphasis as he was. He is such an obvious caricature that all of us here were delighted to see him as he was.

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram which I sent to Mr. Percy on Saturday.

If I can ever do a chore for you down this way, please let me know.

Cordially yours,

RM:gl

Enc.

COPY

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DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

May 28, 1960

Mr. Charles Percy, President
The Bell & Howell Company
Chicago, Ill.

My associates on The Atlanta Constitution join me in expressing to you and your company our appreciation for your sponsorship of Edward Murrow's documentary "Who Speaks for the South." It was presented with scrupulous fairness and accuracy. It will be, I am sure, helpful in national understanding. It should assist Georgians better to comprehend their problem. I was honored to have a small part in it, but our chief interest is in commending you for sponsoring it and to say Mr. Murrow did a masterful job of editing.

Ralph McGill
Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution

485/17

James Aubrey

RECEIVED
1960 OCT 11 PM 6:05
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y

NA031 DL PAID

WUX NEW YORK NY 11 6P

MESSRS ED MURROW AND FRED FRIENDLY
CBS REPORTS HEADQUARTERS 485 MADISON AVE

JUST WANT YOU TO KNOW HOW PROUD ALL OF US AT THE NETWORK ARE TO BE ABLE TO PRESENT CBS REPORTS DURING THE COMING YEAR THANK YOU FOR SUCH AN OUTSTANDING OVERALL EFFORT AND FOR A TRULY MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT IN THE KICKOFF PROGRAM SINCERELY

JIM

Norman Baer

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
WORLD'S LARGEST NETWORK
1440 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y. Telephone: BRyant 9-7600

Oct. 18, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I wanted to thank you for the kind words you said concerning Mutual. We received a tremendous reaction to your broadcast.

It certainly is good to have you back in radio, which is still the only medium in which a commentator can express himself.

Most Sincerely,
Norman Baer
Norman Baer
Dir. of News & Special Events

NB/ap

Allerton Hotel Chicago 11, Ill.
2-15-60

Dear Sir:

It was wonderful to hear from Mr. Murrow tonight. Cant we have him back for a regular program?

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Alice L. Baker

~~10~~

Mr Horton

485 H

CHICAGO
FEB 16
11 AM
1960
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102

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IN GOD WE TRUST
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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Program Director
W B B M, McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

Baker, Zelma
FM

September 12, 1960

Dear Mrs. Baker:

Thank you for your letter dated September 6.

I read your article with a great deal of interest. Unfortunately, I don't feel I can be of any help to you in connection with your 45 page manuscript. I can't see any way of getting your manuscript to the public since I have only 1 radio program a week which covers the most important event.

I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Zelma Baker
Honey Grove, Texas

Honey Grove, Texas
September 6, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe you will agree with the enclosed statements. If so, perhaps you would suggest a way to get the entire manuscript (45 pages) to the public.

Annie Laurie Williams, Inc. (literary agents) said it lacked an author with a name.

I have served as a classroom teacher, elementary school principal, curriculum coordinator K-12, and as a college and university professor. I am a member of Pi Lambda Theta and Kappa Delta Pi, and my book, The Language Arts, The Child, And The Teacher was published in 1955.

If I had permitted the Dean of the College of Education to add some chapters and share my book, I would now be a big name in education. As it was my dissertation (the book) was rejected.

I believe my manuscript, Education For The Space Age: The Development Of Man is the key to world peace.

Sincerely yours,

Zelma Baker
Mrs. Zelma Baker

P.S. Perhaps it could be read over air on radio.

August 24, 1960

It is past time to re-thinkeducation. Schools are for the betterment of mankind. We have more schools, colleges and universities than any other nation on earth. We abound in diplomas and degrees, but we also abound in race riots, racketeering, juvenile delinquency, broken homes and mental and penal institutions. Do we need more money for this kind of education?

All modernpsychology agrees that human beings use only a fraction of their native capacity. Resdarch has shown aspirationand spirit to be propensities of protoplasm. Since education deals in human beings, should it not develop a whole being?

Nature's law of production is that each thing produces its own kind. Man has not learned to produce his kind.

All men are created equal in that each has the tendency to aspire, the capacity to love and to think, spirit, and freedom of choice. All men are different in that each has gifts which are uniquely his own. The proper cultivation of human likenesses and differences will produce our kind.

Aspiration, love, creative intelligence, spirit, and unique talents are keys to peace, plenty and human dingity for all.

The people have furnished 41 billion dollars for their defense. Is it wise to spend it solely for purposes of destruction or to create fear of destruction? Peace begins in the hearts of men. War begins in the minds of men. The development of man is the way to lasting peace. This is the task of space education.

Zelma Baker
Zelma Baker

Balint, N. G.

INTER—

TER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS

45 WEST 45 th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: JUdson 2 - 3224

June 3, 1960

Dear Ed: —

I wonder whether your busy schedule permits you to read historical books. If so, I am sure our great friend's book The Long Way to Freedom will be the first of your list. It is eliciting excellent reviews in the general press and in the trade papers. (See enclosure).

N.B. In your office – Ske.

Backed by Columbia University, a few close friends of Dr. Shotwell initiated a drive to make his epic book available for educational purposes to be distributed overseas in quantities by the United States Information Agency.

Knowing of the great friendship between Dr. Shotwell and you, I thought you might be interested in this worthy project. If so, I would like to have a brief chat about it and would appreciate an appointment with you at your earliest convenience.

I hope that your Sabbatical leave supplied you with all the ingredients you were looking for and you enjoyed producing your enlightening program Small World as we enjoyed viewing it.

Best wishes and warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Nick

Nicholas G. Balint

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

from Bobbs-Merrill

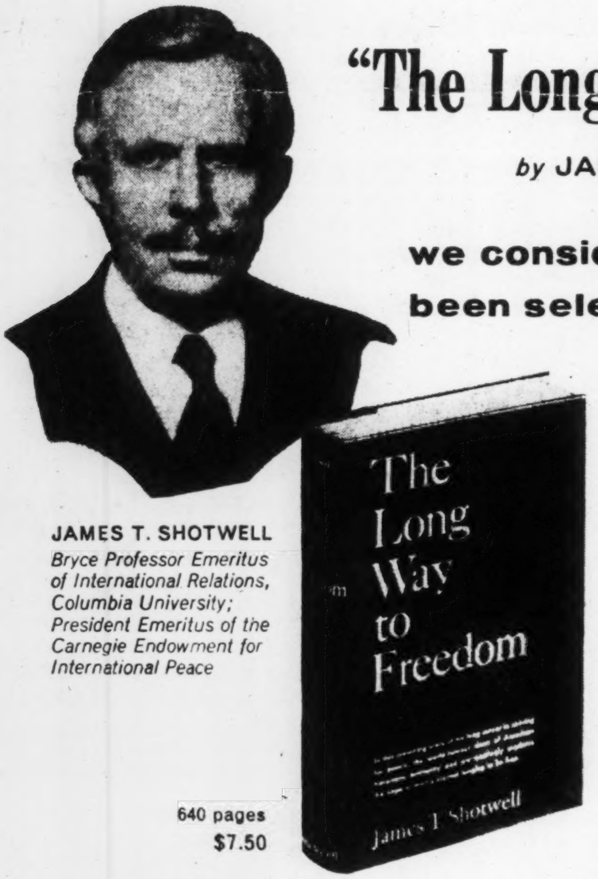
crowning lifework

of the world-famous dean of American historians

"The Long Way to Freedom"

by JAMES T. SHOTWELL

we consider it a privilege to have been selected to publish this book


The Long Way to Freedom
James T. Shotwell

JAMES T. SHOTWELL
Bryce Professor Emeritus of International Relations, Columbia University; President Emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

640 pages
$7.50

"In the last century the very learned, high-minded Lord Acton devoted most of his life to gathering material for a history of freedom, which he never wrote, and which has been called the greatest book that was never written. Such a history remained unwritten until now. Now James T. Shotwell has crowned his distinguished career by producing one."

—Herbert J. Muller,
Saturday Review

"Shotwell has done a magnificent job of integrating history from the point of view of freedom... It ought to attract a lay reader who wants a long view of history related to the great problems of our time...Bobbs-Merrill is to be congratulated on bringing out this important book..."

—Quincy Wright,
Professor Emeritus, International Law, University of Chicago

"There are few Americans to whom Cicero's *Historia Vitae Magistra* applies with greater justification than to Prof. Shotwell, the dean of American historians, who in this book sums up the experience and knowledge gathered in a long life dedicated to scholarship as well as active participation in the politics of international cooperation."

—Library Journal

"I read James T. Shotwell's LONG WAY TO FREEDOM at one sitting. This is surely the philosophy of history in its finest tradition. The magnificence of its conception, the catholicity of its scholarship, and the sheer virtuosity of its execution, have given us a book that will long be the envy and despair of those who come after him."

—Rowland Egger, *Chairman*
Woodrow Wilson Dept. of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia

the indispensable book for thinking Americans

THE **BOBBS-MERRILL** COMPANY, INC.
A SUBSIDIARY OF HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC.
Publishers • INDIANAPOLIS • NEW YORK

Bampton, F. W.

October 24, 1960

Dear Captain Bampton:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 17th, and your generous comments about THE YEAR OF THE POLARIS.

The response, both from the press and the public, was most gratifying, and Fred Friendly and I feel some sense of achievement in having been able to present the program.

It was, as usual, our great pleasure to work with the Navy, and we hope there will be many such pleasurable occasions in the future.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Captain Frank W. Bampton, U.S.N.
U.S. Naval and Marine Corps
Reserve Training Center
Milwaukee 7, Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

COMMANDING
U. S. NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS
RESERVE TRAINING CENTER
MILWAUKEE 7. WISCONSIN

17 October 1960

V.C. Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please permit me to add my congratulations to all the others that I am sure you received for your program "Year of Polaris". Not only was it masterfully done, but it has been an excellent stimulus to the public and esprit de corps of regular and reservists who are all a part of the Navy Team. Although we in the Heartland of the country sometimes find it difficult to impress the local populus with the Navy's role and the need for such a force, your presentation has helped immeasurably. And further, with several industries in this area having contributed to the Polaris and the nuclear program, the people are seeing more and more how their efforts are contributing to the defense of our way of life.

Yours has been indeed a wonderful public service.

Most sincerely,

Frank W. Bampton

FRANK W. BAMPTON
Captain, U. S. Navy

Joseph Barber

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

July 13, 1960

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Hogg:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter concerning applicants for the Council's press fellowship. Mr. Barber is away on vacation but Mr. Murrow's decision will be called to his attention immediately upon his return in August.

Sincerely yours,

Betty Jean Wright

Betty Jean Wright
Meetings Office

bjw

Barnett, Elson

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

November 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Thank you for your letter of November 3rd which I am taking the liberty of answering in Mr. Murrow's absence. As you may know, Mr. Murrow has had a bout with pneumonia and is now recovering.

Your kind comments regarding Mr. Murrow's programs are very much appreciated. The television show you mention dealing with economics was titled, "Money and the Next President" and was a presentation of CBS Reports.

I am sorry to tell you that the shows in the CBS Reports series are scheduled well in advance as they require a great deal of planning and the schedule for the coming year has already been set up. I am therefore referring your letter over to Mr. John Kiermaier, our director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Gabriella Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Elson T. Barnett, Coordinator
Industrial Education and President
California Industrial Education Association
Stockton College
3301 Kensington Way
Stockton, California

Barry College

April 14, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner, Secretary
Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Just a brief note to tell you how much we appreciated your response to our request for a letter and picture of Mr. Murrow in connection with recreation week at Barry College.

Much of the success of our program was due to the wonderful reception given to the personalities portion of our program.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Leiher

Charlotte Leiher

Sir Gerald Barry

SIR GERALD BARRY
GRANADA
LONDON TELEX

HOPE YOU ALL SPEND DECEMBER 31ST AND JANUARY 1ST WITH US AT FARM STOP INFORMATIVELY JANET SAYS APARTMENT PROBABLY UNFINDABLE BUT WILL TRY

REGARDS

ED MURROW

514-70
gw
12-13-60

21 Albion Mews, Hyde Park, London W2 *Telephone:* AMBassador 3647

6th December, 1960

My dear Ed and Janet,

This brings you our warmest Christmas greetings. I had a fleeting message from you in London some weeks' ago but was unable to contact you and imagine you are now home again.

I send you news that Diana and I, plus Stephen who is almost Casey's birthday-mate, are coming to the States for Christmas. It would be wonderful if we could all meet. We are leaving London on the 19th and spending Christmas with friends in New Mexico and plan to be back in New York about December 29, leaving again for England on January 8. Where will you be then? Is there any chance of our meeting for the New Year? Or any time after? We would just love to see you and learn all your news, and your views about the important days ahead. It would be marvellous for Casey and Stephen to make acquaintance.

Could you find a moment to drop us a line here to reach us before we leave? Alternatively, we could pick up a note in New York en route for the

Pawling — ~~Dec. 30th Friday evening~~ ~~until Sunday~~ Saturday and Sunday — 31st Dec — 1st Jan

Casey leaves for school on 2nd Jan - you to London -

West on the 20th c/o Mrs. Bruce Hawley, 552, Riverside Drive, New York City, 27 (Diana's married daughter).

I hope you have had a wonderful year and longing to hear all about it.

Our best love,

Gerald + Diana.

P.S. Our news is that we have acquired a Mill in the Dordogne area; good food and fishing! All will be welcome when we have put it in order. Perhaps Casey would like it for a holiday?

Ralph Baruch

CBS FILMS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: Mr. Ralph M. Baruch

September 16, 1960

Thank you so very much for taking the time to see Mr. Moses of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. He was very enthused about his visit with you and again asked me to pass on his thanks to you for making this get together possible.

RMB.

RALPH M. BARUCH

RMB:lh

Ralph Baruch

CBS FILMS

Office Communication

to: Edward Murrow

from: Ralph Baruch

September 13, 1960

You were kind enough to arrange a meeting through Mr. Jones for Mr. Charles Moses, General Manager of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, on Wednesday, September 14, at 3 p.m. As Head of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Mr. Moses has complete responsibility to the Commission for the running of its radio and television interests.

In addition to being a good client of ours for Entertainment programs, the ABC has just concluded an agreement with us to purchase the major part of all of our News and Public Affairs programs for the 1960/61 season. In the past they have bought a great many of these programs including the Adenauer Interview, the Iraq Program, the MacMillan Interview, the Sudan Show, Berlin: End of the Line, etc.

I will be bringing Mr. Moses to your office.

RMB.

RALPH M. BARUCH

RMB:lh

Bass, Norman

CEdar 7-4656-7

orman's tomorrow's fashions ...today
BUCKHEAD

3226 PEACHTREE ROAD, N. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
% CBS Broadcasting Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoyed meeting you personally when you were recently in Atlanta. The experience of meeting you was for me the culmination of an almost life-long ambition to spend a few minutes in conversation with you. In that short period of time you impressed me with your keen mind and warm personality as few men ever have been able to do. It was a most uplifting and rewarding experience.

I sincerely hope that I may in the near future take you at your own words and call you when I am in New York in order that we may be able for a short time to continue our conversation.

I have just seen your television report of "Who Speaks for the South" and want you to know how very much I enjoyed the program. I believe your presentation was extremely fair to both sides. However, it left me with a sense of incompleteness in that your keen analytical analysis was omitted. Once again I would like to reiterate that it was an excellent job of reporting which deserves the solicitous attention of all people both in the North and the South. I hope to be in New York the second week in June and will call your office. Once again let me tell you what an extreme pleasure it was to meet you.

Sincerely Yours,

Norman Bass

Norman Bass

NB/fw

Batchelor, C.

CABLE ADDRESS
"EXCELSIOR" NEW YORK

the
excelsior
hotel

45 WEST 81ST STREET · NEW YORK 24, N. Y.
ENDICOTT 2-9200

Apr. 25, 1960

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co., TV
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In yesterday's N.Y. Times I saw the announcement that you are preparing a report on school integration in, of all the unlikely places except possibly Mississippi, Georgia. May I call to your attention that the same great newspaper, same day, had abooklet inserteddealing with Georgia and trying to lure industry there. The grim picture I think you will want to see if you have not, is one showing school children at lunch- every one of them is white. The whole coverage is just what can be expected of advertising by a chamber of commerce which, I assume, is trying to lure would-be Runaway Shops away from the unionized East. As your report is to be called Who Speaks for the south, I think you should in your usual fairminded waylook at this paid publicity, for the State Chamber of Commerce has probably already told you its story, under the claim of being well-informed and objective. The former, it may be. The latter -- never.

Sincerely yours,
Carey Batchelor
(Miss) Carey Batchelor
a former southerner, now glad to be a New Yorker.
Also, a believer in this country for all its people.

Sorry, my typewriter ribbon is about as dim as Democracy in the South.

Baum, Stanley

f /m

955 Ridge Road
Highland Park, Illinois
August 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Perhaps you may find the enclosed letter of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Baum

955 Ridge Road
Highland Park, Illinois
August 1, 1960

Mr. John F. Gordon, President, General Motors Corporation
Mr. Crawford H. Greenewalt, President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
Mr. Charles H, Kellstadt, President, Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Mr. Robert Paxton, President, General Electric Company
Mr. M. J. Rathbone, President, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
Mr. Leslie B. Worthington, President, United States Steel Corporation

Gentlemen:

Back in the 1930s, things were not going so well in our economy and the American free enterprise system was criticized for much of the breakdown. Today, a quarter of a century later, your former severest critics do not put the daily paper down without studying the market report--for what American with $1000 in liquid assets has not tied his future to yours through the purchase of stock in a private enterprise whose economic potential inspires his trust and confidence?

There have been some dark days even beyond the 30s. And we shall have our share of dark days in the future. But the leaders of our business world have learned much. You have mellowed, you have matured, you have gained know-how and experience in planning for peaks and valleys, in working harmoniously with labor, in doing business with government.

As all of America is mellowing and maturing, we are all learning to get along better together, to avoid extremes. Just as it would be hard today to find many black-hearted, reactionary, laissez-faire capitalists who say down with all unions, down with all government regulation, so would it be hard to find many die-hard socialists who say the government should own the means of production.

I have been stressing the economic success of capitalism. Your talents for creating, producing, and distributing, for organizing and administering, are wonderful to behold. There have been, and will be, imperfections and periods of breakdown--but as we move toward maturity we learn that no working institution, no working theory is perfect--and the economic institution of capitalism works well enough often enough to be deemed a substantial success.

It is in the non-economic areas of capitalism that serious problems remain. Not only are these problems unsolved, but more seriously, they are problems that capitalism has helped to create. And in these areas the variance from perfection is so great that the success of capitalism must be seriously questioned. As the perspective that a quarter century permits shows us that the problems of the 30s have been substantially met, so am I optimistic that the problems of the 60s can be met.

But the problems are serious. And the solutions must come from men of vision. And the path to walk, just as 25 years ago, is an untrod one. And time is short.

Where capitalism has substantilly solved the "how to" problems, it has not solved (nor even recognized, I fear) the "why to" problems. Besides being a beautiful, well-meshed, efficient machine run by the most capable, best organized group of private citizens the world has ever known, it is also a powerful force determining the way of life of all America--perhaps a more powerful force than it ever dreamed of being or wished to be.

Much of that way of life is good. The material comforts our system has produced are marvelous. Inside plumbing, central heating, air conditioned offices, television, coast-to-coast transportation in less than five hours--I am happy to be able to enjoy these comforts: most of the world cannot.

And our non-material achievements are equally impressive. We have dedicated ourselves to an educational system that will provide a high school education for all our young men and women, and we have succeeded to an extent unheard of in world history--almost 65% of our young men and women are now graduated from high school; 81% receive at least one year of high school education. Similarly, we provide more and better medical care than any nation in the world.

Despite our great achievements in the field of education, the problems ahead are staggering--perhaps even killing, unless we move far enough soon enough. And I fear that at the moment we are too inclined to look back complacently to the achievements of yesterday, rather than to look ahead to the problems of today and tomorrow with the same foresight and imagination that we have shown in the past--the same foresight and imagination that each of your companies reveals several times every day.

Our problem: the emphases of our society being what they are, there is today a severe shortage of teachers--we need 195,000 more elementary and high school teachers right now, as well as many thousands more college and university instructors. Present projections indicate that the shortages will continue to increase as our needs grow.

Granting that in an expanding economy there are many manpower shortages (you could use a few more engineers and managers yourselves), the shortage of teachers arises from weaknesses much more basic. First, of course, is the low salaries, compared with other positions in our economy requiring like training and ability. A corollary is that teaching does not hold the prestige that it does in many other places in the western world, the prestige that it once held in our country--and so some who are still attracted to it despite the lesser financial reward are finally discouraged by the low esteem in which the teaching profession is held.

Low salaries, low prestige--there is nothing new in the analysis. You read the same story all the time. Whenever educators or psychologists or sociologists have a meeting, they always issue the same news release: low salaries, low prestige.

I have finally become tired of hearing the same analysis without a solution. I have begun to take an interest in my local school affairs, and I have been asking, how do we proceed to a solution of the problem that has been so well and so often analyzed? How do we get into the classroom the teachers who are so vital to the development of our greatest natural resource, our children? How do we obtain the teachers necessary to develop new teachers for a generation from now, the engineers and broadly educated executives that you sorely need now and will need even more urgently a generation from now?

I believe my argument stands on its own feet and needs no outside comparison to give it merit, but it is both frightening and embarrassing to realize that Russia, our bitter rival, the nation conceived and dedicated to the proposition that democracy and capitalism cannot solve the total problems of a leading nation in a dynamic world, this nation is now producing a volume of teachers that gives it a present ratio of 909 teachers per 100,000 population, compared with our 787. I will not attempt to cite a statistic of how many more engineers and technicians Russia is producing--for it is apparent that a totalitarian state can forcibly divert whatever resources it chooses for the benefit of the state, regardless of the benefit to society. But who among us is so smug or foolish to say that Russia's direction of its young people into such areas as teaching is more to the benefit of the state than to its society? And how can we, freely and voluntarily, as private citizens and through our democratically chosen governments, accomplish the ends that we agree are to the benefit of our society?

And so I return to my point: why I write this letter and why I address it to you.

I suggest that the survival of our society requires that we find a solution to the glaring and increasing problems and weaknesses of our educational system. I suggest that the current goals and emphases of capitalism have to a large part created and perpetuated these weaknesses. I suggest that our system of democratic capitalism, because it is free, because it has in the past had the ability and vision to recognize its failings and proceed to correct them, can now proceed to an effective solution of the failings of this age. And finally I suggest that the leadership in this project flows naturally to men such as you, representing the largest, the most successful, and some of the most farsighted companies in our free enterprise system. The vice president of one of your companies said recently the responsibility for such problems rests with the leadership groups in society "for they are the only groups possessing the resources required and in a position to act effectively."

You are large: each of you is the largest company in your industry, with 1959 sales ranging from two billion dollars to eleven billion dollars. You are successful: your 1959 after tax profits ranged from 198 million dollars to 873 million dollars, and your ratio of return on average invested capital (except for United States Steel, whose earnings were depressed by the strike) ranged from 9.8% to 21%, the average being almost 16%.

And you are foresighted, with a recognition of the needs of our society and your responsibilities to it. In the field of education alone, your six companies contributed well over ten million dollars in scholarship aid and other forms of financial support in 1959.

It is precisely because you have already helped that I come to you now for even greater contribution. In return for your contribution, what is in it for you is the opportunity to obtain the trained managers and technicians you need for your own growbh, and the opportunity to produce a large body of trained people whose skills will qualify then for the higher paying jobs that provide the increased purchasing power that makes healthy economic growth possible.

I shall not waste my time attempting to sell this program to a 19th century anachronism. And I shall not permit myself to be tied to a 1932 cynic who, with the same blindness as his 19th century counterpart, refuses to recognize that institutions are not static, that wise men of all views learn and profit from their experiences.

Problem number one: money for education.
Solution: taxes.
Question: more taxes or reallocation of present funds?
Answer: both.

Anyone who is going to volunteer to finance as costly a program as I am proposing to you has the right to demand that all public money be spent as efficiently and wisely as possible. This is a maxim that all good men (and all politicians before election) can agree to. It is not an easy job to ferret out the areas where efficiency can be gained, and it is not my intention to dwell on it here, but it certainly must be done.

If we are to make giant strides of progress, the pork barrel legislation and unfavorable contracts must end, however painful this may be to its beneficiaries (for example, unnecessary rivers and harbors projects, those 25 cent lamp sockets that the navy buys for $21.10).

(Since I am presenting a radical program to you, let me mention that radical programs will also be required elsewhere--one example, the farm problem. Our government should continue to give the financial support necessary to obtain production beyond our immediate needs for a reasonable reserve for possible emergencies, and for the aid to our own needy and to those around the world that is one step in a program to help our brothers and our cousins develop their own self-sufficiency. We should discontinue the subsidies that simply permit marginal farmers, deficient in land and technique, to survive in their foredoomed competition with the more efficient producer, be he large or small, individual or corporate. No one is offering subsidies to the corner grocer to permit him to better compete with the supermart--if he cannot justify his existance in a free economy, then he must join the ranks of obsolescence along with the blacksmith and carriage maker. Lest the extreme conservatives applaud too soon, let me say that it is the obligation of government to assist with the one time costs of relocating and resettling the large group of farm families who may then choose to move on to other areas of our economy. To those who will say that the traditional farm family is an important value in our American way of life, I answer that as our institutions change in this dynamic world we must seek out and find equally important values within the new framework. The severe depression of the 30s caused us to adjust to changes to prevent a recurrence; the basic problem I am posing to you men calls for adjustments to the problems our attitude toward education is creating; no less must we adjust to the changes called for in any other area--be it agriculture or whatever.)

So we first save what we can from our present tax funds. And I pray, fervently and hopefully, that all our citizens and legislators can be convinced in these days of trial that we cannot afford the luxury of pork barreling or perpetuating outmoded institutions.

But the funds that will be made available from this reallocation will not be enough. For elementary and high schools alone we need 2½ billion dollars annually to pay the salaries of 195,000 more teachers and to provide increases of 20% (up from an average of $5000 to $6000) to present teachers. Over the next ten years we need 26 billion dollars for additional physical plant.

Much of the funds must continue to come from the traditional state and local sources, but I fear these sources are not adequate. Also, it would be difficult to the point of virtual impossibility to sell to fifty different states and thousands of local communities, in the limited time at our disposal for our growth and survival, the need for such a program of financing. (In my own state of Illinois, for example, the constitution so restricts school financingthat adequate financing requires completely separate school districts for the elementary and the high schools, except in Chicago--this practice results in the additional cost of duplicate administration as well as the complete lack of a unified educational program.)

The philosopher's statement that that government governs best that governs least is as true today as it was a century ago. What has changed is the minimal need that determines "least". Government is among the institutions that must adapt to the needs of our dynamic society. As much as we may have preferred the slower, smaller good old days, these days require bigger government to go with bigger business, bigger labor, and bigger everything else. Those who would oppose federal aid for fear it would mean federal control remind me of the psychological observation that we oppose most in others the defects we see in ourselves: is it an accident that those who inject the disclaimer clause in the federal college loan program are the ones who worry most about federal control?

I do not write to appeal for the principle of federal aid to education--the logic of the need is so overwhelming that I assume it and proceed from there. I write to propose the means that should be used for federal financing.

The best alternative is an increase of the graduated federal corporate income tax. It is not an ideal choice, for no one is wallowing in the luxury of untaxed wealth. But who has ever found an easy solution to a hard problem?

Since the smaller companies do not have the financial strength to provide much more of a contribution, the bulk of the revenues must come from the larger companies such as the ones you represent. The proposal: an increase to 55% from the present maximum of 50% for profits ranging from 5 million dollars to 100 million dollars, and to 60% for profits over 100 million dollars, would provide almost 2 billion dollars annually and would go a long way in providing the necessary assistance. Since dollars alone are not a valid measure of profitability, perhaps companies with less than a 10% pre-tax return on beginning of the year investment might be exempt. So that these funds do not get lost amid the general tax revenues, perhaps legislation could earmark the new money for education alone.

Since your companies and many others are already providing substantial educational assistance, you obviously accept the principle that this is a matter of national concern and that private corporations should share in the responsibility. If you say there is a difference between voluntary contribution and government taxation, then let me clarify that I am asking you, as the leaders of our corporate free enterprise system, to go to government and demand to have your taxes raised for this urgent need--so the principle of the giving will still remain voluntary. (In a representative democracy like ours, government can impose nothing that is not acceptable to the majority of people. It is only the totalitarian state that can impose without acceptance--and this power to impose puts us at a disadvantage in our struggle that we can offset only by agreeing to do voluntarily those necessary things that the dictator can decree.) I agree that a good action done by individuals is more efficient and more desirable than a good action done by governments--I hope you will continue, even increase, your voluntary aid--and I hope the day will come when voluntary giving will fully meet the needs.

If you say you do not mind doing this yourself, but you would not presume to speak for your stockholders or the rest of industry, then I ask you to get your best advertising men to work on selling this program on merit as effectively as you sell your consumer products. If you say the diversion of additional funds would seriously hamper your own expansion programs, then I say that so long as these are not products for our basic needs, that if a temporary choice must be made at this time between concentrating our abilities and funds to develop our most sacred human resource or to develop more gadgets that add to our comfort and convenience, there can be no question as to where the priority must go (and present unused capacity in the three giant industries of steel, oil, and auto would indicate that the prime need is not for more plant, but rather for more customers). If we win the battle of gadget making, but in the process, and as a closely related not independent action, lose the battle of educating our children as is needed in today's world, then the first battle will not be worth the winning.

And that leads to the second basic problem: values.

Solution: a cold appraisal of the alternatives open to us so that a realistic choice can be made that will provide the most good to the most people, a situation that is an absolute essential if we are to survive as a free people.

As soon as an outstanding teacher can look forward to the same salary as a good advertising man, many who have left teaching for industry will drift back. And since there is no way to eliminate a shortage of trained personnel overnight, the leadership of industry will then be faced with an extremely difficult dilemma: whether to outbid the schools to retain the people it needs, or whether to use restraint in permitting talented people to move into and back to the teaching profession.

Leaders of industry will make the first choice if the great god Gold is the overriding factor influencing a decision. A free enterprise system needs profits to function, but the question is, how much profits? Must it be "maximum" profits for the single company whom the corporate executive represents, or can it be "adequate" profits so that you can view your success not only from the narrower framework of how well your single company does, but from the broader framework of how all the things in which you have a serious stake are doing?

With the tax structure proposed above, the 1959 after tax return on average invested capital for your five companies would have been 13% instead of 16%. Is this not adequate for your needs? President Eisenhower recently warned that "freedom is imperilled where peoples worship material success, empty of idealism." The vice president of one of your companies has said that unless the policies of big business benefit society they will not in the long run benefit business. Such words in 1960 are reminiscent of these words from Biblical days, "If I am not for myself, who will be? If I am only for myself, what am I?"

If we look closely at the broad concept of maximum profits vs. adequate profits, might we find some revealing answers to some of the great questions of our day: Why are we Americans so discontented at a time that we abound in material conveniences? Why are we constantly running faster to accumulate even more and bigger gadgets, instead of slowing down and enjoying fully those we do have?

I suggest thatan economic system that has overemphasized profit making as its goal has created the monster of the annually restyled automobile, with its ever-rising fin and ever-increasing horsepower, as the false symbol of achievement in our society. That good salesmen, advertising men, and public relations men should earn more money and hold a position of substantially higher prestige and acceptance in our society than outstanding teachers is not only a moral tragedy--but logistically it is also a severe misuse of manpower in a time of national crisis.

At the opposite end of the spectrum from the teaching profession is the medical profession: despite its high prestige and high earnings, medicine is no longer attracting as high a quality student as formerly, as evidenced by the gradual annual increase from 3.2% to 5.8% between 1955 and 1958 of first year medical school dropouts because of academic failure. Long, demanding medical training is less appealing today when good men can obtain good pay and professional stimulation from you with less toil, quicker security, and greater togetherness. Calvin Coolidge said the business of America is business. Is this the only important business of America? We are in real trouble when not only our low paid teachers but also our high paid doctors are siphoned off by the more glamorous corporation. I am not concerned about the economic power of big business as some are, for the triumvirate of big business, big labor, and big government injects the necessary checks and balances. I am concerned about the power of big business in non-economic areas such as these. Let us not deplete our human resources as the early lumbermen did our virgin forests.

If you were willing (this time completely voluntarily, no government legislation in a democracy for such a matter as this) to get along with a few less of the salesmen, advertising men, public relations men and others involved in the promotion (as contrasted to the production and distribution) of your products, there would be a start toward creating a pool of manpower from which our additional teachers (and managers and scientists) could come. If we were to slow down the annual automobile and appliance model change, which an executive of one major manufacturer calls doodling, skilled engineers who now devote their talents to styling would be free to work on structure (or to teach or do research or work at national defense).

Those among the public relations men and engineers (and don't forget the farmers) who are qualified would find teaching now as remunerative as the occupations they left behind. Those displaced who are not qualified would find better educational systems to go to to acquire skills (if not they, then at least their children), or under the trickle down theory they would find other positions made available as those who were qualified stepped up into the teaching profession.

Not as easy as it sounds? Of course not. But who ever told Christopher Columbus or Enrico Fermi that the voyages they were embarking on were easy? They simply started at the beginning and kept going until they got to the end.

In summary, I am asking for the easing up of profits and promoting and styling, both for the sake of channeling manpower and funds to other avenues, and also to aid in establishing more significant values. I recognize full well that we need all these things to keep our economy going and growing. If we do not continue to grow economically we do not have basic health. And the greater our natural growth the greater the tax contribution to all programs of social value. But today there is not enough. And what comes first, the chicken or the egg? I fear that reliance on the funds that can come from natural growth is deceptive as they will not come soon enough--this is an economic answer. I fear that continued growth without improved values will continue to hurt the part of man that is not economic. If we can convince ourselves to make the partial short-term diversion (and it will hurt us some economically--you get nothing for nothing) we will end up with trained men and women better qualified for the higher skilled jobs which pay more and provide the added purchasing power that is inherent to healthy growth. I do not believe it is unreasonable to conclude that this increased purchasing power, with its natural stimulus to growth, will far more than compensate for the sales lost by abandoning the artificial stimulus of slick promotion, with its sometimes false values. I look forward to the day when our production booms because more people have gained the means to buy--not because they have been talked into buying by signs such as this one at a gas station of the largest midwest oil company, "You don't need money, but you do need tires."

The problem of goals and values is obviously a much bigger one than you alone can solve. Men must look into their own hearts. Labor leaders must sweep racketeering and feather bedding from their ranks in the new decade as effectively as they swept out communism in the past decade. Politicians who constantly face the choice between ideology and expediency must lean more often to the former. The totalitarian states, both our major antagonist Russia and also some of our minor allies, must learn morality and a respect for the basic dignity and freedom of man.

We can retain the much that is good in America, and we can change or recapture that which is lacking or has been lost, so that with heads raised high we can be the beacon to the world as truly a nation of free, proud, educated, cultured, creative, and contented men--with central heating.

Nothing would please me more than to have you agree completely with all I have said. If you do not, I hope that you will not simply express your criticism and be done with it. Please then present your alternate--a positive, workable plan that has a reasonable chance of solving the problems. Time is too short for any more Sunday supplement articles simply analyzing the problems, too short for any more beautiful but empty platitudes.

I look forward hopefully to your replies and action.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Baum

Stanley Baum

References: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare publications.
1960 World Almanac.
Fortune, July 1959 and August 1958.
1959 Corporate Annual Reports.

Marion Beaver

Dear Ed,

This is more than "fan mail". I saw your Migrant program last evening and decided to write you a note about my gratitude over the years for your contribution towards national understanding of many of the shameful and diseased spots in America and the world.

I think back to the I.S.S. Conference at Mount Holyoke and

you and Janet in your early years together! And recently I know of the recognition you had at the University of Rochester. I spent a few nights in Rochester with Carol Beaven -

Please give my love to Janet. Don't work quite so hard. You all must have had a fine year last year — away from the N.S.A —

Cordially,

Marion Beaven

November 26

Becker, Ivan L.

April 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Becker:

Thank you so much for sending us your book of poems entitled, THE VAPOR TRAIL. Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your book, since he is traveling abroad, but I shall certainly show it to him upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Ivan Lawrence Becker
134 Beach Drive North
St. Petersburg, Florida

Foster A Begg School -

February 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

Thank you for your kind letter of February 5th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to answer your question, since he is on a year's sabbatical and is spending this time traveling abroad.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. David Ferguson
Foster A. Begg School, Room 20
Manhattan Beach, California

Foster A. Begg School, Rm 20
Manhattan Beach, Calif.
February 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It is a great honor to be writing to you. We are very interested in your ideas.

Our sixth grade class has been discussing the welfare and and continuing peace of the world. We realize that you are extremely busy, but we would really value your opinion. What can we, as young citizens of the United States, do to help further world peace?

Thank you for reading this letter. We hope you will be able to find time to answer our question.

Respectfully,
David Ferguson

Bernice Tripodes, Polly Veal
(Teachers)

Beigel, S.

3701 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, 8, D. C.,
November 5, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had occasion today to hear a portion of one of a series of broadcasts monitored by you, which was titled What I Believe. I heard Will Durant and was very disappointed that I did not hear the whole broadcast. I am writing you in the hopes that I would be able to receive a transcript. I certainly would greatly appreciate your kindness in doing so.

With my sincere gratitude, I am

Truly yours,

Simon Beigel

Simon Beigel.

form letter, XI.7.

Belanger, Jean

March 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Belanger:

Thank you for your recent letter, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

I am indeed sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Jean Belanger
4155 Des Erables Avenue
Montreal P.Q.
Canada

Montreal (Canada), Tuesday February 9th., 1960.

Columbia Broadcasting System.
Mr. Edward Murrow.

[redacted]

Dear Sir,

I have in my possession a 35mm., silent, black and white, positive, nitrate film. These are newsreels filmed during the years 1911 or 1912 to 1919. These newsreels have been made by "Pathé News Co." The total lenght of that footage, including the main titles and secondary titles, is approximately 7,200 feet (after repairs have been made).

From that film, the Canadian Government Film Laboratory have made a 35mm. acetate fine grain negative film (non-inflammable duplicating negative film). Before they make that negative, they have had to do cleaning, repairs and deshrunking process on the original positive nitrate. They have been obliged to do those process because after so many years, that original film need it to make a good negative. From that new negative the Laboratory have made a positive copy in 16mm., ready to show on the screen.

As you can see on the main titles list, included with this letter, most of those film sequences shows events who are far or near concerning the First World War. You are not without knowing that newsreels of those years are actually very rare in the World; I mean authentic scenes, not fictions scenes made in Hollywood's studios or somewhere else. The Archive Film Departmen of the Canadian Government has told me that the footage in my possession was unique in the world and that the original negative from whom my nitrate positive film has been made, have been destroyed during those years. They told me too tha there is may be existing in the world, in the top, only few scenes of what I hav and that in the hands of may be one or two collectioners, in the top. They have told me too that there is existing, now, in the world, about that war and at the exception of my own footage, a total lenght of approximately 20,000 feet of authentic film of the First World War. For sure, it is well understood, that durin those years they have filmed much more footage during that period, but actually it is all of what is existing in the world; all the rest has been lost, spoiled, burned, decomposed (nitrate), or destroyed since then...etc.

If it was possible for you, at this moment, to see that film on the screen, for sure, you would be very surprised to see the qualit of the images moving in front of your eyes. I have said "very surprised" because I will take the risk to make you think that I am a liar, a fool or at least a ma who exagerate but let me say that the same Government has told me he never saw a so nice film for a so old film (film quality point of view). It is well understood that does not take off what we commonly call "snow" on the film because all films from that period have this effect; It is due to chemical composition of those years, on the emulsion, who is no more the same who appears on to-day's films.

For a very reasonable price I will be ready to sell that footage.

With your competence in films, knowing the world's films organisations and having my main titles list, you have in your hands all what you need to find and know if I have told you the truth, yes or no. If you need some more informations about that film, it will be a great pleasure for me, to give you some; in this letter I have enumerated only the main things and you see from here the big lenght of that letter, I want you to excuse me. And now I have to leave you and I hope for a soon answer. Thank you.

I am truly yours,

Jean Bélanger

Jean Bélanger,
4155 Des Erables, Ave.
Montreal.
P. Q.
Canada.

ondon.
Queen Alexandra reviews Girl Guides.

The watch on the ocean highway.
British submarine reaches American Port.

Lord Besborough (in overalls) makes a flight with Mr. Hucks.

London.
Royal Visit to Allotments.

St-John's wood.
Corpus Christi procession.
We did not ask for a Truce.

Vancouver.
First canadian built ship to load cargo for Australia "Canadian Raider" makes ready for her lenghty voyage.

Our Democratic King and Queen.
Touching incidents in visit to Tyneside.

Yorkshire Presents Battle plane to Newfoundland.
Mistress Cutter performs ceremony for Imperial Air Fleet Committee at Sheffield.

London.
Australians at home with Mr. and Mrs. Hughes.

London's model "Tank"
to be used in connection with "Silent Tribute Day" to Lord Roberts.

London, England.
A large model of a British land dreadnought is unveiled in tribute to the memory of the late Lord Roberts.

Montreal.
Sick soldiers given outing Y.M.C.A. military department and Kiwanis Club co-operate in entertaining convalescents in city's hospitals.
Arrival at the picnic grounds.

London.
The French Ambassador inspects ambulance convoy for France.

Somewhere in England.
Reception of officers and menof the American Air Squadrons.

London.
Royal Tribute to shell Girls.
King and Queen and Princess Mary attend Service at St-Paul's

Pangbourne.
Naval Cadet's Prize Day.

The New War of Movement.
Portuguese cavalry's remarquable training.

Oxford.
Joffre, Pershing, Beatty & Haig receive degree of D.C.L. at the University.

Somewhere in England.
Launch of a standard ship.

Our naval heroes.
P.O. Nash decorated with Croix de guerre by Sir Henry Jackson at Dreadnought hospital, Greenwich.

London.
"Aye Sir! Ready" Jack keeps Britain's bulwarks spic and span ready for any emergency.

Our heroic Canadian brothers.
The Colours of the 207th. Ottawa Carleton infantry Batt. deposited at Westminster Abbey.

Somewhere in England.
Victors of the Air.
Young British pilots in training.

"Jack in the making"
Our boy at drill and at play, on H.M. training ship "Arethusa".

Immortal Anzacs.
The King's inspection at New Zealand's troops.

Lord French presents Shield and Badges to Cadets for Distinguished rifle shooting.

Montreal.
Last Imperials from Siberia on way home. 1200 Soldiers from Vladivostock en route to England via Canada leave on the "Tunisian".

Allied Conference in London.
M. Ribot (French Premier) discusses with a colleague.

Washington, D.C.
Union Station is decorated with the Allies colors in honor of the arrival of the British Commissioners to the war Council.

Mt. Eden, Cal.
Wartime conditions have given a great impetus to salt refineries in this country in supplying the Allie's needs.

The King among Scottish workers.
Moving scenes in Lanarkshire.

Winnipeg, Canada.
Winnipeg doig its bit towards winning the war. Launching great loan drive by holding a Victory Loan Parade. Monday Nov. 12th.

Taverns for war workers.
Duke of Connaught oepns Enfield hostel.

Long Live Kerensky.
Inspiring pro-Ally demonstration in Petrograd.

Elephants as war workers.
Lord George Sanger's elephants are performing for the public benefit in helping food production of the farm at Horley.

Royal Visit to City.
Lord Mayor presents the city Sword when King George V visits London Institution.

Victory of the Ancre.
"The laddies who have fought and won"

[illegible]
[illegible]

London.
The Héroines of Pervyse.
learning motoring prior to joining the Royal Air Force.

London.
Pte. J.Taylor
who was decorated by Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, spent 7 weeks in no man's land after being wounded.

Investiture by the King at Buckingham Palace.
Many heroes decorated.

Zeebrugge, Belgium.
Lest we forget! A Memorial to those who sacrificed their lives in the glorious attack of St-George's Day is unveiled.

Montreal.
The R.C.R.'s turn out for inspection-full ceremonial and several functions traditionnal to the regiment mark the review before General Sir Arthur Currie. The arrival of the colours.

3 Events of interest from Belgium.
(Shown for first time by permission of Belgian Government)
Brussels- Prince Léo old assists at military ceremony of 12th. Regiment of infantry to which he was attached during the war.

At an American Port.
British submarines, which help to guard the ocean highways, visits United States for the first time in years.

London.
W.A.A.C.'s march to St-Paul's.
to attend Special Service for Women war workers.

Boston Lines.
German families eembark for Holland.

Ostend, Belgium.
Ostend celebrates official ratification of Peace Treaty, flag bedecked streets show joy of inhabitants at end of World War.

Tino's Belat d Good-Bye.
Ex-King of Greece, Crown Prince, and new Monarch at Athens.

Southampton, England.
An odd challenge! One-legged swimmer dives off bridge of the giant S.S. Imperator to win wager.

Belleville, Ontario.
The Moira River on the rampage ice starts to shove and the huge cakes sweep down the river's course.

Woking, Eng.
"The Feast of Sacrifice" Mohammedans in England hold big religious festival at Mosque in the town.

rooklyn, N. Y.
National airs are now the vogue, and 20,000 people attend the patriotic concert by John Philip Sousa's band.

London.
Princess Mary takes sea trip after her visit to scotland H.R.H. returns on the Royal Yacht. Arrival at Woolwich.

The Maori war dance only performed before Royalty.

Air Hunters gunners picks-up some fowls.
(Without the main title)

War Section.
The fight is on. America's active participation in the struggle for Democracy opens. The expedition of troops to the firing line has already begun.

London Welcomes American troops.
They are reviewed by His Majesty the King, after marching past the American embassy.

Our volunteers in Camp.
At Tadworth (Surrey) 6000 men go through a course of instruction.

H.R.H. Reviews volunteers at Birmingham.

The Duke of Connaught at Bath.
Inspection of O.T.C.Guard of Honour and of the 2nd. Batt. Somerset volunteer Regiment.

London.
Major General Fielding Reviews London volunteers.

London, Eng.
Ready for any emergency! The Grenadier Guard are reviewed by their Colonel the Duke of Connaught.

London.
Inspection of the National Guard Station Company, by Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd.

London Scottish Cadets training at Watford.

London.
The King at Royal Military Academy.

Hammersmith.
New Zealand' forces hold their own regatta on the Thamess

King's Lynn.
American flying men hold gala Sports.

Newmarket.
The Fourth War Derby.
Won for the first time by a woman.

Ald ershot, Eng.
Play Army Cupp R.A.M.C. beats the 1st. Batt. Hampshire Regiment in the presence of the King and Queen.

How Canadians celebrated Empire Day at Swindon.

A [illegible] day With blinded soldiers and sailors at St-Dustan's.
Thanks to efficient tuition these heroes are quickly taught, Braille, shorthand, typewriting, boot repairing, poultry keeping and others trades.

Westminster.
"Dr. Thames" begins his summer treatment River trip for wounded soldiers.

Leytonstone.
Grand military fête in aid of Whipps Cross hospital hut fund.

Goat's milk for our wounded.
Girl farmers of National Women's Army at Feltham.

Remarkable Canoe Drill.
Convalescent Amzacs gives novel life-saving demonstration at Richmond.

London, Eng.
Despite their great handicap, blinded heroes at St-Dustan's hospital enthusiastically compete in field day sports, the tug-of-war.

Tribute to scottish Overseas heroes.
Sir R. Borden, among distinguished congregation at St-Columba's (London) Commemoration Service.

Great Battle Scenes on Western Front. (Official War Film)

German onslaught checked.
Belgians take hundreds of prisoners.

Western Front.
Frightful Hecatombs.
French guns dispers strong enemy detachtments.

Hand Grenade Fighting.
A French bombing school near the firing line.

An assault on barbed wire entanglements.

Making them work.
Austrian prisoners earn their keep and extra pocket money by working in the French Ports.

A Pneumatic bomb thrower.
New trench gun wich is worked by compressed air, satisfactorily passes all tests under service conditions.

Latest Crime of the Sinister Hun.
Burial of nurses and wounded soldiers murdered in air raid on British hospitals in France.

The Gallant Lancashire lads who held the Hun at Givenchy.

Italy.
Italy's New Thrust.
The French Poilu's rushing back their wounded to base hospitals.

Allies in Italy.
Change of guard at junction of British and Italian Fronts.

On the Italian Front.
A bag of Austrian prisoners captured on the Carso.

Belgium.
President Wilson
visits ruined Belgian towns and industries and calls upon Cardinal Mercier.

Serbian refugees returning to their desolate and desecrated homes.

On the Italian Front.
Reinforcements for the Carso first line trenches.

Our forces in Italy.
British Admiral bestows honours on brave Italians.

On the Italian Front.
Defence works among the Avalanches.

London.
Scenes at Waterloo. Arrival of the famous Band of the French Zouave Regt.

The Sultan of Morocco.
accompanied by the French Commander-in-Chief reviews the garrison of Rabat

Mealtime in a French munition factory.
General Pershing and M. Albert Thomas welcome guests.

General Pau in Switzerland.
An official visit to allied subjects interned in Meiringhen.

German Blockade Fiasco.
"Rochester" from New York, brings rich cargo to Bordeaux.

Portugal's Army Ready.
Troops land in France to join British and French comrades.

The Modern Crusaders.
Striking scenes of Anzacs advance towards Jerusalem.

On the Western Front.
During the period of the armistice Canadian Cavalry are kept in constant training.

No Respite for Germans.
Devastated territory won by French who maintain bombardment.

Western Front (French Official War Film)
The Indomitable French.
Remarquable leadership and courageous spirit stem the Boche onrush.

On the Champagne Front.
The Hurtebise plateau witnesses more fine work by the French Airmen.

Characteristic Scene on French Front.
Soldiers receiving Decorations behind fire line.

Shell Torn Rheims.
City and Cathedral after recent German defeat by the British and French troops.

[redacted]

The Battle of The Marne. (French Official War Film)
First German tank captured by the French.

Noyon. (French Official War Film)
"Thou Shalt Not Pass"
French, British and American troops hold the roads to the Coast.

Battering the Hindenburg Line.
French Infantry fit on new simplified gas masks before going into action.

On the Western Front.
The smashed Hindenburg wall.

After the Push. (Official War Film)
Scenes on battle-Swept village on Western Front whence Allies have driven the Huns.

Glorious Soldiers of France.
Men who have fought fiercest battles of history for world's freedom.

Belcher, P.

February 2, 1960

Dear Miss Belcher:

Thank you for your letter of January 23rd, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad, he will not be able to reply to your letter. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Penny Belcher
Route 2, Box 254
Dothan, Alabama

Route 2, Box 254
Dothan, Alabama
January 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a Freshman student at Troy State College, Troy, Alabama.

In our Bio-Social Core Course, we are to do a research project, for our term paper, on sociology and how it is related to human beings. As my project, I have selected famous men, such as you, to ask their views on sociology - the study of human relations.

I will list some questions for you to answer about sociology. I would appreciate very much if you will answer them as soon as possible as I must compile all information into a term paper before the middle of February.

The questions are as follows:

(1.) What is your personal view about sociology?

(2.) How do you think sociology has helped you become the person you now are?

(3.) Do you think you could be the person you are without sociology?

(4.) How do you think you have helped and are now helping humanity through sociology?

Sincerely yours,

Penny Belcher

Bell, D E

October 27, 1960

Dear Mrs. Bell:

Your recent comments concerning the October 9th production of BACKGROUND have been brought to Mr. Murrow's attention.

Mr. Murrow has always welcomed the reactions of listeners, and on many occasions has received helpful suggestions in this way. He has expressed the hope that succeeding broadcasts have continued to merit your approval.

Mr. Murrow has asked that I send you a copy of the script for that day, and convey to you his thanks for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Daphne Edwards Bell
Evanshire Hotel
860 Hinman Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

MRS DAPHNE EDWARDS BELL
EVANSHIRE HOTEL
860 HINMAN AVENUE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October-11,1960

RE: "BACKGROUND" WITH EDWARD R. MURROW ON W.B.B.M. IN CHICAGO - 10/9/60-
SUBJECT: "THE CAMPAIGN"

GENTLEMEN:

Regardless of the crowds who rush to greet them and irrespective of all the talk of past experience,voting records etc., presumably the best way to estimate how well the two nominees might actually perform in elective office is to evaluate them through the wonderful medium of TV and Radio in the "Great Debates" series. Because as we watch the play of expression (of course Nixon's is too set,and Kennedy's is easy-going and natural) on the TV screen, and gage the timbre of the voices through the magic of Radio alone, the two men become more distinct and real than at any other time.

However I should like the programs to be scheduled for longer than an hour, and I as well as just everyone I am sure, would prefer some more detailed delineation of the candidates' plans in dealing with major issues, - but especially on the subject of business, free-enterprise and international-trade. The usual "speech" as the reporters term it with its customary generalitites said over and over again on the campaign trail, is not enough for the TV and Radio audiences.

If this that I suggest could be arranged it would not hurt my feelings at all to miss some of the awful truck like that that Ed. Sullivan and Phill Silvers offer us, or a lot of horrible,bangy,so-called music and cheap,repetitive,futile commercials that dont make anyone sales-conscious and only clutter up the air-waves. BUT, - to have two smart guys like the nominees really debate in detail would in my book be marvelous for as long as a couple of hours at a time, even!!!!!

Though I definitely prefer Kennedy because I feel he has more imagination and vision, I feel that we need either one of them so terribly now in their young strength and with their fine abilities. To think that the whole world came to our shores this fall for guidance and encouragement, - and left practically empty-handed, is a terrible indictment of the present Administration with its bankrupt leadership. It cannot end too soon for the welfare of the country!!!!!

VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS

Daphne E. Bell

DEBell

Mrs. Daphne Edwards Bell

(P.S. I cannot compliment you all too highly on your wonderful news-analysts and the many panel discussions on CBS. I am sorry I cannot say the same for all other types of programs. But perhaps if "Paid Television"were to become a fact this might change for the better. As a partial shut-in due to arthriti but one with an artistic background it seems inconceivable now that we haven' grand opera with the great stars as well as all the great plays with the best actors etc. etc. on Television. But since you do some things so superlatively well, I shall not give up hope. D.E.BELL

Burton Benjamin

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: **BURTON BENJAMIN**

from: **Ed Murrow**

December 30, 1960

Sorry you fellows aren't going to put "Mein Kampf" into shape. It could have been a really significant film. I too hope we can work together one day.

gw

BURTON BENJAMIN
SCARBOROUGH, NEW YORK

December 27, 1960

Dear Ed:

I am sorry to say that Isaac Kleinerman and I are not going to be doing the Swedish film, "Mein Kampf." Columbia Pictures, which we had persuaded to distribute the film, decided to make a fast dollar on it and simply do an editing job on the existing material. I believe they are also going to make a "cause" film out of it rather than a news report.

As we had suggested, it is going to be rushed out as soon as possible to capitalize on the Eichmann trial.

This didn't interest either Kleinerman or me and I am sure would not interest you. We felt that the picture had to be drastically reshaped and that a good deal of new material had to be added. Columbia is proceeding independently of us.

I am grateful to you for having taken the time to view this film, which I turst wasn't a total loss. Both Ike and I still hope that some day we will be able to do a film together.

My very best wishes for the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Burt

BURTON BENJAMIN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Burton Benjamen 8~~025~~

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Burton Benjamin, "The Twentieth Century" November 21, 1960

There is a matter about which I am very anxious to speak with you. I'd like to come to your office and do so at your convenience.

B.B.

Burton Benjamin

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Burton Benjamin

October 13, 1960

Thank you very much for your note of October 10th about Ellis Folke. I appreciate the information and will certainly phone him.

BB

B.B.

Bud Benjamin

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Bud Benjamin

from: Ed Murrow

October 10, 1960

This may sound like carrying coals to the obvious place, but if you should want any expert counsel in the course of editing your stuff on Sweden, there is a remarkable young man named Ellis Folke at Ruder and Finn, 130 East 59th Street, who knows about this country and Sweden intimately. He is not looking for a job or for pay, but is the kind of guy you might find useful in connection with last minute checking.

ERM:gw

Benjamin, Leba

October 6, 1960

Dear Miss Benjamin:

Your letter of September 27th has been forwarded to our office.

To answer your question, Mr. Murrow is on radio each Sunday afternoon from 12:05 through 12:30. The name of the program is BACKGROUND. Perhaps in Quebec it is broadcast at another time. Your local newspapers will carry the correct time I am sure.

This Fall Mr. Murrow is also doing a series of CBS Reports on television. You might also check your newspapers for correct times.

We thank you so much for your interest in Mr. Murrow.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Miss Leba Benjamin
655 Cote St. Antoine Road
Westmount, Quebec

2 info

MISS LEBA BENJAMIN
655 COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD
WESTMOUNT, QUEBEC

Sept. 27/60.

Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:-

Would you please advise me where and when I can listen to (and or see) Mr. Edward R. Murrow on radio or TV.

Since the Conventions I have been unable to find Mr. Murrow and I would like to listen

to him very much in these confused
and troubled times.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Leba Benjamin

Ezra Benson

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1960

Dear Ed:

This is to wish you a very meaningful and joyous Christmas season.

It is with sincere appreciation of your understanding and effort that I write you as I conclude my services as Secretary of Agriculture. Your help in telling the story of American agriculture to your news audience has been invaluable to our farmers, the public generally and to me. It has been stimulating to work with you.

May you and yours enjoy the rich blessings of Heaven throughout the New Year and always.

Sincerely yours,

E T Benson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Board of Directors
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Bernstein, Mrs. M.

Jan. 28. 60

Dear Mr. Murrow

I am enclosing a drawing my boy dit of you, when he was 16 years old. Now he is going on 19, and he is with the Air Force stationed in Glasgow, Montana.

I would like very much if you would sign the picture, and have it send back to me.

Thank you so very much
Yours very truly
Mrs. Margot Bernstein
412 Hollywood Ave.
Hillside, New Jersey

Enclosed
1 stamped envelope.

Sidney Bernstein

November 23, 1960

Dear Sidney:

We look forward to your arrival. I'm just back in the shop after a bout of pneumonia. Do let us know about your plans for February or March.

There is an even chance that I may be in London for a few days around about mid-January to do a piece for the BBC with Field Marshal Montgomery. Will let you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sidney Bernstein
Flat Four, 98 Mount Street
London, W.1, England

FLAT FOUR, 98 MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1
GROSVENOR 1851

Thursday

Dear Ed: We will not be going to America this year but expect to be there in February or March. We will save as much time for the Murrows as they can spare us.

It would be good to see you and Janet this year in England but I presume that with the American elections, there is no chance of your leaving U.S.A.

I can report that the Guildhall Lectures this year missed your electric personality and your penetrating contribution but last year's work produced full houses this year. We've also had an offer to publish the lectures from the London University Press and have, of course, accepted. Will post you a copy.

Mister Susskind's efforts with Premier Khrushchev didn't find favour in our eyes. As somebody or other said, he was "about as relaxed as a ball-boy at a Wimbledon final". We thought the questions and the approach were on a pretty schoolboy level.

It's been a lousy rainy summer and so far its been a lousy rainy autumn.

Tell Janet that the talk of plans of your wonder kitchen spurred Sandra to do likewise. It's like Good Housekeeping, Better Homes and Gardens, The Architects Review, The Catering Gazette pictures all montaged into one. But the food served in the dining room seems little changed.

As ever
Sidney

Sidney Bernstein

October 5, 1960

SIDNEY BERNSTEIN
GRANADA
LONDON TELEX

UNDERSTAND YOU ARE COMING TO THE STATES STOP HOPE YOU WILL SAVE SOME TIME FOR US

REGARDS

ED MURROW

ERM:gw

514-70

Michael Bessie

ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS
EAST 38 STREET NEW YORK CITY 16 MURRAY HILL 5-3011
SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE
HIRAM HAYDN
ALFRED KNOPF JR

November 3, 1960

Dear Ed:

Because I think it may be of particular interest to you and because I hope you will enjoy it as much as I have, I am sending you separately a book by Tony Mayer called LA VIE ANGLAISE translated from the French by Christopher Sykes and illustrated by Osbert Lancaster. The edition I am sending you is the one now being published in England by Victor Gollancz; ours in America will be the same although somewhat differently printed.

If you enjoy it as much as I hope you will, a quote from you will be immensely appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Michael

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S,
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

SMB:ps

Michael Bessie

ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS
EAST 38 STREET NEW YORK CITY 16 MURRAY HILL 5-3011
SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE
HIRAM HAYDN
ALFRED KNOPF JR

September 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter of September 1 to Mr. Bessie arrived in his absence from the office and will be brought to his attention when he returns from vacation on the 12th.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Petrone

Jane Petrone

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Michael Bessie

September 1, 1960

Dear Mike:

We are in the planning stage on some African pieces, but so far, with the exception of one on Guinea, they are only being planned. Maybe we can talk about a book at some later date.

As ever yours,

Mr. Simon Michael Bessie
Atheneum
162 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

EBM:rg

ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS
EAST 38 STREET NEW YORK CITY 16 MURRAY HILL 5-3011
SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE
HIRAM HAYDN
ALFRED KNOPF JR

August 26, 1960

Dear Ed:

I learn with much interest that you are preparing some big broadcasts on Africa and from the little that I heard it sounds to me like there might be a book there. What do you think?

Yours,

Michael
rj
Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

SMB:rj
(dictated but not signed)

Bevis, Mrs C., Jr

July 27, 1960

Dear Mrs. Bevis:

It was most kind of you to write to Mr. Murrow and, as he has been out of town for the past weeks covering the political conventions, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement and thank you so much on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Charles Bevis, Jr.
7454 Bridgetown Road
Cincinnati 11, Ohio

STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
DETROIT

CHARLES E. BEVIS—Insurance Service
7454 BRIDGETOWN ROAD
CINCINNATI 11, OHIO
WI 1-3552

June 30 - 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have just read your interesting article in Crossroads. This is an article condensed from your address in Chicago Oct 16-'58. to the Radio-Television News Directors Association. I believe what you have stated but my question is: how to improve television or may I simply say - what can I, as a housewife and mother, do to change all this? Frankly, we don't watch television too much. I much prefer a good book to watching the fare offered adults during the evening hours - with rare exceptions. But is my small share toward improvement just the fact that our set is turned off?

I would welcome any information you might give us as to how we could aid in improving television programming.

Thank you,
Mrs. Charles Bevis Jr.

Biefinger E.D.

718. West. Pioneer. Ave.
Puyallup. Wash.
July. 26th. 1960.

Edward R Murell.
N.B.C. Radio Cityn.
New York. City.
N.Y,

Dear Mr Murell.

Yesterday I listend to your comentation on the Republican. Con venton. in which you stated that you personly dinnot cair for poloticks. well thear ar thousands of staunch Americans that hold the same opinions. The question of religion in this camp ain is a question that the political malarkie huxters evade.

First this is a secular goverment. So declair by the first president George Washington. In the treaty with Tripolay. 1797. and this becam a LAw 1798. This fact nither of the parties will bring out.

Now I strongly erge you to bring about a T V. debait. betwean one of the big shots of one of the leading religions. preferabely the catholic religion. as The Democratic Presidentuel. candidait is a catholic. and perhaps a jesuit. Nd the man to take the oposish ion. I sugest. Joseph Lewis, of the Freethinkers of Americal. of 370. West 35th. St. New York. I. N Y, And the question to be the positive seperation of State and religion. I alos sugest Exgovner Culbert L Olson of California. as an aponent. I also strongly sugest that the historical back ground of the Christian religion. I mean the savegery and brutality. the ploitical intregue that the christian religion has serpentind into goverments all over the world. The 75 Milion peopel that have bin murderd in an atemp to force feed christianity ont the peopel of the world. The murder of Presidents. In the U.S.A, and Mexico. The slauter of Yugoslovs by the jesuits. under Malavitch. and Stepenick. The. slauter of the Albenians. by Torkeman. The facts on the betrail of France by Gen Philap Petan. and why the President of franc e was shot makeing him turn his back to the fiering squad. The facts behind the asination of Ebraham Lincln. Not only the Catholic religion but also the facts behind the protistent religion. The burning of the witches in bosten Comens. Bring the hol pies fraud to the voter of this secular U.S.A, not evade the cold facts. expose the pies fraudlent religious huxter. of diferent isems. The sighn of the cross. reperesents The 75 milion peopel that have bin slauterd in the atempt to force the christian religion on to mankind. Olie Bull. the Norwegan violist. and phalosifer. Qt. We will have piece on earth and good will amongst mankind when we hang the last milaterist. the last polotishion. with the guts of the last priest. Freethinkers all over the world will be waiting to hear and sea this T V. discushion. I will, be paitently waiting to read you reaction to this necerry mater.

Cencerlly. E D Bufmyer,

E D Bufinger

Barry Bingham

December 30, 1960

Dear Barry:

Thanks for yours of December 19th. It pains me like hell to turn down such a controversial subject, but I just can't figure that such a program, however well done, would live in areas where strip mining is not a problem. Maybe I'm wrong, but it wouldn't be the first time. Thanks again for writing. We live on other people's ideas.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
President and Editor in Chief
The Courier-Journal
The Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

ERM:gv
cc: Fred Friendly

BARRY BINGHAM, *President & Editor-in-Chief*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher* LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

December 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a page from The Courier-Journal of December 18, which I wish you could find time to read. It describes a situation in regard to strip mining, which is of desperate concern to Kentucky. It is also a regional problem, however, affecting several states in the Appalachains.

The subject is highly controversial. Public opinion in Eastern Kentucky was formerly quite solid on the side of the stripminers, since this type of operation is almost the only commercial business on any considerable scale that is taking place in that area. There has recently been an awakening, however, to the fact that the whole district is going to be irreparably damaged by stripmining operations. People there have long hoped for a development of the tourist industry to take the place of the sick and dying coal industry. Extensive stripmining operations would destroy scenery, pollute the streams, and ruin the recreation possibilities of the whole area.

The story of damage by stripmining is one which could be presented most dramatically on television. You are the only person in the TV industry who might take an interest in such a subject, requiring courage and conviction. I am passing the story along to you on the possibility that you might want to consider it for a documentary program.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Enclosure

The Courier-Journal
THE PASSING SHOW
SECTION 4
DECEMBER 18, 1960

MEET CATTIE LOU, p. 3
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE, p. 4
FEATURE PAGE, p. 5
BOOKS, p. 7
KENTUCKIANA REVIEW, p. 6
SENATORS' DILEMMA, p. 4

Strip Mining: Threat To East Kentucky?

Enforcement of State surface-mining law has been lax; court rulings leave landowners at mercy of operators

By FRED LUIGART, Courier-Journal East Kentucky Bureau

HAZARD, Ky., Dec. 17.—Strip miners are decapitating the tops and shaving away the sides of mountains in Eastern Kentucky, to the concern of thousands of residents.

No one knows what unrestricted strip mining holds for the economy of the mountains, or for that matter the rest of the state. But if the destructive forces of strip and auger mining now apparent in large areas of Eastern Kentucky are a preview of the future, an entire section of the state is in danger.

Automation and technological improvements in mining and coal-burning equipment in the last 10 years have made strip mining possible in the mountains.

Fantistic amounts of mud, rock, dirt and debris are being dumped over sharp slopes into the valleys, streams, and occasionally one of the homes below. Erosion on abandoned surface mines is proceeding at a phenomenal pace.

Kentucky has regulated strip mining since 1954, but enforcement of the law has been lax. Until this year, there were only two field agents to police the mining industry in Eastern Kentucky. Most operators are not reclaiming their land or posting mining bonds, as the law requires. There is serious doubt that the State's strip-mining legislation ever was expected to regulate surface mining. The old law wasn't enforced; the new law has "loopholes" for the coal industry.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals and an unusual type of mineral deed have left land-owners, businessmen, farmers and home-owners at the mercy of surface strip and auger operators.

What Does It Mean?

What does all this mean to the people of Kentucky, particularly Eastern Kentucky?

Critics of strip mining, who include competitive interests in deep mining as well as serious-minded State and federal officials, businessmen, farmers and conservationists, argue surface mining is:

1. Creating a wasteland in Eastern Kentucky unfit for human or animal habitation.

2. Laying the foundations for floods more disastrous than any known before.

3. Destroying private property values, the region's scenic beauty, and hopes for a tourist industry in the mountains.

4. Threatening the destruction of flood-control projects throughout Kentucky and Tennessee.

5. Rendering ineffective State and private programs to improve the economic climate in depressed mountain counties.

Spokesmen for strip and auger operators scoff at these arguments and say, that if anything, strip and auger mining is improving economic conditions in the mountains.

Barren hillsides are being improved, the flood threat reduced and new building and farm sites created within the mountains by strip mining, they argue.

Evidence of the damage caused by strip mining, however, is apparent in virtually every coal-producing county of Eastern Kentucky.

The debris from strip mining destroyed an excellent Harlan County mountain farm this past summer.

In McCreary County, farmers and the Federal Government are spending a small fortune to prevent strip-mining debris from filling up streams.

Beefhide, a small community in Letcher County, has been depopulated by strip mining.

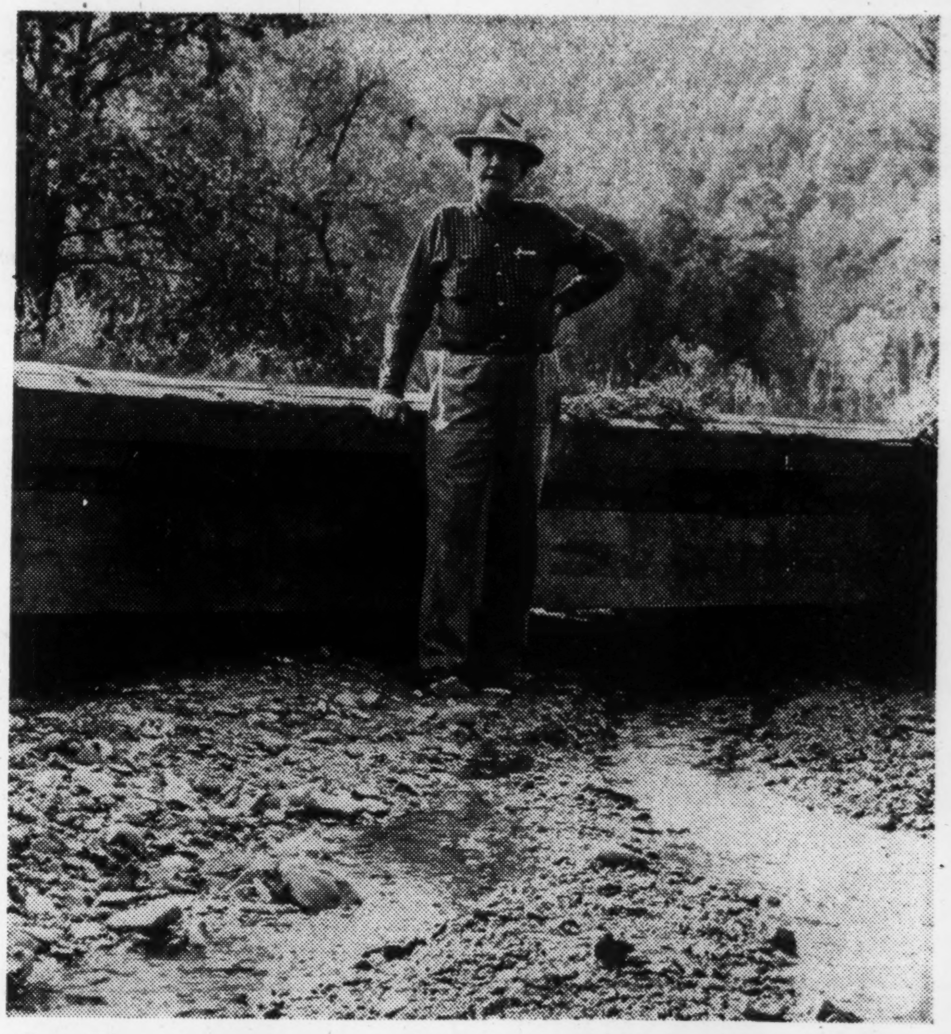
The State Highway Department has spent thousands of dollars in Letcher County cleaning strip-mining debris from streams, culverts and roads while neglecting road work.

Home Evacuated

Two families at Haymond, Ky., evacuated their home in August when mud and rocks from a strip mine washed through their windows.

Public opinion, which only a short while ago hailed strip and auger mining as a solution to the region's economic woes, may be changing.

To protect hillsides above Whitesburg, the City Council enacted a $300-a-day occupational license for surface miners. One thousand residents of Haymond petitioned the Governor when strip mining threatened their homes. The Harlan County Soil Conservation District approved a resolution in September calling for a stricter strip-mining law.



Euel Pope of Harlan County stands in the midst of evidence of what a mountainside strip-mining operation can do to a farm. Last June, a 4-foot-deep creek channel ran beneath this bridge. Cattle could be driven under it. The strip mine's debris has all but filled the cut.

This field near the bridge in the top photo has been so wrecked by the strip-mining debris that Pope has been forced to sell his cattle.

2—Federal-State study indicates stripping can be harmful

WHILE the self-appointed leader of the anti-strip mining forces is State Representative Harry Caudill, a Whitesburg attorney, he is not alone in his thinking. Caudill's workers include growing numbers of people from all walks of life in the mountains, including State and federal officials, conservationists, foresters, businessmen and County agents.

In addition, Caudill finds support for his arguments in the inconclusive findings in a study made of the effects of strip mining by 13 State and federal agencies.

The study, conducted on two similiar watersheds of the Cumberland National Forest, indicated:

1. Acid water or siltation, possibly a combination of both, from a strip mine on the Cane Branch watershed killed fish, fish food and spawning beds within hours.

2. Stream siltation is increased, possibly as much as five times the normal rate.

3. The iron, sulphur and acidity content of water increases by a fantastic amount.

4. Rainwater, instead of being retained by strip mines, flows away from the mining site at much greater than normal rate.

Personal observations made by personnel conducting the study also indicated that wild game, particularly deer, flees areas that have been strip mined.

Study 'Inconclusive'

The study was supervised by Robert Collins, forest superintendent, who does not regard the study results conclusive because of methods used in the project. At best, the study shows, Collins says, the drastic need for scientific research into the effects of strip mining.

Collins, a moderate on the subject of strip mining, has been concerned with this problem since the dispute that erupted in 1953 between the Forestry Service and the Stearns Coal and Lumber Company over mining rights in the Cumberland National Forest.

With respect to strip mining in Eastern Kentucky, Collins and his staff in Winchester have satisfied themselves strip and auger mining should not be allowed on slopes of more than 45 degrees. They say it is impossible to retain the rock, dirt and other debris from strip mines on steep mountainsides.

They also have concluded that the still-undefined reclamation phase of strip mining in Eastern Kentucky or elsewhere must be planned and supervised by qualified conservationists and soil engineers. Successful reclamation should be started in advance of actual mining, even though this involves additional expenses for coal operators, they argue.

Vividly Illustrated

Nowhere in Kentucky are Collins's arguments more vividly illustrated than on the farm of Euel Pope between Smith and Cawood on KY 217 in Harlan County.

Until last June, Pope's fertile, productive land was a model of a Kentucky mountain farm. There were some good hillside stands of timber, excellent bottomland and a few relatively flat hillside fields in pasture.

Strip mining was started on a steep hillside above Pope's farm in mid-June. Tons of rock, dirt and shale—debris known in the coal industry as "overburden"—was bulldozed over the mountain side to expose the coal.

In less than two months, fantastic destruction resulted to Pope's farmland and to Spurlock Branch and Martin's Fork, two tributaries of the Cumberland River which flow through his land.

With the first rain, the overburden started its lava-like flow into the valley below. One tentacle fanned rock and mud into a hillside field where Pope grazed cattle, forcing him to sell his livestock. A second tentacle lashed out at the two streams and Pope's bottomlands.

By late August, Spurlock Branch, once a channel 5 feet deep, was filled with overburden, and the debris had spilled over into Pope's bottomlands, rendering them useless for farming. At the confluence of Spurlock Branch with Martin's Fork, the debris built a natural dam in a channel 5 feet deep and 20 feet wide.

The major damage, Pope believes, is yet to come. Freezing and thawing this winter plus spring rains will loosen the overburden remaining at the mine site. Spring rains, he believes, will bring this debris cascading down the mountainside.

Efficient? 'No!'

To the question of whether strip mining is an efficient method of mining, Pope answers with an emphatic "No!" The operation above his home is an extremely small mine by comparison to most in the mountains. By Pope's estimate, more than 200 acres of woodlands and pasture and the natural channels of two streams have been destroyed as a result of surface mining on 10 acres.

If the destruction caused by strip mining could be held to the mine site, the present problem would not be as acute. But as Caudill, Collins and others note, there's no known way now of preventing loose dirt and giant boulders from working their way downhill.

Conservationists figure generally that for every acre strip-mined, five more acres are destroyed. They estimate 15 tons of dirt erode annually from each acre of strip-mine land that has not been fully reclaimed.

Although conditions on the Pope farm are an isolated example of the effects of strip mining in Eastern Kentucky, conservationists and others argue that they are representative of what can happen throughout the mountains if strip mining is permitted on steep slopes.

Caudill notes that one land company has 5,000 miles of ridgeland to strip in three counties of Eastern Kentucky.

He points to Buchanan County, Virginia, as an example of the destruction confronting Eastern Kentuckians. There, he says, homes and farms have been isolated by strip mining, croplands and fields covered with sterile yellow mud. The population has withered, business has declined, and property values have plummeted. Large amounts of land have been stricken from the tax rolls.

"Buchanan County," says Caudill, "presents an aspect of dreary desolation more ghastly than any battle front of World War II. The county is a showpiece of near-complete destruction, and is a dreadful warning of the calamity that may fall on the entire mountain coal-mining region."

3—Many coal operators aren't obeying the law

ALTHOUGH strip mining has been regulated by Kentucky law since 1954, the law has not been enforced by the Division of Strip Mining and Reclamation of the Department of Conservation.

Coal operators are not posting their reclamation bonds, paying their fees, applying for strip-mining permits and meeting other provisions of the law.

With over 50 surface operators in three mountain counties of Eastern Kentucky alone, only nine strip-mining permits were in force last month.

There are abandoned strip and auger mines throughout the mountains to indicate coal operators are not reclaiming their mines as the law requires.

Unreclaimed auger sites can be seen throughout the mountains.

McCreary, Whitley and Laurel Counties have abandoned but unrestored strip mines. Erosion on all of this land is proceeding at a rapid pace.

Crackdown—How Far?

J. O. Matlick, State conservation commissioner, announced a crackdown on strip mine violators recently. But there is some question how far he can go.

The present law provides a loophole which allows operators to abandon their mines without reclaiming the land.

There also is little agreement on what constitutes "reclamation." In McCreary County, for instance, pine trees are struggling for survival and the land is eroding on a 5-year-old mine that is listed as reclaimed.

Outside the coal industry, few people are apparently satisfied with Kentucky's strip mining law. An Eastern Kentucky forester called the present law a political measure written by coal operators. "Coalmen," he charged, "run the Division of Strip Mining and Reclamation."

There is little doubt that the influence of the coal industry is felt by the division. Henry Callas, the present director, and his predecessor have long been associated with the coal industry. The division's six field men in Eastern Kentucky, Callas acknowledges, have probably worked in the coal industry in past years.

The coal lobby, with the help of Governor Bert Combs, was influential in shaping the content of Kentucky's present strip-mining law, passed by the 1960 General Assembly.

The new strip-mining law is a watered-down version of a much more restrictive measure drafted by Caudill. Caudill's original draft was revised considerably when Jack Howard and Troy Sturgill, both friends of the Governor from his home town of Prestonsburg, intervened in behalf of the coal industry.

A former law partner of the Governor, Howard helped draft a strip mining bill that was defeated in the Senate in 1948. In 1954, Howard, who represents a large land company with extensive mineral rights in Eastern Kentucky, aided the State in preparing a bill that was passed into law by the General Assembly.

Sturgill is the father of William Sturgill of Hazard, a part owner of a large strip-and-auger-mining firm that holds large contracts with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Howard was instrumental in softening the reclamation features of Caudill's bill by getting the words, "where practicable," inserted in the law. These two words permit some operators to abandon their mines without reclaiming the land.

Howard says "where practicable" was inserted in the law to give the Department of Conservation "enough elasticity to get commonsense enforcement."

"The law had to be flexible to provide for enforcement," he says. "There are about as many different problems and variables in strip mining as there are operations. Frankly, when the law is strictly construed, it puts our boys (surface operators) out of business."

But for a clause which prohibits strip miners from dumping overburden on public highways and waterways, the new law passed by the 1960 General Assembly differs little from the old one. Auger mining was defined in the new law as a form of strip mining; administrative and procedural provisions were revised, and fees and bonds revised for strip miners.

4—Operators say surface mining will reduce soil erosion, but . . .

WITHIN the coal industry in Eastern Kentucky, spokesmen defend strip and auger mining as being the safest method for mining coal; say strip mines will slow down the runoff of rain water, thereby reducing erosion, and provide feeding areas for wildlife, trails for hunters and access roads in isolated sections of the mountains to fight forest fires.

Nature, some say, will reseed mountain strip mines, making reclamation work unnecessary. They argue that most Eastern Kentucky coal doesn't produce acid water, and is therefore not harmful to wildlife.

While these arguments may be valid in some areas of the mountains, depending on various terrain and mining factors, they don't all hold up everywhere, as the strip-mining study conducted in the Cumberland National Forest indicates.

The coal industry is proud of innovations in the reclamation phase of strip mining which are being tried out by Sturgill and his partner, Dick Kelly, at their big mining operation in Perry and Knott Counties.

The reclamation work of Sturgill and Kelly, say State officials and conservationists who are otherwise critical of strip mining, is unusual. Their company is terracing the land, leveling unsightly spoil banks, covering auger holes, and installing permanent drainage ditches.

Kelly believes they are improving barren mountain land by creating hillside benches that can be replanted in pasture or developed for orchards. He says their operation has only two draws where the overburden has created erosion problems. Otherwise, the debris has "reposed" within 75 feet downhill.

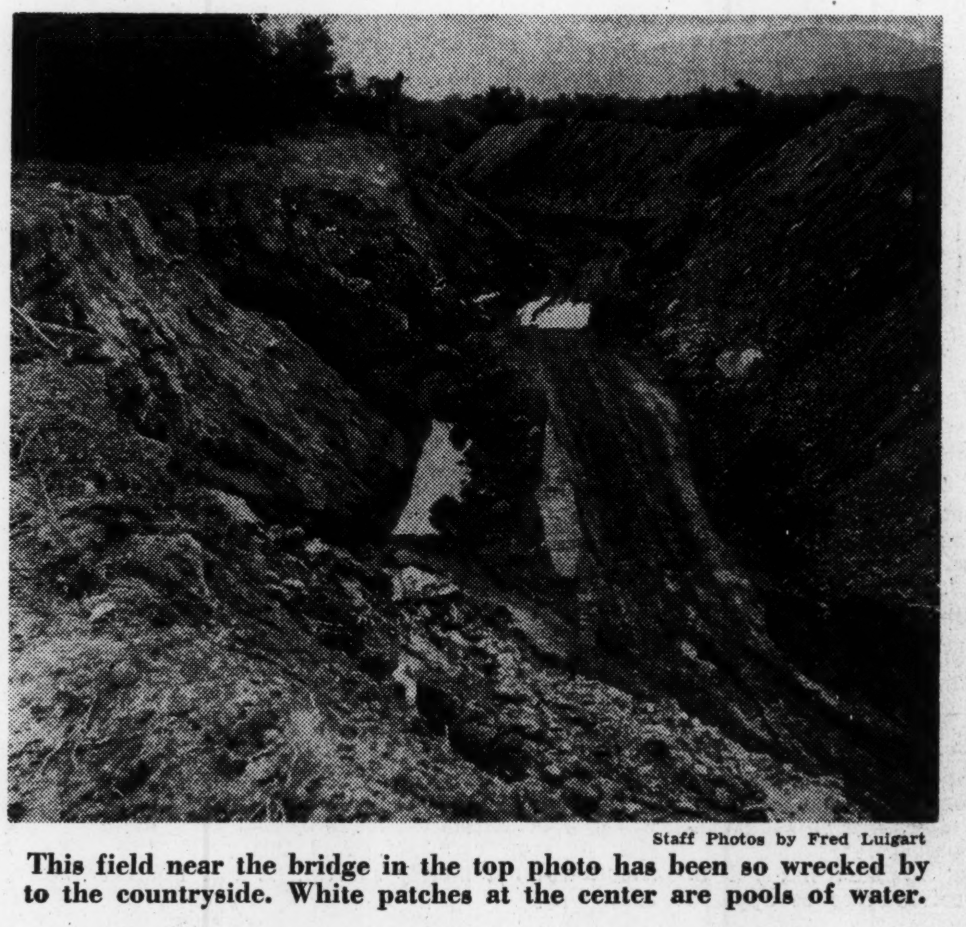
What can actually be done at their mine remains to be seen. Much of their mining site won't be ready for seeding until next spring, and has not yet been exposed to the effects of freezing and thawing for a full winter.

To arguments advanced that employment in Eastern Kentucky's diminishing deep mines will increase if strip mining is outlawed, Sturgill and Kelly reply that nothing like this will ever happen. They explain that automation, technological developments in mining and coal-burning equipment have made strip mining more economical than deep mining in much of Eastern Kentucky. Both foresee more extensive surface mining because of the competition for coal markets.

If strip mining is an efficient method of mining on a costs-per-ton basis, it is generally not efficient in virgin coal when measured by the recovery rate.

The moral responsibility of coal operators was raised by a Prestonsburg mining engineer in 1958 while testifying in a mining suit in Knott Circuit Court.

The engineer noted that while the theoretical percentage rate of recovery in auger mining was 38 per cent, the actual rate was closer to 20 per cent. This compares with recovery rates of 70 per cent and above for deep mines in the mountains. He argued that since coal is a natural resource which should be conserved, coal operators are obligated to mine coal with methods that obtain the highest recovery rate.



Staff Photos by Fred Luigart

This field near the bridge in the top photo has been so wrecked by to the countryside. White patches at the center are pools of water.

5—Owners of rights can do much as they please

CONSIDERABLE concern about strip and auger mining in Eastern Kentucky can be traced to private landowners whose land is threatened with destruction.

Because of a unique mineral deed and the attitude of the Kentucky Court of Appeals toward this deed, there is little homeowners and businessmen can do about this situation. Unless they can show their property was INTENTIONALLY damaged by the mining firms, they cannot recover damages in Kentucky courts.

The deed is known as the "long deed" because of its length. Lawyers who have bucked it in Kentucky courts refer to it as the "shotgun deed, because it covers everything."

The deed has been consistently upheld by the Court of Appeals.

As a legal instrument, it was used by early speculators to buy up most of the subsurface mineral in Eastern Kentucky.

Holdings Consolidated

When most of these speculators went broke, their mineral holdings were consolidated by the large land companies which exist today. As a result, only a fraction of the mineral rights in the mountains is now owned by people who own the surface.

In Letcher County, for example, approximately 95 per cent of the subsurface mineral is owned under the long deed by seven land companies. Coal operators lease the rights for mining, paying royalties to the land companies.

As an instrument protecting coal operators from indignant surface owners, the long deed provides blanket coverage. While the deed came into being to protect speculators from losing their mineral rights to squatters, it now affords the mining industry in Eastern Kentucky complete protection against property and damage suits.

Typical of this protection is a situation which involved Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rash, who own a small farm at Haymond, Ky.

The Rashes bought their land in 1953, thinking they had gained full title. Neither knew anything about the long deed.

This past summer, a coal company informed Rash it was going to strip his land, and said it would pay him 5 cents for every ton removed. Under the long deed, it didn't have to pay him anything.

Rash, however, didn't want his land stripped, and conferred with attorneys in Whitesburg. There he learned of the long deed, and was told nothing could be done. Attorneys told Rash to "take what you can get."

The company has stripped approximately three acres of Rash's land, including his garden, since August. For this he has been paid $17.33.

If debris from the mine washes down into his yard or a giant boulder crashes into his home this winter, there is nothing he can do to recover damages without proving the mining company acted "oppressively, arbitrarily, wantonly, or maliciously."

Decisions by the Kentucky Court of Appeals in cases involving the long deed show this is almost impossible to prove.

The court has upheld the long deed under what has come to be known as the "dedication doctrine." This doctrine holds that surface land in Eastern Kentucky was dedicated to mining when the subsurface mineral was sold under the long deed.

The doctrine has been extended in recent years to include surface mining, and the court now consistently rules the owner of the mineral "has the paramount right to use the surface (while mining) for any purpose necessary or convenient unless it (the mining company) exercises such right oppressively, arbitrarily, wantonly, or maliciously."

At Mercy Of Companies

Since the long deed allows mining companies to dump debris on the surface, property owners are at the mercy of the coal companies.

Mountain lawyers criticize decisions of the court because strip and auger mining was unheard of when the long deed was introduced into the mountains. Early settlers signed the deed thinking their coal would be deep mined. Had they known their farmland and homes would one day be threatened with destruction, the mineral rights would not have been sold.

There has been only one major legal development which gives private attorneys hope relief may one day be granted their clients when their homes and land are damaged.

During a hearing on a temporary injunction in Federal District Court at Pikeville, Judge Mac Swinford commented in effect that the long deed was never intended to deny surface owners of their rights, noting bulldozers and strip mining were unknown when the long deeds were written.

Kentucky attorneys said his remarks refute the "dedication doctrine" of the Court of Appeals. They are hopeful of soon testing the controversial long deed in a federal court.

Wade Bingham

GRAMS: CLARIDGES HOTEL TELEPHONE: 44201

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL
(*Direction* : CLARIDGE'S HOTEL PRIVATE LTD.)
NEW DELHI
INDIA

4 December 1960

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your recent letter. I too was disappointed the Quemoy project had to be delayed but was much more distressed to learn of your long confinement imposed by the Doctor. Take care and I'm sure the "Daddy Martini" will become palatable very soon.

Pete and I are headed into Uzbekstan and on to Moscow this Tuesday. We have a two week visa, then I am returning to India for a story and Pete on to New York for the Year End Show.

The Nationalists were very disappointed when the show had to be postponed and have requested that they be informed as soon as possible when and if a new date is set. On there own initiative they had made a complete schedule for shooting and even arranged a special boat for the Quemoy-Matsu transfer so you can see if was a bit of a let down for them. But I am sure they will crank up everything again as soon as they are sure we are on our way.

FULLY AIR CONDITIONED SWIMMING POOL A LA CARTE SERVICE

GRAMS: CLARIDGES HOTEL

TELEPHONE: 44201

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL
(*Direction :* CLARIDGE'S HOTEL PRIVATE LTD.)
NEW DELHI
INDIA

My very best wishes to Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Wade

November 22, 1960

Dear Wade:

As you will have heard by now, I have been obliged to stand down the Quemoy-Matsu piece for the time being. This is my first day back in the office after a fairly rough session with pneumonia, and I hasten to tell you that I am deeply disappointed about the postponement. It now looks as though it will be at least three weeks before the doctors permit me to fly, and I reckon we'll just have to wait and see how things develop.

I had greatly looked forward to doing this piece with you and still do. Either Fred or I will hoist you a signal as soon as we can make another plan.

Thanks for the Korean dope enclosed in your letter of November 15th and give my best regards to Virginia and the children.

As ever yours,

P.S. To give you a measure of the depths of my misery, I must tell you that for two weeks I could not have relished a "Daddy Martini."

Mr. Wade Bingham
CBS News
Foreign Correspondents Club
Marunouchi, Tokyo
Japan

ERM:gw
cc: Fred Friendly

CBS NEWS

Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo

Tokyo 27-0161

WADE BINGHAM
cinematographer
TOKYO BUREAU

17 November 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Ed:

Horace Underwood is one of the two brothers who did the Korean translation for the United Nations during the cease-fire talks at Pan Mun Jom.

FYI General Magruder will leave Seoul today for Washington to attend an Army Commanders conference. If you are interested someone might contact him during his visit for his views on the Korean situation.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Wade

RSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1960

Student Riot Draws ROK Apology Note

SEOUL (AP)—The South Korean Government Wednesday expressed regret over an incident in which the houses of two American missionaries in Seoul were attacked and their property destroyed by student demonstrators.

Vice Foreign Minister Kim Yong Shik, acting for the minister who is out of the country, called American charge d'affaires Marshall Green to his office and conveyed his Government's apologies for the incidents.

Some 1,000 students of Yonsei University Wednesday attacked the residences of Horace Underwood, the university's acting president, and Dr. Charles A. Sauer, chairman of the school's Board of Governors, during unruly demonstrations against what they called the dictatorial way of running the school.

Underwood's house, which is located on the school campus, was attacked first, and some 200 policemen unsuccessfully attempted to thwart the attack on Sauer's house later in the day.

The students stoned the house and took out and destroyed whatever furniture they could lay their hands on.

American Consul Thomas Mayfield requested protection for the Americans and their property through the Korean Foreign Ministry.

An embassy spokesman said the embassy regreted "the intimidation and resort to force" of the students and deplored the destruction of personal property.

He said embassy officials consider the incidents a matter for discussion and something to be settled on the campus.

National police announced 60 students were being held for investigation in attacks on the educators' homes.

CBS NEWS

Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo
Tokyo 27-0161

WADE BINGHAM
cinematographer
TOKYO BUREAU

15 November 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

I certainly hope this letter finds you well on the way to recovery. Be sure that you allow time to prepare yourself for the windy, dusty, and even damp weather of Quemoy and Matsu.

Enclosed some copies of newspaper stories from Korea over the past few months. They will give you some idea of the confusion that exists since the overthrow of Rhee. The students among other things have been able to force the National Assembly to pass a law allowing the retrial of some Rhee government officials who had received a prison sentence the students felt too lenient.

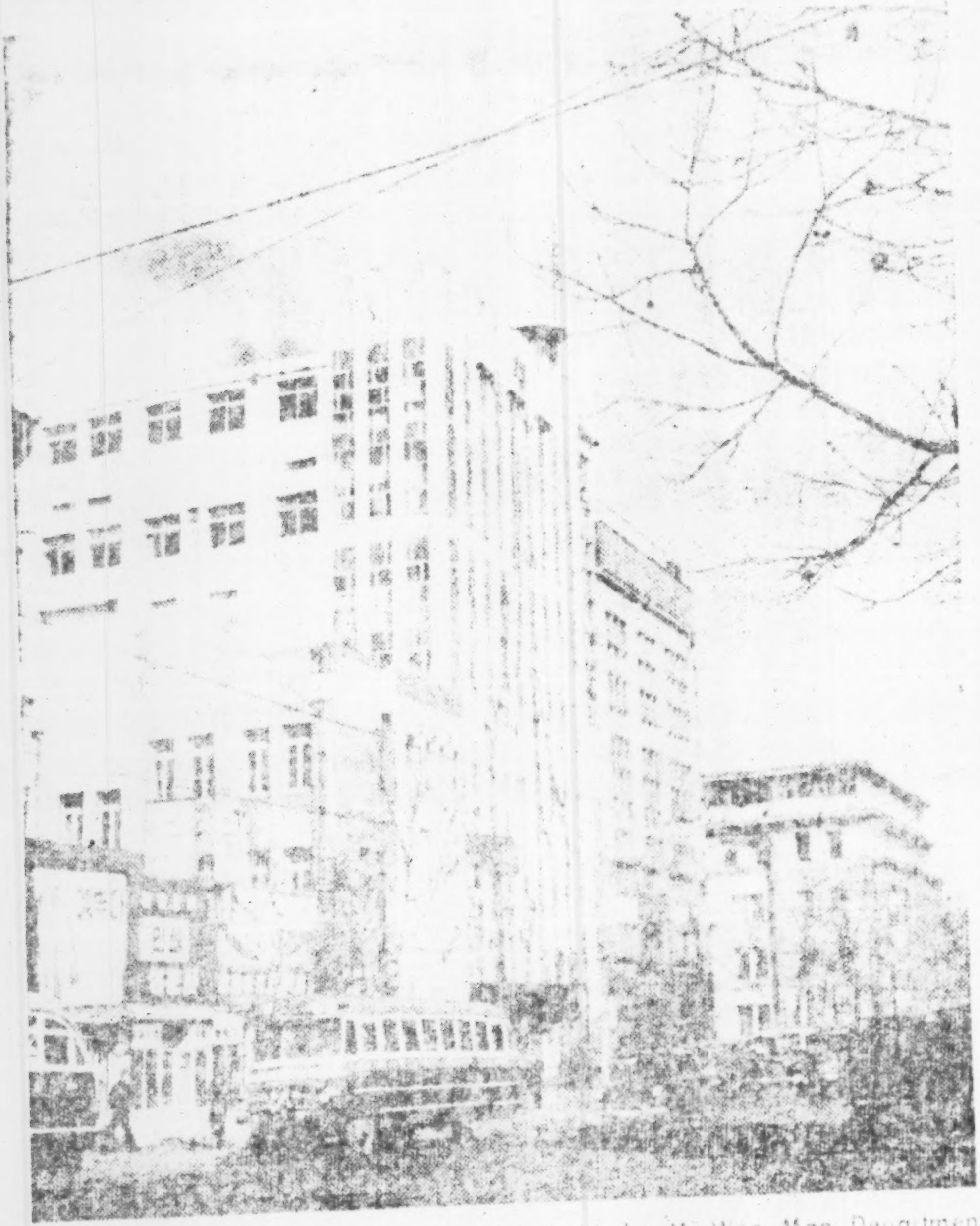
I have been told that General Macgruder, UNC Commander may be in the mood to give a candid interview on the current situation if approached by the right person.

I don't know how interested CBS REPORTS is in this growing confusion in Korea but felt you would like to have this information in any case.

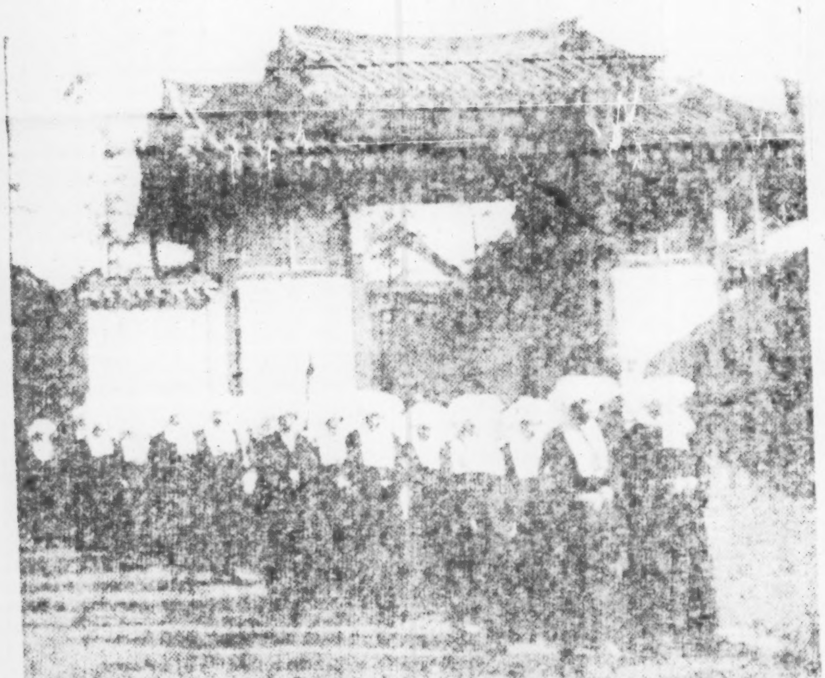
Virginia joins me in sending our very best regards to you, Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Wade



SOME OF the new buildings in Seoul include the Mi Woo Man Department Store, the Mitopa Department Store and the Han Il Commercial Bank on the heavily traveled Nam Dae Mun-ro



NUNS of the order of St. Paul de Chartres file past the entrance to Korea House, where foreigners are introduced to Korean customs and culture

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OLD AND NEW are
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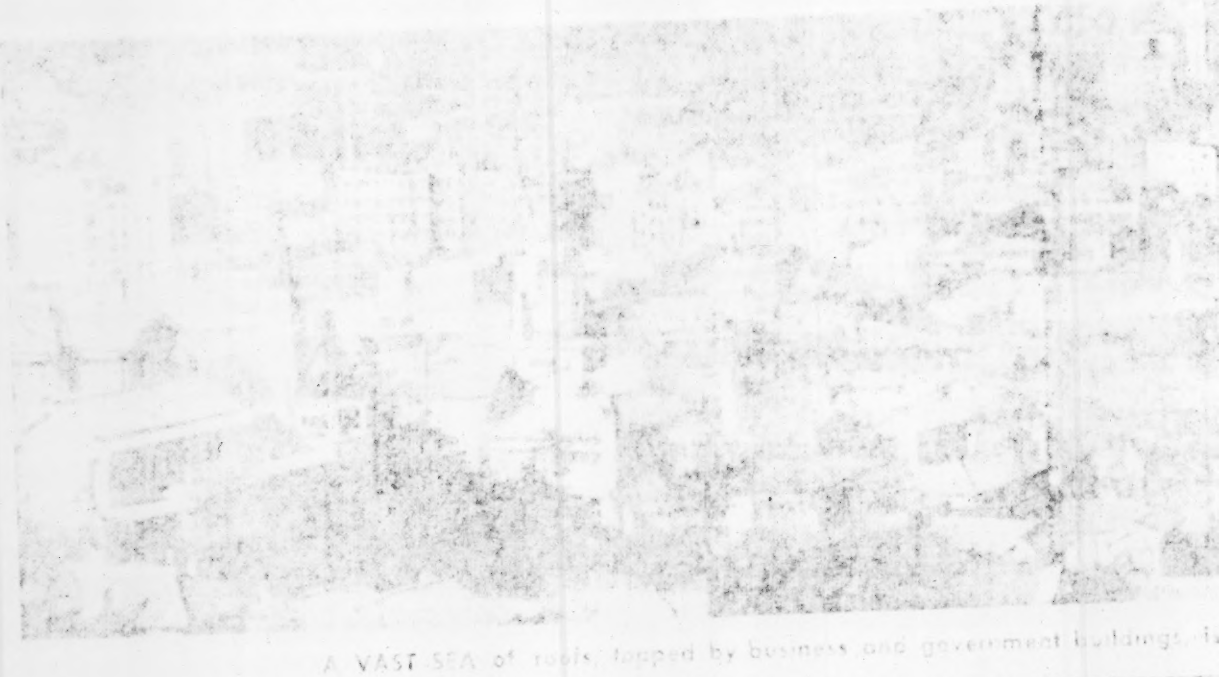

A VAST SEA of roofs topped by business and government buildings is

IEW are shown in this photo of the Nam Dae Mun, the south gate
nd the new Tong Kwang Building. Nam Dae Mun was built 500
years ago.

he Rebirth
# of Seoul

From USIS, Seoul

a touch of magic about
se days. The city, once
tered in Asia, is showing
results in its transformation
o metropolis.
n of the ancient capital,
years ago, is symbolic of
[illegible]

s ago the task of restor-
eemed all but hopeless. It
city. Most of its 1,600,000
had fled. The Han River
city's chief transportation
rest of the country, were
here was no electricity.
tely 35,000 houses had been
Another 20,000 had been
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re than 15,000 commercial
l buildings had been razed
e 8,000 partly ruined.
chools and other public
e ruined in the widespread

e city presents a vastly
aspect. Thanks to the
f its citizens and the help
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ity, not only has been re-
y improved.
hways, housing projects,
ps and office buildings

have been built or are under construction. Already more than 71,000 modern dwellings have been put up by private citizens and the government. Approximately 10,000 stores and industrial buildings have been constructed.

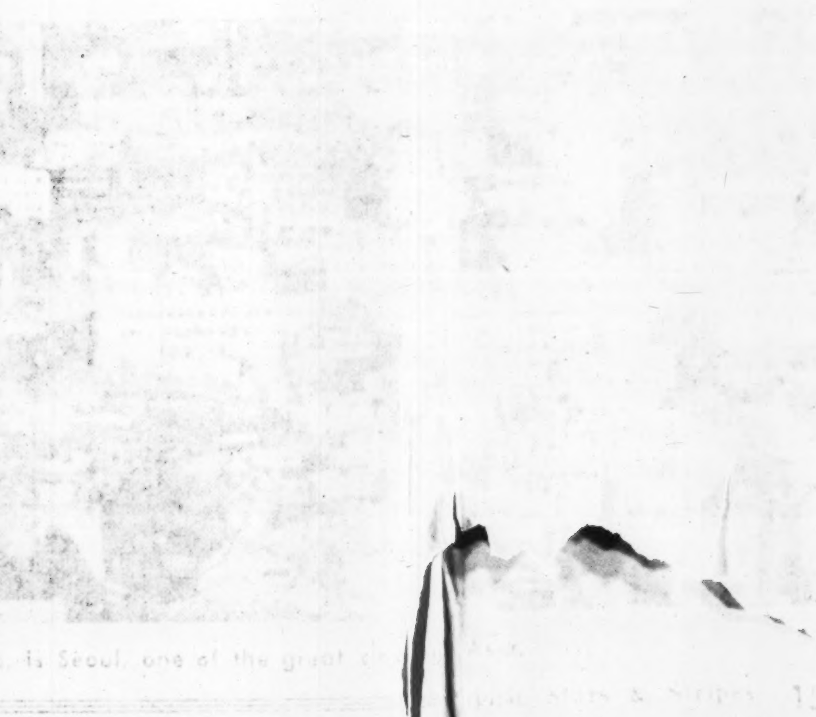
The city has the advantage of a fleet of new fire trucks. The sewer system is being overhauled to take care of present and future needs, and the water s[illegible] been increased.

[illegible] has risen to two million. There are about 94 high schools and 70 colleges, large and small.

A new $16 million National Assembly building, another symbol of progress, is being erected on a hillside overlooking the city. And officials have projected an ambitious plan envisioning a city covering 250 square miles, more than twice its present area.

In the old days residents had a problem obtaining transportation of any kind. Now there is too much traffic, but something is being done about that, too. In time the city will benefit from a system of radial roads centering in a plaza.

[illegible]



, is Seoul, one of the great c

:6, 1960

JUN 16 1960
Japan Times

Miss Ouo Chon Og (left) and Miss Myung Chung Ai have the distinction of being the first Koreans to complete stewardess training with Northwest Airlines at headquarters in St. Paul, Minn. NWA is the first foreign airline to employ Koreans as air hostesses. Both girls, who joined NWA in April, have been awarded stewardess wings upon completion of a modern training course in the U.S. and returned to Tokyo for duty assignment June 2. They are now assigned regularly on Tokyo-Seoul flights of NWA.

STARS
&
STRIPES
JUN. 14
1960

KOREA REBUILDS HER STATIONS

NEW DIESEL ENGINES, such as the one above, have cut passenger train time in Korea. U.S. aid has helped rebuild Korea's railroads.

From USIS, Seoul

TODAY, almost all of the 115 Korean National Railways stations, destroyed or damaged during the Korean war, have been rebuilt.

The reconstruction of stations has kept pace with the modernization and expansion of the KNR's equipment and facilities. Only four stations—Kwanju, Suwon, Yongsan and Yongdungpo—have not been rebuilt.

"We'll finish the job by 1961 if we can get funds," says Soon Chirl Chay, chief of the building section, Ministry of Transportation. "We have the land and plans for the stations."

In 1959 new stations were opened at Taejon, Chongyangni and Chonan. Other stations being built at Inchon, Andong, Sunchon and Kunsan are expected to be in operation by September.

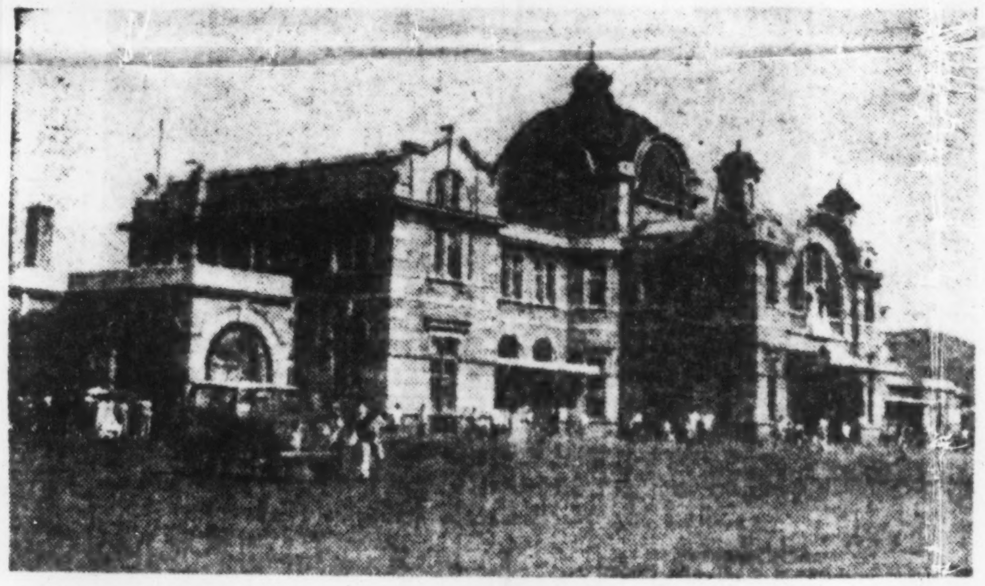
When the railway station at Chonyangni was rebuilt, it was dedicated with much fanfare and ceremony, as is the case with most of the stations.

Dr. Raymond T. Moyer, director of the U.S. Operations Mission in Korea, and the Republic of Korea Minister of Transportation spoke at the dedication ceremonies.

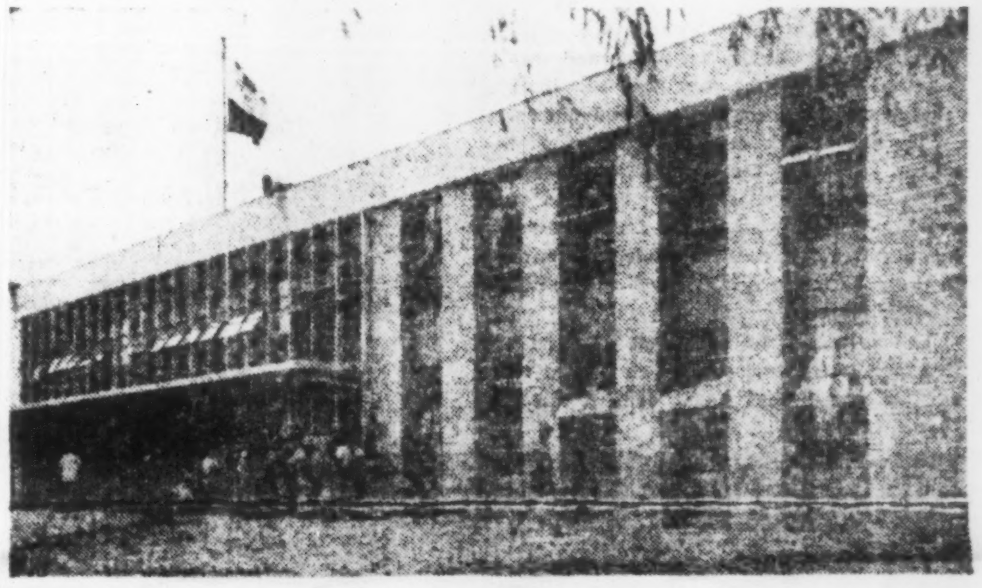
* * *

HOWEVER, the KNR building program will not be completed with the rehabilitation of the war-damaged stations.

"We want to build a new Ministry of Transportation headquarters, a library and a laboratory in Seoul, and regional offices in Andong and Sunchon," says Chay.



A RENOVATED Renaissance-type building, built in 1925, is the main passenger terminal for Seoul, Korea's capital. It is used by thousands of passengers daily.



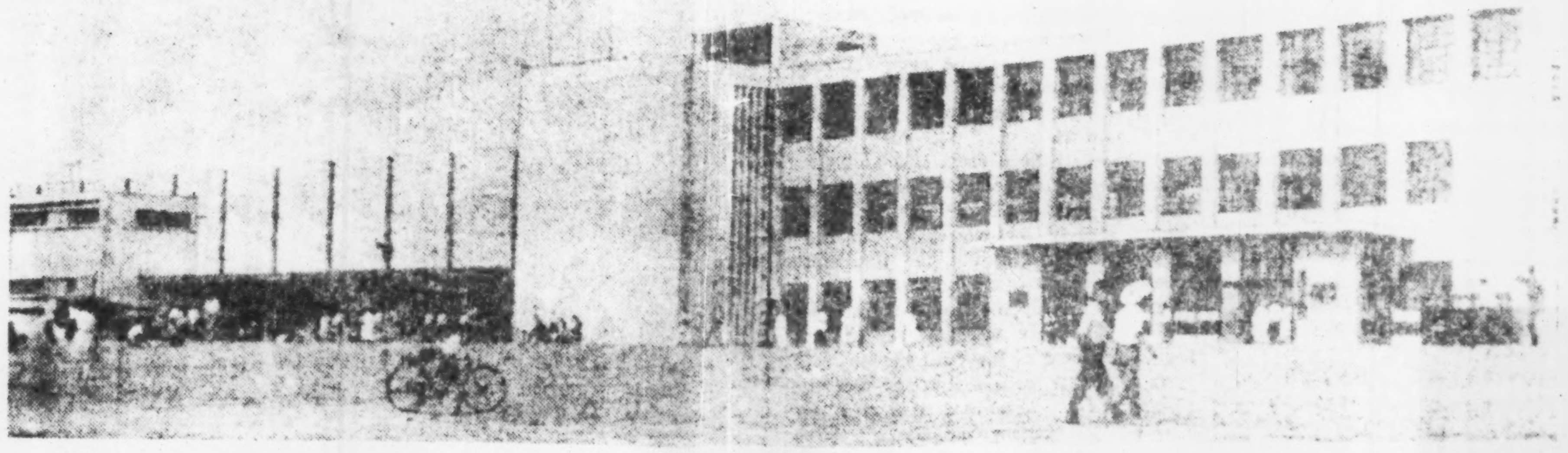
CHONAN STATION, also in Chunchong-namdo, was opened last year. It serves the Korean city's 50,000 inhabitants.

According to the building section chief, Seoul Station, which is handling three times the passenger traffic it was built to serve, is scheduled for a modern addition. A pedestrian subway beneath the station plaza also is in the planning stage. This is expected to speed up passenger movement and help reduce accidents.

Millions of hwan in Republic of Korea government funds and U.S. aid-generated counterpart funds have gone into the station rebuilding projects. With the KNR operating on a more economical basis and with its earning power increasing, the future looks good for the introduction of new equipment and improved facilities.

Chay is confident that the Ministry of Transportation can reach its goal within a decade.

Now carrying more than 75 million passengers and 12 million tons of freight a year, the KNR fulfills an important function in the Republic of Korea's transportation system. And the new stations, as important hubs in the growing KNR transit network between urban and rural areas, are helping in the immense task of moving the nation's agricultural and industrial commerce.



THIS MODERN STATION at Taejon, Chungchong-namdo, serves an estimated 250,000 persons. It was dedicated in 1959.

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MAY 23 1960

JAPAN TIMES, MONDAY, MAY 23.

Hovels similar to these at a refugee center in Pusan are occupied by the 200,000 refugees from North and South Korea.

Pusan Reflects Poverty; Many Tune In to Japan

By MICHIO NAGAYO
Kyodo Correspondent

PUSAN—The Republic of Korea's biggest domestic problem today should be alleviating the poverty of its people, as the state of things in this port city of Pusan clearly indicates.

Arriving in Pusan Saturday, this correspondent found the city inhabited by 1,080,000 people, 40 per cent of whom are refugees from North Korea and other parts of South Korea who came here during the Korean War. Pusan's population at that time swelled to 1.5 million, and has not decreased much since then.

Some 200,000 of the newcomers are still living in hovels and shacks and are so impoverished that a majority of them are barely able to eat two meals a day.

This correspondent also found Pusan's fish market full of fish brought in by Korean fishing boats from in and around the Rhee Line. Local fishery circies, although anxious for the ROK to improve relations with Japan, were obviously reluctant to eliminate the controversial line as demanded by Japan. Their spokesman said if the line were immediately removed, ROK fishermen would lose their jobs in competition with the better skilled and equipped Japanese fishermen.

But Pusan, because of its proximity to Japan, has far more people speaking Japanese than any other part of the ROK. Many radio listeners in Pusan were said to be receiving Japanese radio casts half of their listening time.

Some young people are studying the Japanese language by means of Japanese broadcasts, while others are learning of world developments and the ROK itself from these broadcasts. Still others enjoy Japanese radio entertainment. About 30 TV receiving sets operating in Pusan are capable of receiving Japanese TV casts, although not very clearly.

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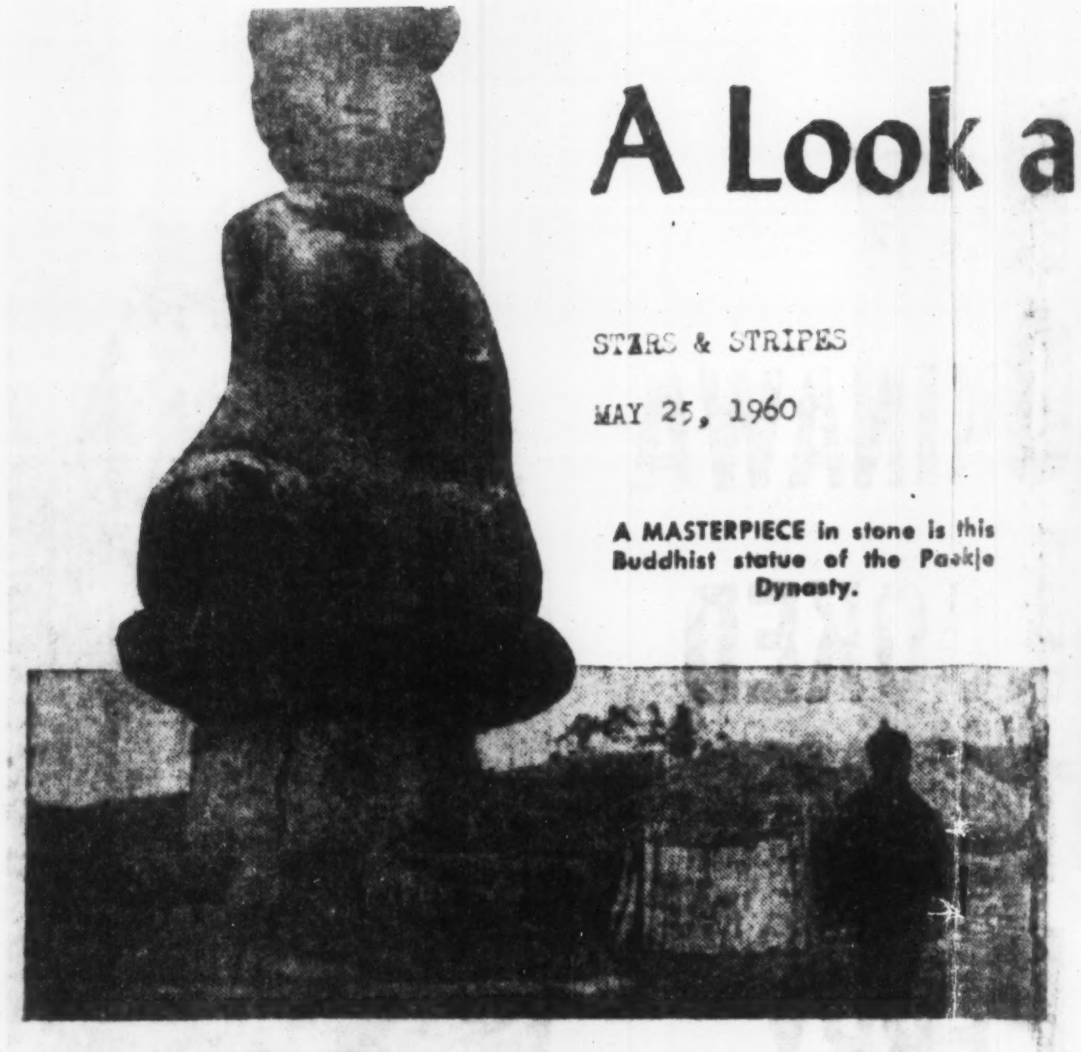
A Look at Old Korea

STARS & STRIPES

MAY 25, 1960



A MASTERPIECE in stone is this Buddhist statue of the Paekje Dynasty.

By PFC TERRY MURPHY
S&S Korea Bureau
S&S Photos by Kim Ki Sam

SEOUL IS the dividing line for the two faces of the young Republic of Korea.

North of the capital city lies the war-tracked battleline where the young ROK Army aligns itself with its United Nations Allies to perform the big job of keeping the republic safe from another attack by its northern enemy.

That's the spartan view most American soldiers see.

But farther south — off the same single route that leads from Pusan to the silent frontline—is a pastoral Korea filled with touches of its colorful past.

The face of Korea undergoes an abrupt, beautiful change as the traveler rides south from Seoul on Rt. 1.

A Pacific Stars and Stripes tourist team recently took jeep, camera and typewriter to south central Korea. They rode past glossy acres of rice paddies, dotted with white caps that cover young rice seedlings.

KOREA IS still a land of sturdy agrarians and it shows. The rugged, frayed battlements of Suwon, the ancient walled city that has stood against both battles and time, is still a genuine reminder of the old Orient.

Four walls once stood around the city like a granite shield but there are many voids in the old bastion now. The city itself is a patchwork of huts and ruins of old castles.

The Suwon Water Gate, crowned by a tile-roofed pagoda, looks little different from when it was built in the 14th Century. Constructed over a running stream, the stone gate served as a fortress wall while seven small openings still insured the flow of a water supply.

The city's four gates still stand, including the south gate which houses a bell that was rung whenever the gates were opened and closed in ancient times.

A tour in Korea isn't the same look-and-rush affair it often is back in the States. Travel is slow, particularly if you go through a village on one of the twice-a-week market days. The Stars and Stripes jeep many times traveled behind lumbering oxcarts and threaded its way through crowds of people.

THE TOURING party arrived at Puyo, a branch of the Korean National Museum, and learned why thousands of Koreans flock to its temples and shrines during warmer weather. The area was the seat of the colorful Taekje Dynasty, founded in 660 A.D.

The only rival for attention is the surrounding spectacle of nature at Puyo. There is a 1,000-foot cliff where, according to legend, 3,000 court maidens jumped to an honorable death rather than face life under the rule of the conquering Chinese.

Only one thing breaks the spell of seeing Puyo as it was thousands of years ago—a tea room that stands in the shade of tall pine trees.

The party stayed the first night at Taejon, known to most Americans in Korea as one of the earliest battlegrounds in the young republic's defense.

It brought back the realization that Korea, checkered as it is with markers of its past, is still moving ahead. The Stars and Stripes team traveled over corrugated back roads that took it through a broad plains area that spread out like a massive stage, with a backdrop of haze-masked hills.

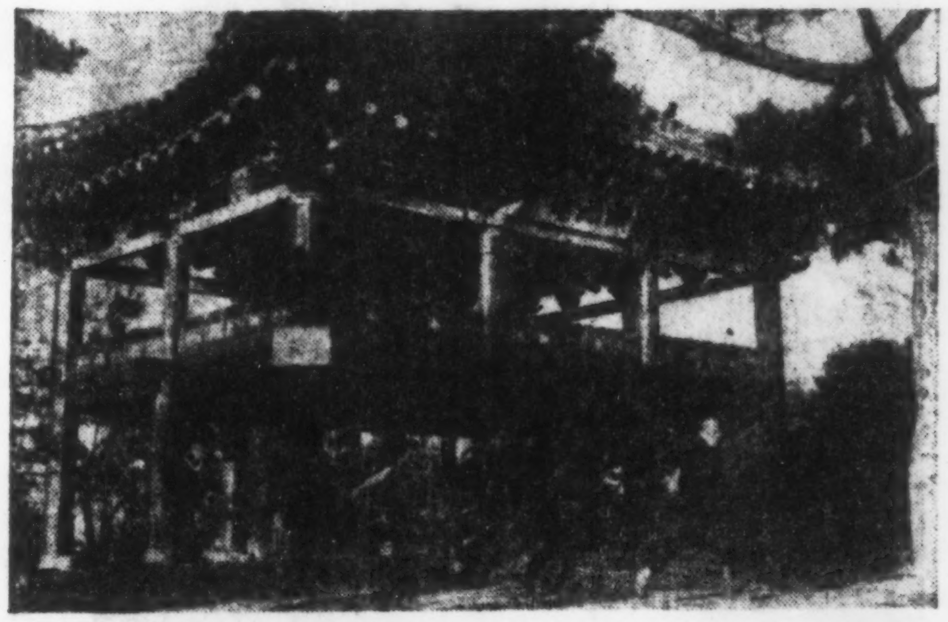
BUT THE travelers were constantly returned to 1960 by new concrete bridges spanning gorges that nature fashioned to block man's freedom and ease of travel.

Then came Taejon and a trip down its wide and comparatively well-lighted, if rough, main street. The street ran into a concrete "T" and the modern railroad station that ends the main street at the east end of town.

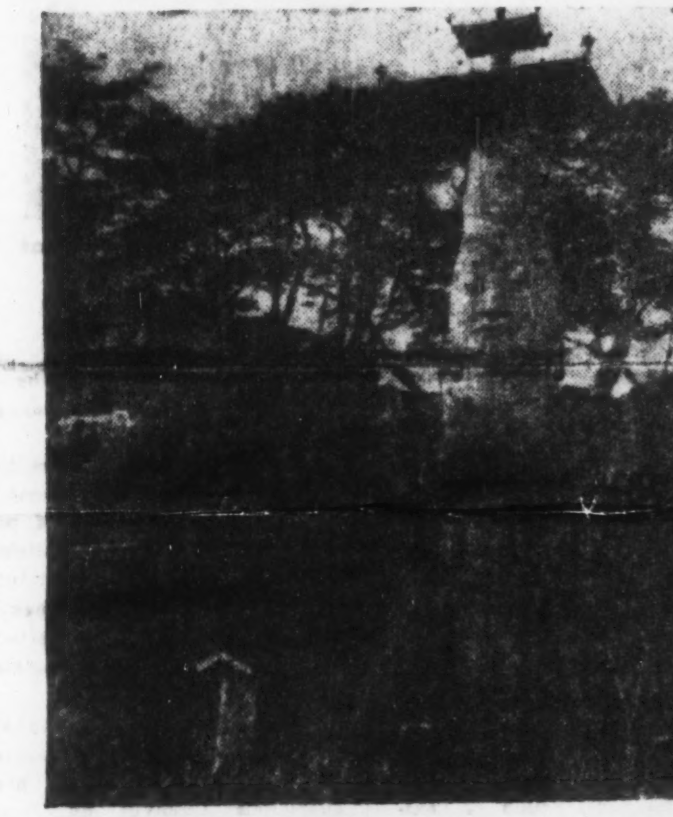
The tour went on to the Nonsan Training Center, 35 miles southwest of Taejon, but the tourists turned a mile or so off the main road en route to view an eternal sentinel to Korea's former days.

The magnificent 60-foot Buddha, the tallest in the Orient, wears the same double crown and benign expression it did when built in the 7th century. Surrounded by a rock garden and a tree-covered hill, the tall figure is a familiar landmark to pilots flying between Taejon and Taegu.

The old farms and small villages come back at Nonsan and are contrasted with the training center where Korea's future soldiers are taught to protect the beauty and freedom around them.



THIS RECREATIONAL PAVILION is located on a hillside in Saja-ru, ancient capital of Korea's Paekje Dynasty.



KOREA'S LARGEST Buddhist statue, made of stone, is the 60-foot-high Unjin Miruk located in Nonsan.

AN OVERALL shot of the area around the Tong San Mine where the staffers of Pacific Stars and Stripes visited during their tour.

ROK Military Pledges To Stay Out of Politics

SEOUL (AP)—Lt. Gen. Choi Yung Hi, chief of staff of the big 600,000-man army, and three other South Korean military service chiefs Sunday pledged to keep the military out of politics at an unprecedented oath-taking ceremony.

The ceremony pointed up a strong government desire for political neutrality of the military under a parliamentary cabinet system being launched in South Korea, which might bring frequent cabinet changes.

The former Government led by President Syngman Rhee, under the more rigid presidential system, had maintained close control over the military until it was ousted in the April revolt.

Japan Times

Documents Seized

SEOUL (UPI)—The Government announced Sunday that copies of presumably "important Government documents" including correspondence of former President Syngman Rhee have been seized before being shipped out of the country by Rhee's American secretary.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Huh Chung identified the American as William A. Glenn of Los Angeles who worked as Rhee's consultant and editorial adviser to the English-language Government paper, Korean Republic, from 1953 until he was "dismissed" by the interim government in June this year.

Glenn previously was director of the School of Journalism of the University of South California.

JUL 18 1960

Glenn left by air for Hongkong on July 4 en route home. He is now touring Southeast Asia including Saigon, Singapore, Bangkok and Rangoon.

N. Korean Defects To South In MIG

AUG. 4 1960

MAINICHI

SEOUL, Aug. 3 (UPI) — A Communist North Korean air academy cadet flew his Russian-built MIG-15 jet plane across the demilitarized zone and defected to South Korea, the ROK Defense Ministry announced today.

The Ministry said the pilot, 24-year-old Chung Nak Hyun took off from Wonsan Airfield at 1145 KDT (0215 GMT) on a training flight. He flew around the North Korean city for a few minutes before streaking for the demilitarized zone and freedom in South Korea.

He landed at an Army airstrip at Sukcho, an east coast town about 40 miles south of the demilitarized zone, at 1245 KDT (0315 GMT), the Ministry said.

There was no shooting or any other incidents either before or during the plane's approach and landing, the Ministry said.

The pilot and plane now are under custody of ROK Army authorities but the Ministry said special investigation and intelligence teams are being rushed to Sukcho.

It was expected that the defector would be brought to Seoul late today or early Thursday for further interrogation and for a possible press conference.

This was the second time a North Korean pilot had defected to South Korea with a Russian-built MIG and the first to do so since the end of the Korean War.

Shortly before the armistice was signed seven years ago Capt. Ro Kum Suk flew a similar MIG-15 plane to South Korea and landed at Kimpo Airport near Seoul.

Ro, who was enticed to defect by an offer of $100,000 by then United Nations Command Commander-in-Chief Gen. Mark W. Clark, now is living in the United States and has changed his name to Kenneth Noh. He is attending school. The $100,000 was offered by Clark to any Communist pilot who would fly his Russian-built MIG to the South.

Chung flew his plane across the demilitarized zone while Communist and United Nations Command negotiators were haggling over the conference table at the tiny truce village of Panmunjom within the zone. They were holding the 124th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission and the North Koreans were protesting the sinking of a North Korean patrol boat by a ROK Navy destroyer escort during a sea battle last weekend off the West Coast of Korea and south of the DMZ.

AUG 6 1960

10 Mil. Hwan To MIG Defector

SEOUL, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The Republic of Korea decided today to give 10 million hwan (about $10,000 U.S.) to MIG pilot defector Chung Nak Hyun to get him started on a new life here.

The government will also decorate him and let the former North Korean pilot study abroad if he wishes.

The 24-year-old lieutenant flew across the demilitarized zone Wednesday from Wonsan to Taepori airport on the ROK east coast aboard a Russian made MIG-15 Vis.

A navy communique Thursday said Chung took off in a rare opportunity on a training solo flight in the direction of the south. He was pursued by a bigger and faster MIG 17 but managed to cross the DMZ in minutes.

MAINICHI

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3 Survivors Rescued

JUL 31 1960

N. Korea Patrol Ship Sunk by ROK Navy

SEOUL (AP)—The South Korean Navy reported that one of its destroyer escorts Saturday shelled and sank a North Korean patrol ship in a running gun battle in South Korean waters.

Three North Korean survivors were picked up in the waters off the east coast of Korea four miles from Kojin, 12 miles south of the truce zone, the navy said.

The naval action—the first incident since the 1953 armistice—in which a South Korean warship has sunk a Communist navy craft lasted five minutes, beginning at 7:35 p.m., at a 5,000-yard range.

The South Korean said four of their men were wounded.

It was not immediately known how many men besides the three survivors were aboard the sunken North Korean vessel.

An hour and a half after the engagement, three North Korean torpedo boats appeared in the area on what the South Korean Navy described as a retaliatory mission.

There were no subsequent reports from the scene.

The navy told newsmen the three North Koreans had been transferred to land and were en route to Seoul under guard. It said the North Korean patrol ship was sighted at 38 degrees 28 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees four minutes east longitude and immediately opened fire without warning.

The South Korean casualties, the navy announcement said, were inflicted in this attack. The destroyer escort replied at once, sinking the Communist craft at 7:40 p.m.

The navy said the Communist intrusion was aimed at disrupting peace in the South following the first parliamentary elections there since the overthrow of former President Syngman Rhee last April.

Kojin is 100 miles on a straight line northeast of Seoul.

Reds Propose Troops Cut By Two Koreas

UPI

Communist North Korea proposed Sunday that South Korea join it in a plan to reduce the standing armies in each country to fewer than 100,000 men.

Secretary Pak Moon Kyoo of the Supreme North Korean People's Assembly made the suggestion Sunday in the Pyongyang newspaper Minjoo Chosun. It was broadcast by the (North) Korean Central News Agency in a dispatch monitored in Tokyo.

Pak declared such a reduction was "of weighty importance" in improving North-South relations under Premier Kim Il Sung's confederation of Korea plan. The ROK Government has rejected Kim's oft-repeated proposal.

"Today the maintenance of a huge army in South Korea is a great burden to the people." Pak said.

The Democratic victory in the July 29 South Korean elections was partly based on Democratic promises to reduce troop strength, observers in South Korea report. U.S. military planners in the Pentagon have viewed with coolness a plan by Premier John M. Chang to cut the 650,000-man ROK army by 100,000 men; it gave approval to trimming the forces by 50,000 men a year, however.

Pak renewed Communist North Korea demands that the U.S. Army be withdrawn from South Korea in his article, one of the warmest and most friendly messages from Pyongyang in several weeks.

Th Seoul Government probably would ignore the proposal, observers in Tokyo predicted.

MAINICHI

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Japan Times

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OCT 6 1960

ROK Revises Cut in Forces To 30,000

SEOUL (UPI)—The Republic of Korea Government has changed its original goal of reducing the 630,000-man armed forces by 100,000 next year to a reduction of only 30,000.

This was disclosed in its budget plans for fiscal 1961, beginning Jan. 1. The budget bill was submitted to the National Assembly Thursday.

The Democratic Party Government, when it first took power in August, promised a 100,000-man cut to save huge defense expenditures and to be able to raise salaries of servicemen.

The plan, however, met strong objection from United States officials who said such a drastic slash would impair the defense posture of the Republic of Korea.

The Seoul Government then changed the cutdown goal to 50,000 men, and again to 30,000.

Meanwhile, Premier John Myun Chang's Government has submitted to the National Assembly the fiscal 1961 budget bill that will determine his Government's fate.

If the House of Representatives fails to pass the bill before Nov. 30, the Chang Cabinet must resign or dissolve the National Assembly for new elections.

The $496 million budget bill includes $165 million defense expenditures, which is about 33 per cent of the total, and the raise of the currency exchange rate from the present 650 hwan to one dollar to 1000-1.

Reds Seen Infiltrating Across Korea Truce Line

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, May 7—The chief of South Korea's caretaker Cabinet said Friday Communists are infiltrating across the truce line from the North in increased numbers in an effort to take advantage of the upheaval which deposed Syngman Rhee.

Acting President Huh Chung said the Government has taken measures "which will handle the situation."

Mr. Huh added "fortunately the people are bitterly anti-Communist." Mr. Huh also said if there were any Communists in student-led revolts against the Rhee regime they were merely "hitchhikers and had no effect."

Police arrested one espionage agent in Southwest Korea who said he landed April 27 to collect information on the uprising and urge the populace to respond to North Korean propaganda to bring "peaceful unification" of Korea.

The agent was identified as [illegible] Soo-hak, 44, in the Seoul National Assembly which has been working out Government changes before calling new elections in a recess for the week end. No demonstrations were reported anywhere in Korea for the second straight day.

Meanwhile Home Minister Lee Ho announced the appointments of 19 new police officials.

UPI

SEOUL, May 7—National Assembly members from the southernmost Kyungsang Nando Province Friday requested Defense Minister Lee Chong Chan and martial law commander Lt. Gen. Song Yo Chan to take effective measures to control unrest in the port city of Pusan in order to prevent it from spreading throughout the nation.

Meanwhile, prosecution officials in Seoul, summoned former Finance Minister Song In Sang, former Reconstruction Bank Governor Kim Yung Chan and former Agricultural Bank Governor Pak Sook Hi for questioning about illegal bank loans to the Liberal Party for election campaign funds.

Japan Times

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Huh Replaces Ranking ROK Army Brass

SEOUL (UPI)—Acting President Huh Chung Monday began a widespread shakeup of top ROK army brass, replacing the army chief of staff and vice chief of staff.

"There will be some more changes in personnel in the military," the acting President declared as he announced the appointment of Lt. Gen. Choi Yung Hi as martial law commander, and concurrently chief of staff, and Lt. Gen. Choi Kyung as vice chief.

Choi Kyung, who was superintendent of the Defense College prior to his appointment as vice chief of staff was promoted to lieutenant general simultaneously. He replaces Lt. Gen. Kim Jong Oh.

Choi Yung Hi replaces Lt. Gen. Song Yo Chan, who resigned last week as martial law commander and as chief of staff and indicated he would return to civilian life.

Huh said the shift of top army commanders came as a result of charges that the army also was involved in election irregularities in the March 15 presidential elections rigged by Syngman Rhee's ruling Liberal Party.

Although Huh Chung promised more changes resulting from pressure from both in and out of the army, he said, "Punitive actions will halt at this time in view of the contribution and services by the military during the recent political events and since stability within the military is absolutely necessary in the current situation."

He also said that "there are many other urgent problems to be solved" which preclude punishment for military persons involved in the election rigging.

Choi attended Censhu University in Tokyo before he was drafted into the Japanese army during World War II. After Korea's liberation he joined the ROK constabulary.

The Seoul District Prosecutors Office Monday arrested three top Liberal Party leaders on charges of violating the National Election Law by helping to rig the March 15 presidential elections.

Those arrested were Chang Kyung Keun and Pak Man Won, both of whom recently resigned from the National Assembly, and Miss Yoo Kak Kyung. All were members of the Liberal Party's election planning committee.

Prosecution officials said earlier Monday they would arrest six Liberal assemblymen for allegedly helping to rig the elections. They said the Assembly would be asked to consent to the arrest of the assemblymen.

It was expected that Vice Assembly Speaker Lee Jae Hak will be among the six.

The action shocked many Liberal Assembly members and some of them threatened to sabotage the constitutional amendment bill for revising the system of government and which is now under Assembly consideration. They charged that the arrests are intended as "political reprisals".

They expressed strong resentment against the intention to arrest Lee Jae Hak, who is one of the leaders of a Liberal reformist group.

S. Korea's Army Facing Feuds Among Officers

SEOUL (AP)—South Korea's Army is struggling with an internal crisis that could wreck its effectiveness as the largest anti-Communist land force in the world.

Lt. Gen. Song Yo Chan, chief of staff and Gen. Paik Sun Yup, chairman of the joint chiefs—both among the nation's most prestigious officers—have already resigned.

It is feared others may follow with the resultant drop in discipline and a real possibility the army will become deeply involved in politics. This would present a chaotic situation certain to be exploited by Communist North Korea, although not necessarily by an attack.

Besides defense against an overt attack from the north one of the army's main jobs is to guard against Communist subversion in the form of trained agents slipped into the south.

If the army's watchfulness is lessened because of upheavals in its officer corps it is feared that Communist activity would be made easier.

The problem stems from some field grade officers—colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors—demanding the ouster of generals on grounds they are corrupt and helped rig the March 15 election that brought down the authoritarian regime of former President Syngman Rhee.

The accusers, at least partially motivated by the desire for promotion, equate themselves with the students who led the anti-Rhee uprising. This places them in a potentially popular category in the Government of acting President Huh Chung might listen to.

Some observers feel there is still another element other than just desire for advancement. They point out that much of the structure of the officer class had been based on the personal loyalty of individual subordinates to individual superiors. Now, they say, the younger officers feel their older "idols" turned out to have feet of clay because of their previous involvement in politics.

Pusan Students Wreck Paper

PUSAN, Korea (AP)—Some 1,000 college students Wednesday attacked a daily newspaper and wrecked part of its furniture and printing facilities to protest a report on their school.

The students of Donga University marched into the business and editorial departments of the Pusan Ilbo destroying furniture, and scattering several cases of type used for printing the paper in the backshop.

The paper was unable to publish its afternoon edition.

Police did not interfere.

No employes were hurt but two news photographers covering the attack had their cameras taken away.

STARS & STRIPES

Stay Out of ROK Politics, Magruder Urges Cadets

SEOUL (UNC-USK-8A)—General Carter B. Magruder, UNC-USK-Eighth Army commander-in-chief, Friday urged graduates of the Republic of Korea National Defense College to keep the ROK military out of politics.

In a message delivered to the 1960 graduating class at the college, Magruder said:

"When you take your new assignments you will face problems not less critical than those you face in war. Political measures that must be determined by the will of the people cannot be settled wisely under extreme pressures, either external or internal. Neither can there be economic prosperity without security—both external and internal. During the rebuilding of the national police, the military must provide both. You will have a great opportunity to serve your country.

"The effectiveness of the military forces in maintaining internal security rests on the respect and confidence of the people. The first step in earning this respect and confidence should come from cultivating to a high degree in each individual the qualities that are so important in war: devotion to duty, personal integrity and patriotism. Added to these qualities in the individual must be the cohesion, the mutual support, the loyalty to each other, that welds individuals into an organization.

"Everywhere now, I hear recognition given to the importance of the national economy. You know how heavy a drain is placed on the national economy by such great military forces as Korea maintains. In war, waste cannot be prevented, in peace, it cannot be tolerated.

"The respect and confidence of the people can be held only if they feel that the funds that they provide at such sacrifice to support the military are expended honestly, efficiently and economically.

"Korea has just overthrown a government that the people considered to be autocratic. The people obviously want to decide major questions fairly, through the polls. This leaves no place for the military in politics either in influencing elections or in assuming power. Return toward normalcy is proceeding rapidly in Korea partially because extreme measures such as any assumption of power by the military were not taken here.

"I would identify the characteristic I am accenting as humility—a recognition that the military, with all its virtues, does not necessarily know what is good for the nation politically and economically. The military cannot retain the respect and confidence of the people if the people feel that the military will not subordinate itself to the civil authority or if they fear that the military may try to take away part of the power of self-government that the people so earnestly sought.

"I have not mentioned a single requirement, gentlemen, in which the United States or the United Nations can help you. We can furnish military equipment, we can give training in technical proficiency but only from within yourselves can come devotion to duty, integrity, patriotism, loyalty to each other, proper regard for economy, and humility.

"These are the true sources of the military strength for internal security that your country needs now.

"Meet the challenge of the present with the same resolution that you met the communist invasion 10 years ago and you will indeed deserve well of your country."

Japan Times

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ROK Army Commander Quits; Air Chief Changed

SEOUL (UPI)—The Republic of Korea's First Army commander Lt. Gen. Yu Jae Hung submitted his resignation Monday and applied for retirement in a surprise action apparently connected with intramilitary dissension that followed the April revolution.

In another unexpected move, Prime Minister Huh Chung changed the air force chief of staff. He named vice chief of staff Maj. Gen. Kim Shin, who was promoted to lieutenant general, as new air force chief of staff to replace Lt. Gen. Kim Chang Kyu.

Gen. Kim Chang Kyu resigned after he was charged with providing military air transportation to leading Democratic politician, Kwak Sang Hoon, for an election campaign.

The new air force chief is a son of independence fighter, Kim Koo, who was assassinated in 1949 by one of former President Syngman Rhee's men.

Gen. Yu, announcing his resignation through a spokesman, called on army officers and men to "solidify unity and enhance combat capability."

He apparently meant dissension among officers must end for the sake of unity against Communists.

Gen. Yu said he was resigning to "leave a way for juniors to move up."

Two top army generals have already resigned and retired following the April revolution under pressure of junior officers who demanded a purge of Rhee collaborators.

They were Lt. Gen. Song Yo Chan, former army chief of staff, and Gen. Paik Sun Yup, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

But the dissension did not end.

Last week 61 midshipmen of the naval academy at Chinhae were arrested after attempting a petition against alleged corruptive practices of academy superintendent Rear Adm. Min Yung Koo who was recently dismissed.

Former Marine Maj. Gen. Kim Dong has filed a legal suit against Defense Minister Lee Chong Chan and Prime Minister Huh after he received an "unfair" discharge.

ROK 1st Army Chief Resigning

SEOUL, July 25 (UPI) — The Republic of Korea's First Army Commander Lt. Gen. Yu Jae-Hung submitted his resignation today and applied for retirement in a surprise action apparently connected with intra-military dissension that followed the April revolution.

第3種郵便物認可

U.S. Appeals To S. Koreans

UPI

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The United States in effect appealed to Korean students Tuesday to stop demonstrations and give "wholehearted support" to their government.

State Department Press Officer Francis W. Tully told reporters "the (Korean) government deserves the wholehearted support of the Korean people which it needs to resolve" its problems.

He was asked for the department's comment on demonstrations Monday and Tuesday by Korean youths demanding tougher sentences for police responsible for killing and wounding more than 1,000 persons during the anti-Rhee rioting last April.

To Urge Koreans Here To Visit ROK

UPI

South Korean Transportation Minister Park Hae Jung said he hopes to launch a program soon to encourage more Koreans living in Japan to visit South Korea.

The Minister and Kim Se Joon, chief of the Transportation Ministry's tourist bureau, in an interview with United Press International, said there has been a tremendous increase in the number of Koreans living in Japan visiting Korea since the fall of the Syngman Rhee government and the easing of travel restrictions by both the Japanese and Korean governments.

"After I go back to Korea," the Minister said shortly before his departure for Seoul after attending an Asian railway conference in Tokyo. "I would like to initiate some program to urge the Korean people in Japan to come to Korea. I want to do something to welcome them to Korea.

"I am convinced that the Korean people in Japan, who have not been back in many years, will be very surprised at the progress we have made. And they will be even more surprised at the spirit of the people in South Korea now.

"We want them to come to Korea not only for tourist purposes but to keep their ties with their mother country," he added.

Both Minister Park and Kim said they expected to make a big pitch for the Japanese tourist trade once diplomatic relations between the two nations are restored.

"I believe many Japanese will want to come to Korea to see what progress has been made and because many Japanese have been to our country in years past and have a desire to visit it again," he said.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1960

Neutralism Grows Among Korean Students

By Samuel Kim

United Press International

SEOUL. — The post-revolutionary government of the Republic of Korea, which is undertaking a series of domestic reforms to correct the wrongs of the deposed Syngman Rhee regime, offers no brighter hopes for national unification than Rhee did.

As a result, entirely new approaches to the question, including neutralization of Korea, are being advocated by some opposition politicians and students who overthrew the Rhee Government in April.

Some even call for withdraw . of American forces and direct negotiations between South and North Koreans—an idea proposed by the Communists and opposed by the ROK authorities as being dangerous.

The United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York is expected to take up the Korean question again, and likely will reaffirm its previous resolutions, originally adopted in 1950, that Korea should be unified through free general elections in both South and North Korea under U.N. supervision.

The government, headed by Prime Minister John Chang, said it upholds the U.N. resolutions as the only means to unify Korea peacefully under the present circumstances.

Peaceful Unification

It has renounced use of force in attempting to unify Korea, labeling Rhee's "March North" call unrealistic.

At the same time, the Seoul Government rejected the Communist call for confederation of South and North as being "impractical" and "sheer propaganda."

As Foreign Minister Yil Hyung Chyung explained, the ROK Government is aiming at an "anti-Communist democratic unification" through U.N. supervised national elections.

Is this a practical formula, then?

Many South Koreans doubt it.

They pointed to Chyung's statement that the ROK formula calls for disbandment of the Communist Party in North Korea which cannot be expected unless the Communists are willing to surrender or popular uprisings overthrow the Pyongyang regime. The Communists do not even accept U.N. supervision.

Believed Impractical

"This is more impractical than Rhee's 'March North' slogan," said Ryo Woon Hong, member of the House of Councilors.

"'Anti-Communist unification in peace' is even more of a nonsense than 'anti-communistic unification by force,'" asserted columnist Shin Sang Cho. "It is more deceptive and mythical."

Cho Hong Nae, student at Seoul National University, declared, "Since politicians have failed to bring our divided nation together for the past 15 years, I feel time has come for us students to take the unification question into our own hands."

He explained that students accomplished what elder politicians had failed to do — the overthrow of a "dictatorial" government.

"We must organize a student movement for unification, too, not only in the South but also in the North," he said.

A Student Committee for the Promotion of National Unification already has been created in Seoul.

Student Forum

A national student forum to discuss ideas for unifying Korea was held recently in Seoul. Most students urged that Korea should become a neutral nation so that it can reunify the country without the influence of the two opposing power blocs of the world.

Some of them proposed that Communist China be admitted into the United Nations in return for its promise to cooperate in Korean unification; that all foreign forces be withdrawn, if necessary, prior to unification; that an All-Nation Unification Committee be formed with equal representation from both South and North Korea; and that general elections be held under neutral supervision.

They, however, emphasized that they are neither pro-Communist, nor anti-American.

Such proposals, or even any talk of peaceful unification, were a strict taboo during the Rhee rule and an advocate likely would have been hanged as Communist, because the proposals are almost the same as those held out by the North Korean Communists.

Urges Consideration

Commenting on them, the influential newspaper Hankook Ilbo said in an editorial, "Before rejecting the ideas as dangerous and attributing them to youthful rashness, politicians would be well to pause and think...."

"Nonetheless," it added, "we cannot help stressing that the neutralization formula is fraught with danger; the plan may furnish an excellent opportunity for a 'bloodless Communist revolution.'"

It said unless South Korea attains economic self-sufficiency and political stability, the proposal is "no better than a pipe dream."

The Kyunghyang Shinmun warned that a neutral Korea would become another Congo or Laos.

Nikita Reported To Have Plan To Unify Korea

By Edgar E. Clark

Seoul (HTNS)—Soviet Premier Khrushchev is reported to be readying a proposal which may drive the United States off the mainland of Asia.

Informed quarters in this South Korean capital believe that the primary purpose of the Russian leader's visit to North Korea later this month is to submit a proposal on the reunification of Korea which could be accepted by the noncommunist majority which the West and, of course, the US could not turn down.

In essence, the reported Soviet plan would be patterned along the lines by which Austria regained her sovereignty five years ago—reunification and the withdrawal of foreign troops in exchange for the guaranteed military neutrality of Korea. The target date is supposed to be June 1961.

Khrushchev himself was the architect of the Austrian treaty and he prides himself on it as a master stroke of diplomacy, as indeed it was. It drove an unhealthy salient into the Western line of defense in Europe, further isolated Yugoslavia and gave him a free hand in the satellites of southeastern Europe—a freedom he exercised in suppressing the Hungarian revolution of 1956.

The Soviet premier is believed here to be prepared to sacrifice temporarily his hold on North Korea to correct one of Stalin's greatest miscalculations—the Korean war. The 1950-'53 conflict allowed the United States to get on the Asian mainland in force to keep Stalin's Chinese rear off balance, to shield Japan and to maintain a force uncomfortably close to Russia's only Pacific port, Vladivostok.

It is felt that Khrushchev regards the sacrifice of North Korea would be only a temporary measure, considering the ably trained and well-indoctrinated local communist bosses of 9,000,000 North Koreans capable of penetrating gradually and within a few years overwhelming the 23,000,000 non-communist South Koreans.

The reported Soviet plan would be difficult for the West to reject off hand since it embodies all that the US, and later the United Nations, proposed for the nation since it was divided at the end of World War II. Nor can neutralism in itself be opposed.

The Soviet scheme would be hand-tooled for many South Koreans. As in Japan, South Korea increasingly is plagued by the idea of neutralism and that it is the magic key not only to escape the East-West power squeeze but also to reunification.

South Korean students, the same who fought the April revolution, are publicly debating neutrality as a solution to reunification. Some of this may be the result of youthful idealism. On the other hand the idea may have been planted by North Korean communist agents, who increasingly have entered the South since police control collapsed with the spring revolt.

The communists have attached great importance to the southern students' declarations. Radio Pyongyang is giving maximum airings to all southern expressions of desire for neutrality.

The North Korean radio calls young southerners who advocate neutrality "heroes," gives them much more publicity than they receive from domestic media. That does not mean the South Koreans are not aware of the trend. They well are but would like to soft pedal it.

Additionally, the communist radio is putting relatives, friends and acquaintances of South Korean legislators on the air, appealing to them to "fight" for neutrality as the solution to reunification.

Informed sources consider the American position in event of such a Russian proposal as unenviable at best. It is felt it might also appeal to the taxpayer as a money saver. Few can criticize the Austrian solution except on grounds of military expediency.

The most the Americans could do, it is believed, would be to give South Koreans refresher courses in democracy in preparation for the coming ideological struggle and perhaps continue modest economic and military aid as in Austria.

Many hard-headed observers thought such devices would be little better than a stop-gap, however. They feared that the South Koreans, who may have learned about Coca Cola from the West but as present political difficulties show still have a lot to learn about governing themselves, can not expect to last too long against dedicated crackerjacks from the north.

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OCT 13 1960

Retrial Scheduled For Ex-Rhee Group

SEOUL, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The South Korean House of Representatives, meeting under the threat of possible violent demonstrations, today hastily passed a bill providing for the re-arrest of a dozen former officials of the Syngman Rhee regime and suspending all post-revolutionary trial until new laws are enacted to permit stiffer punishment.

The Lower House voted unanimously in favor of the bill for "provisional disposition of traitors of democracy" and it was certain to be passed by the Upper House.

The hasty passage of the ex-post factor law was a result of two successive days of demonstrations led by students who were wounded in the bloody rioting last April that toppled the Rhee regime from power. The demonstrations began in protest of what the demonstrators termed "lenient" sentences meted out by a Seoul court to persons charged with killing rioters last April or rigging the March presidential elections. The court sentenced the former Seoul police chief to death but gave what the demonstrators said were mild sentences to most of the other 47.

A dozen of the former Rhee administration officials were acquitted and were reported to have gone into hiding as a result of the public protests against their release.

The government and National Assembly promised to re-arrest them immediately and no new demonstrations were staged today.

Students Invade ROK Parliament In New Disorder

OCT 12 1960
JAPAN NEWS

Demonstrators Demand Stiffer Punishment For Rhee Officials

Seoul, Oct 11 (AP)—Scores of Korean demonstrators broke into the National Assembly building twice today demanding stiffer government punishment of officials and police of the ousted Syngman Rhee regime.

Though the invasions of the assembly hall were brief and police later dispersed the crowds outside the building without serious trouble, Prime Minister John M. Chang took a serious view of the new outbreak of disorderliness.

Rushing back to Seoul from a trip into the country, Chang called a press conference and promised to rush an extraordinary law setting up a special court to try officials and police charged with election rigging and brutalities under the Rhee administration.

He also said he would suspend all further trials of former Rhee government leaders until the court is set up.

At the same time, the prime minister appealed to the nation to be tolerant and patient and respect democratic procedures.

The demonstration was the result of anger against what many felt was the "too lenient" attitude of the Seoul District Court Saturday in the first sentences handed down in the trials of former Rhee administration officials. Taking cognizance of this, Chang said that he would seek in the special law the right to retry those defendants released by the court.

Of 48 persons tried by the court, one was sentenced to death, one to life imprisonment, for issuing the orders which resulted in the death of 150 demonstrators on April 19. 35 were given prison terms ranging from 10 months to five years, one was let off with a fine and 10 acquitted.

Even before Chang acted, enemies within his own Democratic Party began demanding Chang's resignation.

Dissident "old guards" held a caucus and representative Yang Il Dong, their spokesman, told newsmen the group would submit a nonconfidence motion against the premier if he refused to resign.

The seriousness of the threat could not be lightly dismissed. Chang's party controls the lower house, but it is about evenly split for and against him and he can count on only about 95 votes in the 233-seat house in a showdown. A nonconfidence motion requires only a simple majority for passage.

ANGRY Korean students, many of them hobbling on crutches, occupy the speaker's platform in the lower house of the South Korean National Assembly.—AP radiophoto.

The demonstrators milled about in front of the house building for six hours demanding strict punishment of those responsible for election rigging and killing of demonstrators under the Rhee regime.

Police finally dispersed the crowd and order was restored.

There was no clash between policemen and demonstrators. Instead of using clubs and rifles, police waited for the crowd to wear out their strength and gradually separated the hard core from spectators.

Metropolitan Police Chief Chung Tai Sup told the crowd through a loudspeaker that police would move in to clear the streets and asked "non-demonstrators" to step back.

The tactics of combining threat with persuasion seemed to work effectively. Within minutes after the appeal the number of demonstrators dwindled to a handful from several thousands.

Nearly one thousand policemen, including mounted policemen, were on the scene when order was restored.

The first group to break into the house were youths wounded by bullets of Rhee's police during the April revolution.

After they yelled their protests against the National Assembly for failure to write special laws to deal with Rhee's former aides on trial, they withdrew.

Assembly Speaker Kwak Sang Hoon and other leaders of the faction-ridden Democratic Party appeared before the crowd at the gate of the house to appeal for calm and promised to end the factional strife between Democrats opposing and supporting Chang.

The wounded white-gowned youths and bereaved families of the April victims left the scene, shouting through a loudspeaker "let us disperse now."

But the angry crowd that had gathered around the house refused to budge and demanded that individual lawmakers explain their delay in carrying out revolutionary reforms.

Angry shouts demanding dissolution of the house and the resignation of the Chang government were heard from the crowd. Some youths began pushing and shoving rows of unarmed policemen guarding the front doors of the house building. Their pressure forced glass panes of the doors to splinter and scores of youths broke into the assembly.

But the house, meanwhile, had called a hasty recess and the youths, finding the hall empty, withdrew.

Confusion continued outside, however, as speakers harangued the crowd. Some demanded that Premier Chang appear to explain his failure to expedite the new laws.

Compared to the huge anti-Rhee demonstrations in April, today's demonstration was much smaller and less frenzied. But it showed that many citizens were still dissatisfied and rebellious toward conditions after the April revolution.

What started as protest against the court verdicts last week was apparently developing into protests against factional strife within Democratic Party which was given a two-third majority in the ruling lower house in the July elections.

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SEOUL, Oct. 11.—Korean student demonstrators occupy the Speaker's platform after storming the National Assembly in demand for punishment of the police officers who opened fire on them during the April revolution. Arrow points to Speaker Kawak. (UPI Radiophoto)

Korean Students Occupy Assembly

SEOUL, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Some 5,000 student demonstrators today stormed the National Assembly and more than 40 students occupied the assembly chamber for 20 minutes demanding the punishment of the police officers who opened fire on them during the April revolution.

There were some 300 policemen who guarded the National Assembly but they showed no resistance when the angry students pushed their way into the hall.

The students who occupied the chamber from 11.30 a.m. for about 20 minutes were the ones who were injured by the police during the April revolution. They withdrew from the chamber voluntarily and joined the sitting demonstrators who were now encircling the assembly hall demanding more severe sentence for the former police officers.

Demonstrators included some 50 mothers of students who died during the April revolution. They also included many citizens who joined from the sidewalks and about 1,000 high school boys.

Just before the students stormed the chamber, the National Assembly had unanimously passed a resolution to amend the Constitution and enact special laws to punish severely former officials of the Syngman Rhee regime.

Some of the students, clad in white hospital gowns, arrived in wheel chairs. Two ambulances followed them from the Seoul University Hospital.

After the students withdrew from the chamber, the assembly recessed for an emergency meeting with representatives of the demonstrators.

The demonstrators sat on the street in front of the assembly noisily shouting solagns denouncing the "counter-revolutionary assemblymen" and their factional strife.

They demanded that each assemblyman come out and apologize.

Move In ROK For "Neutralization"

Seoul (AFP)—A movement for the neutralization of Korea as a means to reunify the divided peninsular country is gaining momentum in South Korea.

Young intellectuals and university students in South Korea now believe that Korea should be neutralized and placed outside the scope of the struggle between the world's two opposing camps.

This was a view which was dominant at a debate meeting recently held on a nation-wide scale by university students. Authorities were aware that some progressive politicians advocated direct contacts between South and North Korean leaders to accelerate reunification of the country but the new trend among the students certainly came as a surprise.

The students has scored as "unworkable and unpractical" the new government's stand for UN-supervised general elections in the two Koreas to reunite the country.

Imperial observers, however, interprete the students' proposal as reflecting growing frustration of South Korean youth over the continuing division of their country with no solution yet in sight.

Under the dictatorial regime of ex-President Syngman Rhee, advocating such neutralization was tantamount to either treason or sellout to communism. The only acceptable policy under his regime was military action of "marching north," and no one even dared to publicly support the peaceful unification method although advocated by the UN General Assembly every year lest it should incur the wrath of President Rhee.

One newspaper ridiculed what it said was fantastically naive proposal just advanced by the South Korean Foreign Minister Chyung Yil Hyung that the Communist Party in North Korea should be disbanded before general elections are held in both parts of the country.

On the other hand, such call may well represent South Korea's effort to reduce her permanent dependency on the United States whose huge economic aids have so far maintained South Korea from collapsing, they observed.

They pointed out that South Koreans have lately shown increasing irritation over what they termed overtly growing interference with Korea's internal affairs by the US and that some South Koreans are critical of peacemeal-type economic aids the United States have been providing.

Foreign observers recalled that the "neutralization" movement has been persistently aired by a private Korean organization called "Korean Affairs Institute" in Washington DC for the past several years, although Washington authorities virtually ignored their call.

The KAI has been declaring that the two regimes in Korea are more interested in preserving their borrowed power than in reuniting the country and called for establishment of an All-Korea constituent assembly through nation-wide elections supervised by the commission of "uncommitted nations," and asked US, USSR, China to guarantee Korea's neutrality.

The new "neutralization" trend seems to be running toward this direction. Whether such idea is acceptable to great powers still remains to be seen, but at least it is noteworthy that Koreans are attempting to spearhead an entirely new movement for their country's survival which might gain force in Korea, observers pointed out.

Ex-Seoul Police Chief Given Death Penalty

SEOUL, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The Seoul District Court sentenced a former Seoul police chief to death today for ordering policemen to fire on demonstrators during riots last April against the Syngman Rhee Government.

Judge Chang Joon Taek ignored prosecution demands for death sentences for nine of 48 defendants in the post-revolutionary trials now going on and condemned only Yoo Choong Yul, former chief of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, to death.

Paik Nam Kyu, chief of the Police Department's Security Bureau, was sentenced to a life prison term but 11 persons, including former Home Minister Lee Ik Heung, who were charged with plotting an assassination attempt against Premier and former Vice President John M. Chang, were acquitted.

The remainder of the defendants received prison terms ranging from five years down. Six received suspended sentences.

Kwak Yung Joo, the former chief bodyguard for ex-President Syngman Rhee, was sentenced to three years for interfering with police in the performance of their duties by pressuring for the release of hoodlums arrested for attacking some of the demonstrators.

OCT 9 1960
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Koreans Demonstrate For Ouster Of Chang Cabinet

OCT 11 1960
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SEOUL, Oct 10 (UPI)—Demonstrations broke out here today with angered South Koreans demanding the resignation of the Cabinet of Premier John M. Chang and dissolution of the National Assembly.

The demonstrators charged that Chang's Government had failed to accomplish the revolutionary tasks set forth after the April uprisings that had led to the downfall of former President Syngman Rhee.

Police and Army troops were ordered to stand by on alert as a precaution against large scale uprisings.

The demonstrators charged the Seoul District Court had been "too light" in the punishment meted out to former Rhee officials who were involved in the March 15 election rigging, and shooting students during the bloody rioting.

Former Seoul police chief Yoo Choong Yul was condemned to death Saturday by the court but judge Chang Joon Taek ignored prosecution demands for death sentences for nine of 48 defendents in the post-revolutionary trials now going on.

A protest demonstration also was reported in Masan, cradle of the April revolt. Another uprising was reported in Taegu.

All police in Seoul were ordered to carry arms, the first time they have worn weapons since April. Special riot units of 1,500 policemen, some clad in combat fatigues, were standing by.

The Hankook Ilbo newspaper reported the Army had ordered all commanders at regimental level up and military police commanders to remain at their units.

President Posun Yun issued a special statement urging the National Assembly to immediately amend the Constitution and enact a special law to severely punish the former Rhee collaborators.

He said Saturday's court decisions "ignored the righteous sentiment of the people and their revolutionary spirit."

Today's demonstrators shouted slogans demanding the Chang Cabinet and the National Assembly resign for failing to "accomplish the revolutionary tasks."

Some 150 persons, including crying mothers who had lost sons, and several crippled April heroes on crutches, participated in today's demonstrations. The demonstrations lasted several hours and broke up after dark.

They charged that the Chang Government "is an extension of the Rhee regime."

Chang's opponents said they plan to attack him when the assembly reconvenes next Tuesday. Larger demonstrations were scheduled then, they said.

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Mothers Cry For Chang's Resignation

SEOUL (UPI)—[illegible] mothers and heroes of the April revolution—some on crutches—demonstrated [illegible] Seoul Monday [illegible] demands for the resignation of Premier John M. Chang and his Cabinet.

Policemen were [illegible] for the first time since the Government of former President Syngman Rhee [illegible] commanders were [illegible] to stand by in case the [illegible] spread.

Reports from Masan, cradle of the April revolution, and Taegu told of other demonstrations.

The demonstrators charged that Chang's Governmnet and the National Assembly had failed to accomplish the revolutionary tasks of the April uprising. They protested a ruling of the Seoul District Court which last Saturday ignored prosecution demands for death sentences for nine of 48 former Rhee officials.

Former Seoul Police Chief Yoo Choong Yul was condemned to death, but Judge Chang Joon Taek ignored demands for death penalities for the other defendents.

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Seoul Collegians Seize Assemblymen's Jeeps

SEOUL (AP)—Some 100 college students **Thursday seized** more than 50 **jeeps—mostly** owned by **national assemblymen**—and threatened to burn them if the Government does not cancel the car licenses.

The students, members of Seoul National University's austerity campaign force, raided the parking lot in front of the National Assembly and forcibly drove the jeeps to an open lot in the city hall compound.

Over 50 policemen, led by Metropolitan Police Director Chung Tai Up, tried to persuade the students into releasing the cars. But the students adamantly refused to return them.

Most of the cars belonged to new assemblymen who had recently acquired them and had temporary license plates pending issuance of formal plates from the police.

The students argued that the Government should not issue additional vehicle licenses when there are already too many cars in the nation which does not produce a single barrel of gasoline.

Student representatives met with Premier John M. Chang to ask him to cancel the temporary licenses. Chang told the students that lawmakers are entitled to have vehicles and the students should not go too far in their campaign for austerity.

Their request turned down by the Prime Minister, the students established a picket line around the jeeps to repel policemen who were ready to use force to recover them.

SEP 23 1960 Japan Times

ASAHI EVENING NEWS
SEP 26 1960

ROK Students Ask Bold Gov't Action

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, Sept. 26—A group of Korean students, who last April participated in bloody anti-Syngman Rhee demonstrations, called upon Premier John M. Chang's Government Sunday to be more resolute to achieve revolutionary tasks.

In a statement, "The April Revolution Students' Association" said it cannot but deplore "the hesitant attitude of the Government" in getting rid of corrupt officials, military leaders and businessmen who were responsible for injustices under the "Rhee Regime."

"We also refute the distorted view of General (Williston B.) Palmer . . . and at the same time absolutely support Army Chief of Staff Choi's statement on the purge of corrupt elements in the army . . ," the statement continued.

The students were referring to a disagreement between the U.S. Director of Military Assistance and General Choi Kyung Nok on the retirement of combat-experienced top generals by the Korean Army.

Gen. Palmer, who was here for a three-day inspection trip, told a news conference last Tuesday that he feared retirement of many useful generals would weaken Korea's military strength.

The Korean Army chief disagreed with him, asserting corrupt military leaders must be retired to make the Army stronger.

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Death Asked For Rhee's 4 Officials

SEOUL, Sept. 26 (UPI) — The prosecution demanded today death sentences for four former high officials who served in the government of ousted President Syngman Rhee.

Death sentences were demanded for former Home Minister Choi In Kyu, former Vice Home Minister Lee Sung Woo, former National Police Director Lee Kang Hak and former bureau director of the Home Ministry, Choi Byung Whan.

All four were accused of violating the National Security Law, attempting to organize the government by unconstitutional elections and forming secret police to supervise the election rigging which was intended to return Rhee to office. They were also charged with violation of the Election Law.

The prosecution also asked prison sentences for 29 other officials of the former Rhee regime, ranging from 15 years to six months.

Included among these defendants were eight ex-ministers besides Choi, 13 top executives of Rhee's Liberal Party and four bank officials who supplied election funds.

Amnesty To 15,000 ROK Prisoners

Seoul, Sept 27 (AP)—Premier John M. Chang's post-revolution government today decided to grant pardon and reduction of prison terms to nearly 15,000 prisoners in a sweeping amnesty in celebrating the founding of the Second Republic.

The amnesty will take place on October 1, the day chosen for nation-wide celebration of the downfall of the former Syngman Rhee regime and formation of the new government, a government spokesman said.

SEP 28 1960

A total of 3,215 persons will be released from prisons, and 11,214 others will have their prison terms reduced. Included in the amnesty is one death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry said 40 Japanese fishermen, captured by Korean coast guards as violators of the Rhee fishery line between the two countries, would be released from detention in Pusan and repatriated as part of the amnesty program.

S. Korean Teachers Demonstrate

SEP 29 1960

Seoul, Sept 28 (AP)—Some 2,000 South Korean teachers held a rally and street demonstrations today against a legislative proposal to outlaw the recently-organized teachers union.

The primary and high school teachers from Seoul, Pusan and other cities resolved to fight until the proposal now before the lower House is defeated or withdrawn by its sponsors.

After the rally, they paraded through the main streets, and gathered in front of the National Assembly demanding interview with the principal sponsor of the bill.

Representative Kwak Tai Jin, an old faction Democrat opposing Premier John M. Chang, failed to show up to meet the demand but no violence was reported.

The teachers were not allowed to organize unions under the Syngman Rhee regime although the nation's constitution and labor law permit such organization.

After the Rhee regime was toppled in the April revolution, the teachers got together to form unions mostly in urban areas. In Pusan and Taegu, the second and third largest cities respectively, over 80 per cent of them have been reportedly organized.

The organized teachers have been staging demonstrations in the past three days after Representative Kwak and 16 other lawmakers proposed a bill to revise the labor law so that teachers could not organize any union.

Kwak has said the teachers unions are likely to be controlled by leftists and the government should not allow such organizations to maintain peace in the schools.

Alarmed with the explosive situation, the Education Ministry has been working out a compromise bill that would allow teachers unions but strip them of the right to strike.

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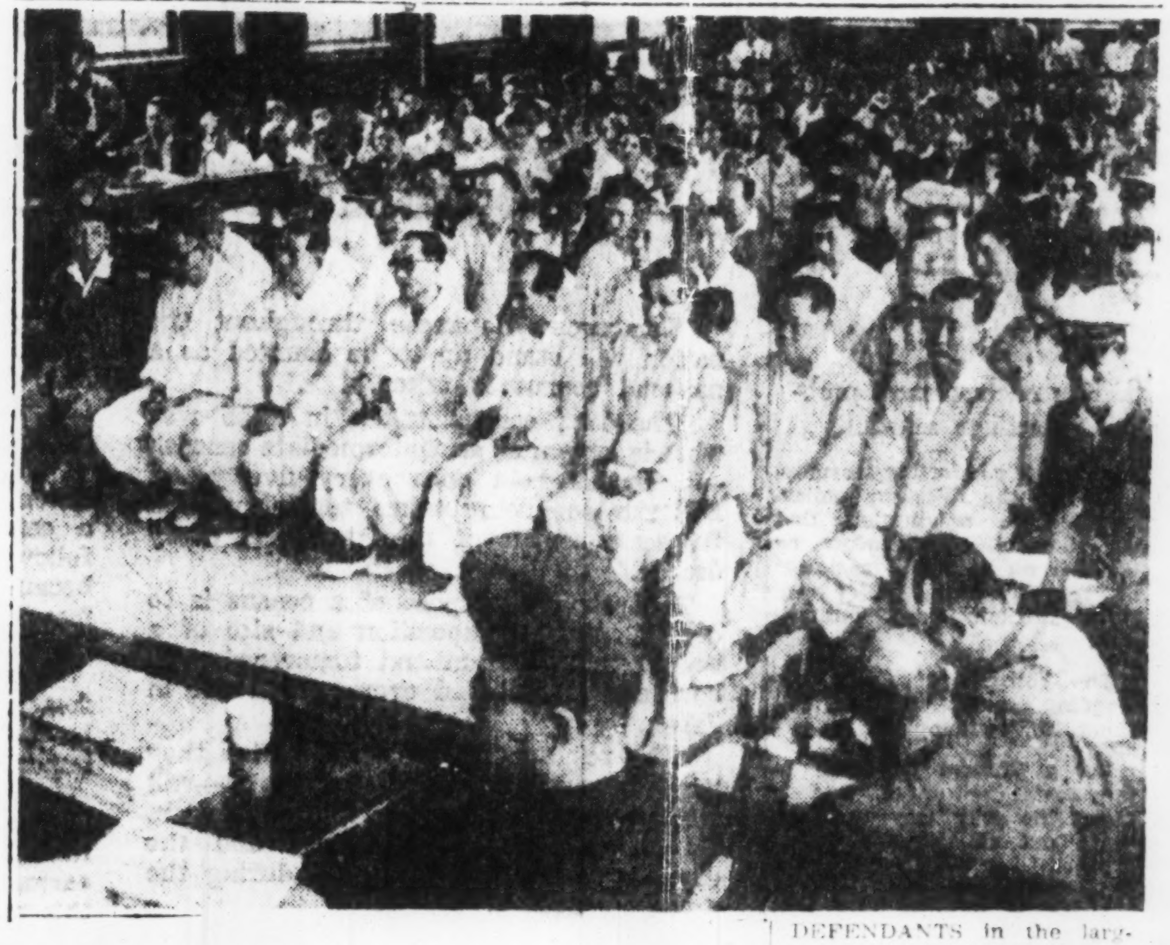
SEP 30 1960



DEFENDANTS in the largest criminal trial in Korea's history are shown in a Seoul court Monday. They are former leaders of the Rhee regime accused of participating in election rigging last March. —AP newsphoto.

ROK Extends Fish Line 3 Miles N. in Japan Sea

SEOUL. (UPI)—The Republic of Korea Navy extended the fishing line for South Korean fishermen three miles north in the Japan Sea as of Sept. 1, it was reported Sunday.

This means extension of fishing areas from 38 degrees 30 minutes north to 38 degrees 33 minutes. The demilitarized line runs along 38 degrees 36.45 minutes.

The ROK Navy authorities explained the extension was made to insure better protection for South Korean fishermen as well as increase their fishing grounds with the approaching pollack season.

Soviet Decrees Limit

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Soviet Union has decreed a 12-mile limit in its territorial maritime waters, according to legislation published Saturday.

The decree was enacted Aug. 5 and signed by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The Government has previously unsuccessfully proposed that the 12-mile limit be universally accepted, but this was the first time it enacted a law enforcing it.

Japan Times SEP. 5. 1960

Testing Time

Korea Without Dr. Rhee

SEP. 6 1960

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

From The Times, London

SIX MONTHS AGO Korea seemed inconceivable without Mr. Syngman Rhee. He was as much a part of her unchanging scene as the bare mountains and the rice paddies. For both good and bad, he stood as her living embodiment. Even those Koreans who criticized and opposed him would have conceded that without him things could never be quite the same.

Superficially, at least, they are. The bottom has not dropped out of the country, so to speak, with his going. The communist armies did not come hurtling down from the north to exploit the power vacuum created by the April Revolution. After some days of confusion, life reverted much to its accustomed pattern. And since he has left for Hawaii, his image has rapidly grown dimmer. From every government office, police station and schoolroom throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula, his portrait has disappeared. Plans are under way to remove his monumental statue from the top of Nam-San, the mountain which dominated Seoul to the south. The existing paper currency is to be withdrawn and new notes bearing the picture of King Se-jong, the most enlightened ruler Korea ever had, and a torch symbolic of the spirit of revolution and renewal, will take its place.

In the past four months, a provisional government under the acting President and Prime Minister, Mr. Huh Jung, has filled the gap between the old regime and the new with conscientious if undistinguished application. It did not aim very high; its purpose was to maintain security and stability, to allow the emotional atmosphere, raised to fever heat during the crucial days of April, to subside gradually—to ensure, in fact, that life did go on much as before. It was in no sense a revolutionary government aflame with reformist zeal or bent upon a thorough purge of the iniquities of the old regime. No one looks less like a Korean Robespierre than the conservative, quiet-mannered, and cautious Prime Minister. As he told our correspondent, he tried to reconcile justice with the restoration of peace and order.

Blowing Off Steam

Under the circumstances, the provisional government—criticized by some as lukewarm and unenterprising in its reforming spirit, by others as unduly radical or hasty, has played its part unglamorously but well. It resisted demands from some quarters for the wholesale indictment of collaborators of the regime, which would have caused chaos for the sole benefit of the communists; but it did not allow the leading culprits to go scot free. Its greatest claim, however, to the gratitude of Koreans is that, by a judicious mixture of firmness and laxity, it allowed the very spirit to blow off steam, it restored order, carried out the revision of the Constitution more or less on the lines desired by public opinion, and within four months of a revolution held general elections in a climate more truly democratic and freer from police pressure and government intervention than any since the liberation of Korea (notwithstanding some outbreaks of violence in the south and a few other places during the counting of votes).

But have peace and order really been restored, or is there still an undercurrent of unrest which could explode at any moment in yet another revolution? Some people fear that if the new government does anything to offend any section of the community, the students will again descend into the streets. They certainly continue to play an important role. During the election campaign, their "enlightenment teams" drove around the country telling the farmers what had happened in Seoul last April and what they should do now. They are idealists, without any distinct political creed or organization, and with very poor employment prospects. Only one-third of those who graduate each year are able to find jobs.

There have been rumblings in the army. The younger officers took a leaf out of the students' book and demanded the removal of generals who had dabbled in politics and who were guilty of corruption. The police, disorientated by the dismissal of most senior commanders and the wholesale transfer of others, has not yet recovered its shattered morale. It goes about meek and unarmed nowadays, but not very effective either in controlling traffic—as the confusion during President Eisenhower's visit proved convincingly—or in dealing with offenders. At Changyong and Samchonpo, for instance, the police were obviously afraid to intervene against demonstrators before the counting stations and only did so as a last extremity.

Even the overwhelming majority which the Democratic Party, after years of sterile opposition, obtained in the last elections, has provoked some one-party dictatorship all over again, in a Parliament which can provide no effective Opposition, and with a Government far more tied to its majority than under the presidential system of Mr. Syngman Rhee?

Theoretically, with more than two-thirds of the seats in the National Assembly, the Democrats could revise the Constitution once again, and run the country unchallenged. But they are on the verge of an open split and, in fact, as the acting President told your correspondent, after the April Revolution no government will be able to get away with one-tenth of what the old ruling Liberal Party did—assuming that it would even want to. From now on every government and every politician in Korea will keep a sharp weather eye open for any shifts in public opinion, and cast glances over their shoulder to the students and schoolboys who have assumed the role of the nation's conscience and mentors.

The Main Task

The new Government's main task, as one of the Democratic leaders has recently been stressing, is to restore law and order. Here the remarkable political maturity of the Korean people (which the ballot-box burning episodes have not really disproven) and their basic common sense, shown during the April days and after, should come to the rescue. There are growing indications that most of them disapprove of continual and meaningless demonstrations, and are not to be carried away by the more fanatical students. The trouble in the army is not beyond the capacity of a new administration to solve, by improving living conditions for the soldiers, rates of pay and promotion—even if it means reducing its strength by 100,000 or 200,000, and removing a few more generals. There is no great outcry for an all-embracing purge of the former regime's guilty men; and after disposing of those directly involved in the rigging of the March elections, confiscating ill-gotten fortunes and punishing the more notorious tax evaders, the Government can turn to more constructive and urgent tasks.

Economically and financially, it faces a testing time. Revolution or no, the Korean economy still depends on massive injections of American aid for its very survival. The population, already 23 million, is increasing at the alarming rate of about a million a year. There is no heavy industry to absorb the additional manpower flooding the labour market. The trade deficit ran last year at a staggering $284m. and the gap is filled with aid money. But Congress has been reducing appropriations steadily, and this year appears to be in a particularly unyielding mood towards Korea. At the same time the cloud hanging over profiteers, tax-evaders, racketeers and other manipulators since the fall of the Rhee regime has produced stagnation in industry and business since many of its leaders are under suspicion. The new breath of freedom has produced labour unrest and wage demands. And while prices have not risen too dramatically, deposits have fallen. The banks have hit their loan ceiling. There is talk once again of devaluation of the hwan—still pegged most unrealistically at 650 hwan to the dollar.

But there are bright spots in an otherwise depressing picture. For the first time in 12 years Korea is likely to have a government which approaches problems from the standpoint of common sense and not of mistaken prestige or downright economic fallacy.

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Jaunt to Korea

Japan Times

By MINORU SHIMIZU

Minoru Shimizu, staff writer of The Japan Times, accompanied Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka during his trip to South Korea Sept. 6 and 7 as a member of the Foreign Office press club. These are the impressions he gained during his short stay in Seoul.—Editor

What will probably first come to the attention of a foreign visitor as he walks into the capital of the Republic of Korea is the fact that the majority of the vehicles running through its streets are but of one kind. There seems to be no other vehicles in the whole city than modified jeeps. The members of the press group accompanying the Kosaka mission were taken from Kimpo Airport to Bando Hotel in foreign-made vehicles dispatched by the ROK Government but we went all the way without ever coming across any other vehicles than the jeeps.

Our South Korean counterparts covering the Japanese Foreign Minister's goodwill trip were hard behind us in the jeeps, the flags of their respective newspapers fluttering in front.

The people here claim that this jeep, dubbed Sibal or "Forerunner," is not of foreign make but one designed by their engineers and made up only of domestically made parts.

I could not distinguish a U.S. jeep from an ROK-made jeep. However, what seemed to be the only difference was its modified parts. It has two front seats and three in the back and has an iron top and sides. When I asked one of the Korean drivers why they do not use more passenger cars of foreign make his answer was a "Sibal" does not consume as much gas.

I was told that only a handful of high-ranking Government officials with a Cabinet ministership are authorized to use foreign make sedans and that Dietmen belong to the Sibal user category.

Most taxis are also Sibals. They may be easily hailed anywhere in the city except during the small hours of the morning when taxi operations are prohibited.

Several times during my short stay, I had occasion to take a Sibal taxi but I must say it was not a very comfortable car to ride in.

But the Korean people seem proud of their ROK- made cars.

Said one Korean reporter showing the spirit of independence of the Korean people: "I have seen the streets flooded with vehicles of American and other foreign makes in Bangkok, Manila and Saigon (Tokyo was not mentioned perhaps out of special consideration). They may be good to look at but an independent nation should produce its own cars and drive them in their own land."

Economic rehabilitation is making remarkable strides, according to the same reporter. As proof he cited the fact that almost all the white shirts and Western-style clothes worn by Seoul citizens are now made in Korea.

The Koreans seem full of confidence and hope due to the freedom which they gained after their efforts toppled the dictatorial Government of Syngman Rhee. They have gained confidence in their own ability and power. Most Koreans I met in Seoul either implied or explicitly talked of their confidence. They spoke ill of former President Syngman Rhee, however. I was very much impressed by their straightforwardness and at the same time by the lenient attitude of Korean police.

Asked what is the greatest change which has taken place since Syngman Rhee left his post four months ago, Koreans all answer alike that the greatest change is seen in the attitude of police toward the public.

It is not difficult to surmise how much the people dreaded and suffered from the police during the Rhee regime.

When demonstrators rallied in front of the hotel where Kosaka was staying, the new police who were sent to the scene showed no authority and seemed helpless in their actions.

One of the student demonstrators told me that they would have been shot to death if such a demonstration had been held while Rhee was at the zenith of his power.

The general attitude of Koreans toward Japanese is apathetic, but individuals I met all speak of their willingness to have friendly relations with the Japanese. When I was told that the difference was a matter of degree-and that all Koreans felt the same way, I could not help being suspicious as to what made them stage a lukewarm welcome to a representative of the Japanese Government.

Yet it is not hard to find a reason. The Korean people have not overcome their antagonisms born of 36 years under Japan's rule.

Japan's postwar economical reconstruction was a surprise to the Koreans and they want Japan's assistance to reconstruct their own country. But when Japan offers aid, Korea is reluctant to receive it because she fears that Japan might again dominate the country.

This fear of the Korean people comes from their lack of understanding the Japanese people and vice versa. It is necessary, therefore, that the Japanese open their hearts and learn to understand them.

322 Arrested In ROK Poll Riots

Seoul, Aug 1 (AP)—South Korea's caretaker government cracked down with tear gas and arrests today on a wave of violence by mobs disgruntled over results of Friday's elections.

JUL 1960

Troops fired tear gas shells to disperse 300 demonstrators who invaded a vote counting station and burned 45 ballot boxes at Namwon, 150 miles south of Seoul. Press reports said at least 10 were injured among the demonstrators who charged fraudulent vote counting resulted in the election of a member of the victorious Democratic Party.

Tear gas was fired for the first time during post-election violence as caretaker Prime Minister Huh Chung promised strict punishment for politicians he accused of instigating the student demonstrators to further their own ends.

Authorities arrested a total of 322 persons for rioting, ballot burning, house-breaking and fighting in 17 election districts since Friday's voting which gave a landslide victory to the Democrats, traditional foes of ousted President Syngman Rhee.

One hundred were arrested in a single disturbance at Sam Chun Po, 200 miles south of Seoul where 5,000 demonstrators Sunday night wrecked the police station and the chief's home demanding the turnover of onetime pro-Rhee candidate to a "kangaroo court" to face vote buying charges.

More than 100 persons, mostly police, were injured in the continuing violence. Two reported deaths were unconfirmed.

The disturbances alarmed observers because they appeared spreading—from attacks against "counterrevolutionary" office holders from the Rhee regime running in six districts to violence involving other issues in 11 other areas, and from attacks on vote counting stations to assaults on politicians' homes and police stations.

Army troops were reported helping the outnumbered police at least in three areas.

At Sam Chon Po, the mob's target was an ex-member of Rhee's Liberal Party, who was under police guard since Saturday when he was rescued.

Korean Hwan Said Still Overvalued

MAINICHI

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The 1960 edition of "Pick's Currency Yearbook" reported Tuesday that the Korean hwan "is still overvalued and will remain so until a real monetary reform is enacted."

The yearbook said that despite many improvements in the Korean economy, the country still faced heavy social and political problems.

"At the end of 1959, over 500,000 people were estimated to still be idel," it said. "But there was welcome evidence of a rise in employment as production continued to rise."

Blackmarket activities in South Korea were unchecked last year, it said.

"Blackmarket activities in Korea cannot be stopped by the government," it said. "Korea's trade balance carries a large deficit, compensated for largely by U.S. grants and military expenditures.

AUG 4 1960

"The balance of payments is also very unfavorable and corruption continues to dominate many branches of public and economic life of the country. Total illegal trade is estimated as high as $350,000 a month, utilizing smuggling and bribery techniques.

"There are unfortunately no real prospects of curing the country's monetary illness, unless basic adjustments are made in the economy. Therefore, continued blackmarket activities and new devaluations have to be forecast."

NEW TROUBLE FLARES IN ROK AFTER POLLS

AUG 1960

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, Aug. 1—Post-election disturbances continued in three widely separated areas of South Korea Sunday as Government authorities tried to restore order in 11 districts where mob violence forced re-election.

Fresh demonstrations broke out in another district where an imprisoned former leader of ex-President Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party was re-elected to the powerful Lower House in Friday's general election.

News reports from Hongchon, 70 miles east of Seoul, said a band of some 60 students and citizens partially damaged the campaign office of Lee Jai-hak. Mr. Lee is among 80 top Rhee associates now on post-revolution trial in Seoul for election rigging and other charges.

Meanwhile, the victorious Democratic Party which won 174 seats in the 233-member House was far from decided on their choice of Prime Minister, supreme executive post in the new Government.

Students as Watch-dogs

ROK's Delayed April Revolution

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

By Gene Kramer

The Associated Press

AUG 12 1960 AUG 1 1960

SEOUL — "You mean to say Dr. Syngman Rhee is no longer the President?"

It was an old farmer squatting beside a loud-speaker jeep on a rutted country trail. Students aboard the jeep learned from this old peasant and others like him that their "April revolution" which toppled ex-President Syngman Rhee's autocratic regime was hardly felt in some rural areas of South Korea.

The students became painfully aware of it when a handful of diehard Rhee supporters, mostly running as independents, won re-election to the National Assembly July 29 despite the "counter-revolutionary label" and extreme pressure to withdraw from their races.

Violence erupted. Vote-counting stations, totally unguarded because of revulsion to meddling in politics by Rhee's police, were invaded. Angry mobs of citizens burned ballot boxes and wrecked candidates' homes.

The rioters cried that former Rhee supporters were not true majority choices, and that they must have bought their votes. They generally ignored the fact that they themselves had allowed pro-Rhee candidates to win pluralities by splitting the pro-revolutionary vote among too many candidates.

New elections were called in 13 districts following the violence, some of which are being called "delayed April revolutions."

The outbursts prompted observers abroad to ask "when will the revolution end and government by law and order begin for South Korea?"

But the fact is few Korean officials or diplomats seem seriously worried over the prospect of continued demonstrations by Korea's students, who are assuming a role as the national conscience.

Some say almost anything short of communism would be an improvement over the political climate of the Rhee regime which is now virtually synonymous here with influence peddling of American aid money, vote-buying, kickbacks, police oppression and the systematic rigging of a national election.

U.N. observers and U.S. officials such as Ambassador Walter P. McConaughy urge against magnifying the importance of post-election violence and emphasize what a great achievement it was for this country to cast its ballots without government intervention. McConaughy told the Associated Press he feels the violence which affected only two per cent of the ballot boxes was isolated.

It is also pointed out that with the weakening of Rhee's unpopular police, the vote-counting stations had far less security than in American cities.

"Our people have a healthy attitude toward politics . . . I have no worries about the future," says caretaker Prime Minister Huh Chung, predicting no violence when new balloting is held.

The outbreaks have neither seriously threatened Korean students' claim to being the national conscience, nor raised serious fears about a tyranny of students.

Korean students show neither the Marxist thinking nor the monolithic unity that has discredited Japan's major student movement. Korean leaders seem willing to accept the fact that their students are prepared to stage new uprisings only to combat a resurgence of dictatorship or corruption.

"If any government is one-tenth as autocratic as the old, the people will rise again," says conservative Huh Chung.

As for the post-election violence, it was disavowed by a number of important student leaders. Ha Eun-Chul, chairman of the National Students' Fair Election Committee, said "fair election" teams have now returned to the rural areas to campaign against violence in the re-elections. They doubtless will campaign also against "counter-revolutionaries."

Koreans still remember the responsibility shown by students during the revolution when they urged crowds to go home, cleaned streets and directed traffic.

They say few undeveloped nations are lucky enough to have such students.

The general atmosphere is so much improved over a year and that it would be easy to get optimistic over South Korea's future except for economic problems, basically the dilemma of a nation with few resources carrying the burden of the free world's third largest army.

For years under Rhee there was a general resignation to poverty and stealing as a way of life. Now the revolution has brought an impatience for decent living standards with self-respect which ought to concern South Korea's allies.

The unemployed, estimated at one to two million in a population of 22 million, no longer oppressed by police, are a ready-made Communist breeding ground, although there has been no sign of infiltration so far.

Impatience is sharpened by the platform of the victorious Democratic Party, which will govern South Korea with an unprecedentedly strong election mandate. It has promised sweeping economic reforms, aid to small businessmen and farmers.

To eradicate corruption, civil service pay raises are urgent. Government bureau directors make only the equivalent of about $70 a month, clerks half as much. Talk of financing "welfare state" reforms with a budget deficit could mean inflation. So would the fulfillment of the Democratic promise to devalue the currency to a realistic rate. The hwan is pegged officially at 650 to one dollar, about twice its true value.

Meanwhile, there's also talk of a possible depression ahead resulting from a recent slight contraction of the economy following uncertainty since April, and expectations of reduced payrolls.

The Democratic Party may have to compromise with popular demand and with its platform promise to liquidate Rhee regime fortunes and collect evaded taxes. Such measures, it is said, would panic the majority of the nation's business.

Some economists consider crisis talk mischievous so far not supported by normal economic indexes. They say it is designed to head off an expected cut in U.S. aid, now at a level of $180 million a year.

Koreans argue that a reduction now would be false economy and unfair to a friendly, hard-pressed government.

Kim Calls For Federation Of North And South Korea

YOMIURI JAPAN NEWS

North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung Sunday proposed the adoption of a federal system by North and South Korea as a transitional arrangement for the eventual unification of the two countries, Radio Pyongyang reported Sunday night.

AUG 15 1960

Kim made the proposal in a report presented at a rally at a Pyongyang theater celebrating the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

He contended that the unification of Korea should be carried out by means of a free and democratic election throughout the two Koreans without any interference by other countries. This is our coherent policy, Kim stressed.

If the Republic of Korea cannot agree to a general election, Kim said he would like to advocate the adoption of federal system for the two countries.

Under this system, the existing North and South Korean governments would continue to remain as they are and a supreme people's committee would be established by representatives of the two countries to solve pending problems such as economic and cultural exchange programs.

If South Korea does not agree to a federal system, Kim went on to say, a joint committee should be organized by the two governments to open economic relations.

He also proposed that the two Koreas each curtail their military forces to 100,000 men or less.

The North Korean chief executive concluded his report by calling on the ROK Government to hold talks at Seoul, Pyongyang or Panmunjong to discuss these issues.

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ROK Rejects N. Korea's Proposal

YOMIURI JAPAN NEWS

AUG 16 1960

Seoul, Aug 15 (AP)—South Korea today summarily rejected communist North Korea's call for economic and cultural exchange as a step toward peaceful reunification of the divided country.

An official spokesman of the Democratic Party which dominates the National Assembly and will form the new government shortly said "Kim Il Sung (communist North Korean premier) should realize that the real start for settlement of all questions can only be made with dissolution of his phony regime based on communist dictatorship."

Spokesman Cho Jai Chun said North Korea "should give up the tactic to subvert the democracies under the mask of federations and committees—a tactic used by communism customarily."

In a speech in Pyongyang Sunday Premier Kim proposed a "federation" of North and South Korea for economic and cultural cooperation or at least an economic commission composed of business representatives.

South Korea's caretaker Prime Minister Huh Chung also said the latest communist proposal was "another rehash of a wornout propaganda tactic."

The anticommunist South Korea favors reunification through UN-supervised free elections.

US Faces W. German Competition In ROK

MAINICHI

SEOUL, Aug. 23 (AFP) — West Germany is putting up stiff competition against the United States in the fields of economic and technical contributions to South Korea now that the United States prestige is subtly being undermined in the eyes of South Koreans.

The latest competition came recently when the United States' "General Electric" and Germany's "Siemens" competed in bidding for the construction of a 100,000 kilowat thermal power plant near Pusan, South Korea. Siemens bid around $16 million as against "General Electric's" 18.8 million dollars, but the South Korean Government picked G.E., dumping Siemens.

However, knowing that South Korea is after more power plants, Siemens offered immediately to construct a new plant near coal-rich Samchok, eastern Korea at $16 million, repayable in 15 years and with coals if not in cash—which was an extremely attractive offer for South Korea. This showed Germany's determination to show South Koreans that she is capable of doing the same business with less cost than the Americans, observers said.

When this offer was reported, local newspapers came up with a bitter denunciation that there was definitely "gross abuse of aid funds" in the construction four years ago of three power plants with a combined capacity of 100,000-kilowatts at the cost of $28 million undertaken by the G.E. The American Aid Agency here offered no plausible explanations.

Meanwhile, South Korean newspapers are frequently criticizing that they term the No. 1 "Flop" project of the American aid program by citing the Chungju Urea Fertilizer Plant.

It cost roughly $34 million taking 63 months to complete but due to some machinery, it produces far short of the capacity goal of 85,000 tons of urea annually while West Germany is constructing an exactly similar-size urea fertilizer plant at Raju, southwestern Korea at the cost of $23.5 million—more than 10 million less than American job. The West German technicians are confident, when it is completed in several months, that it would soon be geared into full production, far surpassing the American-built plant.

Japan Times
1960

Choi Admits Rigging ROK Vote

SEOUL (AP)—Ousted President Syngman Rhee's former Home Minister testified Friday he rigged South Korea's March presidential election because the Rhee regime would have lost an honest election.

The sensational testimony came from U.S.-educated Choi In Kyu, on trial in Seoul District Court on charges of election rigging, corruption and Security Law violations carrying a maximum penalty of death.

Choi and four codefendants, top figures in the Rhee regime that was toppled by a student uprising in April, admitted prosecution charges against them of election rigging.

Choi testified that Rhee personally ordered the three ministers of Home Affairs, Finance and Justice to "take good care" of the "anti-Communist Youth Corps," a strongarm hoodlum group maintained by Rhee's Liberal Party. He said Lee Ki Poong, Rhee's vice presidential running mate, who later committed suicide, handed out the corps' operating funds.

Choi's codefendants are former Vice Home Minister Lee Sung Woo; former national police director Lee Kang Hak; former provincial affairs chief Choi Byung Hwan and Han Hi Suk, Rhee's campaign manager.

Choi told the court Rhee's Cabinet had informally agreed upon rigging the election and instructed government employes to carry out Government orders designed to elect Rhee.

Dressed in white prisoner's robes and roped to the other defendants, the bespectacled Choi testified that 40 per cent of the total vote was stuffed into the ballot boxes between 2 and 6 a.m. election day—ending one hour before the polls opened.

"It was to elect the Liberal ticket of Dr. Rhee and Lee Ki Poong that I was named as Home Minister," he told the crowded, heavily-guarded courtroom.

"However, under the political circumstances and public opinion at the time, there was no chance at all of their winning the election honestly," he added.

The court also heard Choi testify that he had encouraged his subordinates by telling them there had been no precedence of presidential election results being contested in the court.

Choi said he told police chiefs and town chiefs that he would take the full responsibility should anything go wrong.

JUL 30 1960
YOMIURI JAPAN NEWS

Rioters Burn Ballot Boxes Near Masan

Seoul, July 29 (AP)—More than 2,000 angry Koreans tonight seized and burned ballot boxes at a counting place near Masan where a member of former President Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party was leading other candidates in South Korea's National Assembly election.

Police said the aroused students and citizens first cut the electrical power in the building, then broke in, grabbed nine of the ballot boxes and carried them into the street where they were burned.

The scuffle took place at Sam Chon Po, a port city of 50,000, some 30 miles west of Masan. National police at the provincial capital of Pusan said they were considering calling in troops to maintain order.

At least 40 police were injured, but none seriously, in the fighting. Provincial police headquarters at Pusan rushed 300 officers to the scene.

There was no information on whether order had been restored or the violence was continuing.

Trouble began earlier in the evening when Lee Jai Hyon, a former Liberal assemblyman running as an Independent, piled up a 1,473 votes to 1,083 for his nearest opponent, an independent not previously associated with the Liberals.

It was the first serious violence in the nationwide balloting to pick a new two-house National Assembly launching, what has been called here the second Korean Republic.

It will replace the caretaker regime headed by Prime Minister Huh Chung that has run the nation of 22,000,000 since Rhee's regime collapsed.

Democrats Lead

In orderly counting elsewhere, following orderly balloting, members of former Vice-President John M. Chang's Democratic Party were leading in 18 of 20 districts reporting in races for the 233 seat lower chamber. Their margins ranged from 15 to 1 to 5 to 3.

A liberal and independent were ahead in the other two.

Ballots for the 58 seat upper house, a new and less important branch of the legislature, will be counted after the lower house tallying is complete, possibly late Saturday.

The two houses will name a president to succeed Rhee, now a political exile in Hawaii. Then the lower house will chose the prime minister, in which executive powers will be vested.

MAINICHI
JUL 11 1960

ROK Citizens Watch Trial

Braving sizzling summer heat, Seoul citizens listen to court proceedings over loud speaker at the City Hall Plaza as the first post-revolution trial of South Korea began July 5 for 30 former high officials of the Rhee Regime. (Pan-Asia photo)

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JUL 26 1960

ROK Gov't Urged To Devaluate Hwan

SEOUL, July 24 (AFP) — The International Monetary Fund has recommended to South Korea that the current official hwan-dollar exchange rate of 650 to one be readjusted to a more realistic 1,200 to one, it was reliably reported today.

An IMF survey team is here at ROK invitation to study the controversial foreign exchange problem.

The new government stepping in in mid-August is expected to accept the recommendation.

MAINICHI

ROK Wife Has Quints

SEOUL (AP)—The wife of an impoverished Korean farmer has given birth to quintuplets, three boys and two girls, the newspaper Chosun Ilbo reported Friday.

The paper said the mother, 42-year-old Mrs. Ok Na Kim and the babies were reported doing well as of Thursday, the date the births presumably occurred.

Mrs. Kim lives in the town of Puyo some 100 miles south of Seoul, the paper added.

The police station at Puyo had no report of the birth of quintuplets and said it could not reach the substation near the village where the reported birth took place.

Police said the phone and road was out due to rains.

The village where Mrs. Kim lives is about 15 miles south of Puyo.

ROK Law Lifts Press, Political Restrictions

SEOUL (AP)—The Republic of Korea has taken a major step forward to guarantee freedom of the press and political activities. The interim government of Prime Minister Chung Huh has abolished the press licensing system which has been in force since 1946.

Under a new law promulgated Friday a daily paper or any other periodical can be published by filing necessary documents with the cabinet secretariat.

The law thus replaced a much controversial U.S. military government ordinance which stipulated the publisher of any periodical should obtain government license before publication.

The ousted Syngman Rhee regime limited the number of newspapers and also suspended publication of some papers under this ordinance. The much-publicized close-down of the opposition Kyunghyang Shinmoon by the Rhee regime was done by invoking this law.

The International Press Institute in rejecting the ROK's application for establishment of a national committee criticized the licensing system as evidence for lack of sufficient press freedom.

Also removed by the new law was another American military ordinance which required complicated registration with the government information office for any political or social organization.

The new law allows legal activities of any organization upon completion of a much simplified registration form and the government cannot outlaw any organization unless it is convicted by the court.

The two military ordinances abolished by the promulgation of the new law were both put into force in 1946 by the U.S. military government which ruled the ROK from 1945 to 1948 until it became independent.

Under the new press law, three new dailies and five news agencies completed their registration Saturday with the cabinet secretariat.

JUL 7 1960 Japan Times

AP Photo

– Former South Korean Government officials, now on trial in Seoul, tied in a row in seats of the accused, are left to right: former Home Minister Choi In Kyu, ex-Education Minister Choi Jae Yoo and former Health and Social Minister Sohn Chung Whan.

New Charges Pose Death Raps for 4 Rhee Officials

SEOUL (UPI)—South Korea's "cleanup Government" leveled new charges Wednesday carrying a possible death penalty against four former leading officials of the Syngman Rhee regime.

The charges, made by the Seoul District Prosecutors Office, were made against former Home Minister Choi In Kyu, his Vice Minister Lee Sung Woo, the former National Police director, Lee Kang Hak, and former Chief of the Home Ministry's Provincial Affairs Bureau Choi Byung Whan.

They are alleged to have violated the National Security Law by forming an unconstitutional Government through illegal elections and depriving the people of their constitutional rights.

The legal action came as the Seoul District Court began hearings on 26 South Koreans, described in the local press as "political hoodlums," on charges of attacking Korea University students.

This trial is being held in the same courtroom where 30 political leaders in the Rhee Government and his Liberal Party underwent preliminary hearings Tuesday on charges of rigging the March 15 elections.

It brought to 56 the number of former Rhee Administration officials and political leaders on trial by post-Revolutionary courts.

The 26 defendants at yesterday's hearings included Rhee's former personal bodyguard, Kwak Yung Joo, the Anti-Communist Youth Corps Chief, Shin Do Whan, and several members of the corps.

They were alleged to have [illegible] with iron bars students of the University of Korea who were "holding peaceful demonstrations" in Seoul April 18. Some were charged with "inflicting injuries."

Shin was named as mastermind of the alleged attack. Kwak was accused of pressuring police to release defendants who were arrested after the attack.

Of 15 defendants questioned at yesterday's hearing, most of them denied participation in the alleged assault.

The second hearing for former Home Minister Choi and four of his aides will be held Friday. It could not be learned immediately whether the new charges against them would be read then or at a later date.

The Friday hearing will continue the trial which began Monday alleging corruption, maladministration and election rigging.

ROK Police Draw Death Sentences

SEOUL (UPI)—The Seoul District Court Thursday delivered death sentences to two of the policemen who fired at student demonstrators during the April revolution that toppled the Government of Syngman Rhee.

The sentences were the first to be given in the series of post-revolution trials now under way against the former high officials, leading politicians, policemen and hoodlums who are charged with election rigging, corruption, misuse of power, attempted murder and other charges.

Condemned to death were officers Kwon Hi Yong, 29, and Chung Wan Chong, 36, of the Sung Buk Police Station in Seoul. They were convicted of attempted murder for shooting and injuring a student, Pak Chan Ki who was fleeing from police after he was wounded in a demonstration against the Rhee Government.

The prosecution had demanded a death sentence for Chung and a life term for Kwon.

Judge Yoo Chae Hi, however, gave death sentences for both.

Yoo, in delivering the sentences said, "The defendants must be given capital punishment because they, as policemen, whose duties it is to protect the life and property of the state and the people, attempted to kill peaceful demonstrators."

"In view of the spirit of the April revolution," Yoo added, "there is no room for considering mitigating circumstances."

The sentences automatically will be appealed to the Seoul High Court.

Three other policemen, in a separate group, went on trial Thursday at the same court for the same charges.

The clean-up trials entered the third day after they began on Tuesday. A total of 78 high officials, politicians, policemen and others are scheduled to be brought to trial in Seoul this month. In addition, 23 local officials are being tried in the provinces.

ROK Urges Japan End Repat Plan

SEOUL (AP)—South Korea's Minister to Japan Ea Chai Hang again called upon Japan Thursday to give up its plan to extend the Calcutta agreement for repatriation of Korean residents to Communist North Korea.

"If Japan drops the idea, it would become a new accelerator for the settlement of pending problems between the two countries," he told a news conference.

He reiterated that Japan's insistence on extending the agreement would "cast a gloom over the normalization of the relationship between Japan and Korea."

He said South Korea, since the establishment of the new Government, has endeavored to improve the countries' relations through such measures as a new liberalized trade policy and admitting Japanese reporters, but Japan has shown little response to these South Korean efforts. He cited the reported violation of the Rhee Line by a Japanese patrol boat and many fishing boats as examples of the Japanese insincerity.

Ea said when he returns to Tokyo Saturday he will take a new South Korean plan designed for financial assistance for Korean residents in Japan.

The diplomat said the program is intended to block further repatriation of Korean residents to North Korea.

Seizing Wealth Of Rhee's Men

SEOUL, July 7 (AFP)—The entire wealth of five multi-millionaires who got rich under the Rhee regime will be confiscated and returned to the State Treasury, prosecution authorities decided yesterday.

The Dongailbo reported the prosecution will complete its investigations into their wealth by the end of this month.

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Student Mobs Clash Over Demand That Huh Resign

SEOUL (AP)—A group of student demonstrators demanding the resignation of acting President Huh Chung was strongly denounced and forcibly dispersed Tuesday by fellow collegians after a brief scuffle.

This was the first incident in Seoul in which two groups of students openly clashed over a demonstration with political slogans.

About 1,000 students of Tangook College and Kyunghi University marched toward the National Assembly demanding Huh's resignation for helping former President Syngman Rhee flee from the country. They also shouted for immediate dissolution of the Assembly.

SEOUL (UPI) — Korean officials said they are considering punitive action against Civil Air Transport (CAT) for making an illegal and unscheduled landing at Kimpo Airport to whisk former President Syngman Rhee secretly to Hawaii last Sunday. Kim Han Soo, chief of the Transportation Ministry's Aviation Section, said the ministry was now studying to determine what action can be taken against the airline which has its headquarters in Taipei. Kim declined to disclose what action could be taken but said, "It was clearly an illegal act that the CAT plane landed without landing permission. Some punitive measures should be taken."

About three hours after the students started a sitdown demonstration in front of the Assembly some 50 students of Tangook University charged into the squatting demonstrators and dispersed them with clubs. As the latter group arrived at the scene aboard a truck shouting slogans against the demonstration, some onlookers clapped their hands and showed no sympathy toward the squatting students.

There were no serious injuries reported during the brief scuffle, in which most of the demonstrating students showed little resistance but ran away. Soon after the scuffle, some 300 students of the same Kyunghi University paraded through the streets aboard trucks shouting "Students return to campus" and "We denounce politically motivated demonstrations." There were no further disturbances between the college students.

Opposition Party leader John M. Chang, former Vice President of the country, also came under attack by the demonstrators. They demanded Chang apologize for tarnishing the memory of student's killed in the recent revolt, but did not further explain.

Meanwhile, former Cabinet ministers arrested were Choi Chai Yoo, education, Lee Keun Jik, agriculture, Sohn Chang Hwan, health; Shin Hyon Hwack, reconstruction and Koo Yong [illegible], commerce. Six other party officials were also arrested in connection with alleged election rigging.

Former Home Minister Ik Hung Lee was also arrested Tuesday for investigation of his alleged involvement in the abortive assassination of Chang in 1956. He was arrested a few hours after the National Assembly accepted his resignation as a member.

Lee was home minister at the time of the incident in which the opposition leader was shot while attending a political rally of his Democratic Party at the Municipal Theater shortly after his election as vice president. He is alleged to have masterminded the assassination plot with a few other persons who are already under arrest.

The two Rhee ministers still at large are former Communications Minister Kwak Ui Yung and former Defense Minister Kim Chung Yul.

The five former ministers jailed were said to have participated in rigging the election to insure a heavy majority for Rhee and his running mate, the late Lee Ki Poong. Arrested ex-Home Minister Choi In Kyu reportedly has admitted collecting resignations of local officials in advance and using other pressure to fix the election.

The others arrested included former National Police Director Cho In Koo accused of ordering his men to fire on demonstrators last April.

Others were Kim Yung Hi, ousted governor of the Government's Reconstruction Bank, and Choi Hun Kil, Rhee-appointed former governor of Kyunggi Province.

Accepts Resignation

SEOUL (UPI)—Republic of Korea acting President Huh Chung Tuesday accepted the resignation of Gen. Paik Sun Yup, chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff and put him on reserve status.

Huh also accepted the resignation of Korean Ambassador to Great Britain Kim Yio Taik. He did not immediately name a successor for Kim, who also served concurrently as Minister to Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

ROK Students Urge Huh Quit

SEOUL, May 31 (UPI)—Two student groups clashed briefly in front of the National Assembly today while one of the groups was demanding the resignation of the caretaker government dissolution of the National Assembly. There were no serious injuries reported.

The clash occurred when students from Tongkook University attacked students from Tangkook University who were staging a sitdown demonstration in front of the Assembly building. The Assembly was forced to abruptly adjourn.

The Tongkook students waded into the estimated 200 Tangkook University students clubbing them with wooden sticks. The Tangkook students quickly dispersed.

The attack on the sitdown demonstrators was provoked when they attacked one of three students from Tongkook University who spoke over a loudspeaker urging the Tangkook students to end their demonstration.

The demonstration against the caretaker government of acting President Huh Chung came as a result of the government's action in permitting Syngman Rhee to leave the country for the United States.

Almost simultaneously with the demonstration at the Assembly about 30 aged citizens tried to storm the office of the acting President's secretaries at the central government building and demanded to see Huh Chung. They demanded his resignation for permitting Rhee to leave. They soon left after failing to see him.

Gen. Paik Quits

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Students Clash at Seoul Rally

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Japan Weather

Thursday's Forecast
By Tokyo Weather Central

		H	L
Tokyo	Cloudy, rain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chitose	Partly cloudy	60	55
Misawa	Cloudy	58	45
Niigata	Cloudy, showers	[illegible]	50
Nagoya	Cloudy, rain	75	60
Miho	Cloudy, rain	66	60
Fukuoka	Cloudy, rain	75	65

THE

ROK Arrests Leader of New Party

SEOUL (AP)—The leader of a budding new party movement was arrested Thursday on suspicion of falsely accusing prominent South Korean leaders of helping the ousted Rhee Government do away with antigovernment leaders.

Officials of the Prosecutors' Office said they would question head of the "Young Guardians of the Republic Party," about possible libel and interference with the execution of official duty by a Government official.

At a press conference last month, Koh, a former lieutenant colonel in the Korean Army, had named several Korean leaders whom he accused of instigating the assassination of Kim Koo, an arch rival of Rhee, before the Korean War, and the trial and execution in 1959 of Cho Bong Am, Progressive Party leader and twice unsuccessful presidential candidate against Rhee, on charges of Communist collaboration.

Koh linked with the Kim Koo death National Assemblyman Kim Chun Yun, head of the Unity Party and former Justice Minister.

Among those he accused of railroading Cho Bong Am was an Army colonel with the counterintelligence corps.

The two demanded that Koh produce evidence of his accusations or shut up.

Prosecution sources said the reference to interference with the performance of official duty concerns Koh's unannounced visit to Assembly Speaker Kwak Song Hoon at Kwak's office Tuesday to demand the immediate dissolution of the Assembly.

Korea Approves Constitution Bill

SEOUL, June 15 (UPI)—The National Assembly passed by a 208 to three vote today a historical constitutional amendment bill to create a premier responsible to a parliamentary government and thus eliminate the possibility of a dictatorship.

The three opposing votes were by members of the Liberal Party, formerly headed by ousted former President Syngman Rhee.

A total of 211 members out of 218 Assemblymen voted.

Support of a two-thirds majority 146 is required for passage of a constitutional amendment.

Acting President Huh Chung will immediately sign the bill into law and the bill becomes effective at once.

As Speaker Kwak San Boon announced that the bill had passed, cheers broke out inside and outside the Assemby "the second republic is now born."

Under the constitutional amendment elections for a new national assembly shall be held before July 30. The present assembly will be dissolved the day before the elections.

Seoul Police Demonstrate OverSlapping

SEOUL (UPI)—About [illegible],000 policemen demonstrated in downtown Seoul Tuesday demanding an apology from a member of the National Assembly who slapped a police captain in the face Monday during President Dwight D. Eisenhower's visit.

The policemen held a mass rally near the Capitol building, then marched on the National Assembly where they demanded the "open" apology from democratic Assemblyman Kim Sung Tae.

Kim slapped the face of the police captain in front of the assembly building when police refused to permit his vehicle to drive up to the assembly entrance only minutes before Eisenhower arrived to make a speech.

Police told Kim he could walk up, but the area was closed to traffic.

Kim then slapped the captain who headed a contingent of police called in from provincial areas to help maintain security during the American President's visit.

Police say Kim's action was provocative and also caused police to "lose face" because the captain's subordinates saw the incident as well as thousands of citizens massed to watch Eisenhower.

Policemen adopted a resolution which called for the open apology, an explanation by Kim, an investigation and an explanation from the National Assembly speaker and criminal punishment for Kim.

[illegible] has had several [illegible] office during the past few

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THE JAPAN TIMES, TUESDAY, MAY 10,

Lessons From South Korea

Anticommunism Is Not Enough Return for Western Aid

By a FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

[illegible]

For Human Rights

[illegible]

By Student Action

[illegible]

Into Kremlin Hands

[illegible]

[illegible] Turkey, a public censure of South Africa [illegible] Prime Ministers, overt [illegible] support of the critics of President Ngo Dinh Diem [illegible] safeguard[illegible] human rights [illegible] interests.

[illegible] should be the case. [illegible] Kremlin [illegible] any signs of the United States or other Western Powers [illegible]

Civil Rights Ignored

Ex-President Syngman Rhee was certainly anti-Communist, but particularly in the last few years he was little else except [illegible] to an excess. That he had no regard for civil rights the moment they tended to weaken his autocratic rule was well known to most, if not all, Americans in Korea. We know from personal observation that [illegible] Korea were anything but happy about this state of affairs. Was it really necessary to have the uprising of the students at Masan, Seoul and other cities, with some 200 dead, before the United States "did something"?

We believe it was not. We believe that the United States realized this one year ago at the [illegible]. We believe that more energetic remonstrations a year ago, when it became clearly apparent that Rhee was going to force through an election to perpetuate his system of rule, would have prevented Masan. When [illegible] Law and the Autonomy Law through "parliament," there was still time for a courageous American to say: Stop!

After all, Syngman Rhee knew quite well to whom he owed all that he was—to the United States, to the blood of tens of thousands of American GIs, to many hundred millions of American taxpayers' money. But [illegible] as we said, the full recognition of the state of affairs and the determination to end it, albeit in a diplomatic, slow way, came to the U.S. about a year ago. Respect for treaties, respect for the sovereignty of states, even if they owe their very existence to America (would that the Kremlin had a little of this sense of higher [illegible]), perhaps prevented that last bit of consequence.

In Other Lands

What has happened in South Korea is done with, for good or for evil. The caliber of persons in leading positions there now, Korean and American, justifies the hope that it will have been for good. But things must not be allowed to rest there.

There are other states in the Free World which at this moment seem to have little other legitimation for belonging to the Free World than that they are staunchly anti-Communist. [illegible]

[illegible] cerely hope, has been stopped or is in the process of being stopped in South Korea. But what about other anti-Communist states? Let us express ourselves in a mercenary manner: if anti-communism is the only commodity the Free World can buy for its aid assistance, sponsorship to free organizations, etc., then it is not enough.

Not Intervention

We often hear from Western leaders that a certain minimum of "decent behavior" must be demanded of Communists, if one is to sit and talk with them. Surely it is not undue "intervention" if one demands a certain minimum of civil rights granted to their people by governments which are aided and supported by the West? We are fighting against ourselves, if we let it appear, for it clearly is only a misleading appearance, that aid is given, not so much for the inarticulate peoples, but for governments if only they are anti-Communist.

There are lessons in what happened in South Korea. Lessons also for the press. We have read reports in Free World newspapers written by non-Korean journalists lauding the "democracy in South Korea." Such reports should never have been written, never have been accepted by the editors. Suppression of freedom in other countries should be at least as widely printed as are reports of "ampo hantai" demonstrations in Japan. For the suppression of freedom in a "Western" country is much more dangerous.

ASAHI EVENING NEWS, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1960

In Retrospect

Why South Korea Revolted

By Koh Jai-Wook

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The fundamental cause of the April 26 overthrow of Syngman Rhee's regime was the dictatorial one-man rule which he imposed on his country for the past 12 years.

Though an anti-Communist and a patriot, Dr. Rhee had a fatal defect. He was arrogantly aloof from the people.

A long-time exile in the United States, who had left his homeland at the closing period of feudalistic monarchy in the early 20th century, he failed to distinguish his people of those days from the people he found on his return home. He failed to see the people he ruled as they really were—a people already baptized by modern civilization.

(The author, Koh Jai-Wook, is Editor-in-Chief of the Donga Ilbo, Seoul's largest circulation newspaper.)

From the beginning he assumed the role of a savior. His well-known obstinacy is a result of this self-imposed role. He became a captive of an obsession that only he could save the nation from possible danger. Only he could rule, and without him the nation would go to pieces immediately.

Fawning servants of his power aggravated the old man's obsession with adulation until he came to picture himself as a demi-god. Straightforward men who disagreed with him were forced out of the ruling circle, and only flatterers surrounded him and sought to justify his arbitrary rule.

So-called presidential instructions superseded established laws and his words of mouth had the power of transcending all legal limitations. The flatterers took full advantage of such a situation for their own glory and financial benefits. They used the national police and hoodlums as their private army to trample upon the masses.

Law meant nothing to members of the Liberal Party led by Dr. Rhee. Their unlawful acts were condoned, and all spoils were divided among themselves only. On the other hand, the slightest offenses committed by those citizens who were opposed to the Liberals or failed to conform, were most severely punished. The Liberals went so far as to fabricate crime stories to punish if they saw need to persecute the innocent. Oppression was such that many found it difficult to attend to their daily business.

Delighted with the taste of power, Dr. Rhee's clique dreamed of perpetuating their regime. But they saw no chance of winning the mandate of the people through democratic election procedures for they had antagonized the voters with their own misdeeds.

Election after election in recent years saw growing instances of fraudulent and coercive voting tactics that reached a climax in the March 15 presidential elections. All the worst tricks and methods the human mind could conceive for election rigging were put into practice to keep the regime in power.

More than 40 per cent of the eligible voters were deprived of their right to vote, and some 40 per cent of the ballots were cast to stuff the boxes before the polls even opened. Those voters who were given the ballots were forced to form three-man or nine-man voting teams, with members watching each other and showing marked ballots to Liberal functionaries. Opposition poll watchers were evicted by force.

Secret instructions went out telling the functionaries to switch ballot boxes with stuffed ones, and if necessary murder those who got in the way if all these tactics failed to produce a Liberal victory. These instructions were faithfully carried out by the Liberal's running dogs, led by policemen and including hoodlums and government employes. The March elections were, in reality, an arithmetic game rather than an election.

The hope of rectifying the situation was crushed. Complete lawlessness under Dr. Rhee's regime replaced law and order. The only thing that was left for the people to do was to topple the regime by force.

The mass demonstration of citizens in Masan City on election day and police slaughter of these demonstrators served as the start. Student-led anti-government demonstrations all over the country followed. The demonstrators defied police bullets.

On April 18, the students of Korea University in Seoul demonstrated. The following day, students of all the colleges and high schools were joined by citizens. In all, nearly half a million demonstrated.

Indiscriminate shooting by Syngman Rhee's police killed 150 and wounded 1,700, and martial law was proclaimed.

The evening of April 25, college professors led another large-scale demonstration in defiance of martial law. From dawn the next morning several hundred thousand citizens filled the street in protest, and finally forced the collapse of the Rhee regime.

The Korean people were fed up with the 12-year-old rule of this dictatorial, corrupt regime. They must make sure that dictatorship never again emerges. No excuses and/or disguise should be allowed to justify dictatorship.

But the evil and poison of the Rhee regime affected the entire nation so deeply and gravely that proper features of democracy can be established only after some confusion and much time.

This is inevitable.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the United States, our ally, for advice it extended to the Rhee regime in connection with the crisis. At the same time, I should like to ask a favor of the United States.

The United States should free itself from a bad habit of aligning itself with a corrupt group in an allied nation it supports at high cost.

The principle of noninterference in other nation's affairs is, of course, important. But the U.S. ought to give deep thought to a situation where its material help to a nation helps the growth of a corrupt circle, and is turned into a tool of oppression against the people.

The days are gone when anti-Communist banners could serve as justification for dictatorship. Only development of genuine democracy can serve to fortify the defense against communism.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Three More ROK Ministers Arrested

SEOUL (AP)—The Government's probe of crookedness in the March 15 presidential elections spread Thursday to three more members of the fallen Syngman Rhee Cabinet.

Three former Cabinet Ministers have already been arrested on suspicion of engineering the election fraud which sparked the revolt against Rhee. They are ex-Home Minister Choi In Kyu, former Finance Minister Song In Sang and former Justice Minister Hong Chin Ki.

Hong, arrested Wednesday, told prosecutors that a six-man special committee composed of Cabinet Ministers had drafted the elaborate plans for rigging the elections and had forced Government employes to help, according to sources in the Prosecutor's Office.

These sources said the three ex-ministers who have been involved with those already arrested are former Defense Minister Kim Chung Yul, former Communications Minister Kwak Wi Yung, and ex-Transportation Minister Kim Il Hwan.

Hong was reported to have told agents the committee met numerous times to study how Government employes could be forced to help commit the election fraud.

172 Persons Dead In ROK Uprising

SEOUL (UPI)—The Health and Social Affairs Ministry here announced Saturday that a total of 172 persons died in the recent student uprising in South Korea.

The announcement said that 523 persons are still in hospitals and 4,570 others received medical treatment for injuries as a result of the uprising.

Japan Times

MAINICHI MAY 2 1960 (B) (3)

Here's American View On Events In S. Korea Over Past Two Weeks

By Leroy Hansen, UPI

SEOUL, May 1.—The students revolution is over. The shooting has stopped. Ahead lies the long pull toward political stability.

Korea today is a different Korea than it was one short month ago.

And as the nation struggled to free itself from the political molasses in which it had fallen, the United States stood by, eager to extend a helping hand.

Few Koreans and few Americans, perhaps, understood the key role the United States played in the Korean events in the past two weeks. The United States was, in part, responsible for toppling the regime of President Syngman Rhee.

It was also responsible, in part, for preventing a bloodbath that could have literally soaked the nation in gore.

The United States stoutly denied it had intervened and meddled in undue fashion in Korea's internal affairs. It said it had not fomented a revolution, did not egg on the opposition or dictate to Rhee.

But America's firm stand that the Korean people had the right to demand correction in certain "justifiable grievances," as the U.S. Embassy called them, and its behind the scenes activities weighed heavily in the final outcome.

Anti - government students demonstrations in Korea gave the United States a chance to reassert certain basic American principles—principles which no matter how hackneyed still ring as true now as they did in 1787 when the United States formulated them—that every man, no matter how lowly or how highly placed has the right to freedom, justice and honest government or, as the United States Constitution put it, the right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Why the United States allowed the Korean situation to deteriorate into one of corruption, violence and do-nothingness was a question asked widely in Korea. There has been no definitive answer.

The fact is, it did. But when it came the time for the final chip to fall, the United States did step in.

Here, compiled from various sources, is the U.S. view on the events in Korea over the past two weeks.

After the shooting, certain basic facts stood out in American thinking here.

—Demonstrations were truly an uprising, a spontaneous protest with no evidence of Communist organization. There were no indications that the Reds successfully exploited them up to now. It was a rank and file movement supported by a cross-section of the nation demanding a reorganization of police, an end to the rigged elections and the stepping down of self-serving politicians.

President Rhee, no matter how sincere he was and no matter how much he is loved by the people, was unable to grasp the essential nature of the problem and the great issues facing him. It was partly caused by great age—85—by infirmities and incapacities of age, and also because he was not informed and was misinformed by those around him.

If he had moved decisively at the start of the trouble, he might have been able to satisfy the demands of the people and thus to avoid the disaster.

Early moves he made were entirely insufficient.

—The critical period Monday night April 25 and Tuesday April 26 was more critical than most people realized. There was a possibility of real carnage which was averted only by Rhee's four-point statement in which he promised to resign if the people desired, call new elections and to force National Assembly Speaker and Vice President-elect Lee Ki Poong out of all public offices.

If Army troops, under Martial Law Commander Lt. Gen. Song had fired, it would have created a situation unsolvable for many years.

—The United States did not unduly interferes in Korea's internal affairs and would defend this position vigorously. The U.S. role was one of urging the Korean Government to take basic steps, and it believed its role was decisive to prevent a catastrophic situation.

—There was a calculated risk of a power vacuum resulting from the removal of Rhee. However, the most immediate danger period passed and the judgement, good sense and patriotism of the Korean people indicated would not degenerate a mob in the future.

Acting President Huh Chung got the nation off to a good start. Although not a spellbinder, he is a reserved, dignified man with a balance, courage, objectivity and cautiousness who has a high regard for American officials.

—The removal of Rhee did not mean the national leader was cut down from the full bloom of his career. Because of his age, the handwriting was on the wall and a change in Korea's leadership would have been faced fairly soon.

—There was no evidence of anti-American feelings in the students' demonstrations. On the contrary, there were solid indications of goodwill the Koreans held toward the Americans.

—There was a hope that the influence of Korean events would not be limited only to Korea and that peoples behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains might also take note of how it was possible to upset the unpopular government.

—The basic decision of Gen. Song not to fire on the students Monday night was a momentous, decisive one which might have saved Korea.

Rhee Pictures Out In New Bank Notes

SEOUL (UPI)—Republic of Korea Finance Minister Yoon Ho Buyung announced Wednesday that new banknotes would be issued without pictures of Syngman Rhee.

Yoon said that for the time being the old notes—all of which bear Rhee's picture—will continue to be used to avoid confusion.

Japan Times

Two Governors Quit ROK Banks

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, May 6—The governors of two government banks resigned Thursday in the wake of official charges that government bonds were used by deposed President Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party to finance its March 15 Presidential election campaign.

Kim Chin-hung, Governor of the Bank of Korea, and Park Sook-hi, Governor of the Agricultural Bank, submitted their resignations.

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, May 6—South Korea's "do-it-yourself" government swung into high gear Friday with assemblies and committee hearings scheduled to rewrite some of the most hated laws of the Syngman Rhee regime.

The committees will work out a new election law and another law to keep the police out of politics.

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, May 6—The Government Thursday appointed Suh Suk-soon as new information director to succeed Choi Chi-hwan who resigned earlier.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Bivins, Duce D.

September 27, 1960

Dear Mrs. Bivins:

Your letter of September 23rd to Mr. Murrow arrived in our office during Mr. Murrow's absence. I am, therefore, acknowledging it.

Upon his return to the office, I shall place it before him.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mrs. Duce D. Bivins
Presbyterian Women's Association
Carlsbad, New Mexico

mcc

MINISTER'S STUDY
PHONE TU 5-2715

RES. 307 W. SHAW
PHONE TU 5-6173

First Presbyterian Church

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

WILLIS E. PLAPP, MINISTER

September 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Recently at a general meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Association of this Church, the program leader read at length from your article "TV Insulates the U. S. from Reality" as published in the "Crossroads", a study and program magazine used in our Church School.

During the course of the program, at which time the women were encouraged to do some thinking on their own, much concern was shown over the revolting trash which comes to us frequently via television. We arrived at the decision to write you and to ask your opinion as to HOW we might be able to help in a concrete way to encourage the improvement of the quality of TV programs in general.

Every thinking women is aware of the situation and many turn off their sets but that still doesn't correct the source.

Thank you very much for any suggestions that you may give us.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Bivins

(Mrs. Duce D. Bivins)
% Presbyterian Women's
Association,
Carlsbad, New Mexico

Jacob Blaustein

November 28, 1960

Dear Jacob:

I don't know how much our country needs me - but I confess to real disappointment when, on Election night, pneumonia kept me away from a major news broadcast for the first time in twenty-five years.

Back in the shop now, though, and well on the mend.

Thanks for the letter and "them kind words."

As ever yours,

Mr. Jacob Blaustein
American Building
Baltimore 3, Maryland

rr

JACOB BLAUSTEIN

AMERICAN BUILDING
BALTIMORE 3, MD.

November 14, 1960

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am most sorry to learn of your illness and do hope you are now coming along nicely and will be in your usual fine form again very soon.

There aren't many around like you, - and our country needs you!

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Jacob

Bloomfield, M. W.

March 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Bloomfield:

Thank you for your letter of February 29th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months, I am answering your letter in his stead.

Permission is granted to use Mr. Murrow's address, "A Broadcaster Talks to his Colleagues" in your book, FORM AND IDEA with rights of reproduction for other countries.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Morton W. Bloomfield
Department of English
The Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
NOVICE G. FAWCETT, *President*
COLUMBUS 10

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

February 29, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Professor Edwin Robbins and I are bringing out a new edition of our book of freshman readings Form and Idea to be published by Macmillan's in the spring of 1961. We were very much delighted with your article "A Broadcaster Talks to His Colleagues" from the Reporter of November 13, 1958, and should very much like to use it. The Reporter itself has already given us its permission, but I understand your own permission is also necessary. Could you therefore allow us to use it with rights of reproduction for the United States, Canada, the Philippines, and Great Britain.

and dependencies

Sincerely yours,

Morton W Bloomfield
Morton W. Bloomfield

MWB:my

Bluestone, L.
7M

September 12, 1960

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Bluestone:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of September 9th.

It was most thoughtful of you to take the time to write and express your opinions.

My colleague, Charles Collingwood shall be doing Person to Person weekly. I am sure you will continue to view and enjoy it.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Bluestone
410 Bigelow Street
Pittsburgh 7, Pennsylvania

Sept 9, 1960

Mr Ed Murrow

Dear Sir,

no doubt You will be surprised to hear from me.

A little over a year ago You went on a leave of absence for 1 Year, My husband and I are heartbroken as we notice that You are not returning on person

to person. Your personality shines all ov
the television screen. We miss you so m
Won't you please give us a promise of
encouragement. There isn't anyone than
can equal you, Please answer and God
Bless you wherever you are.

Yours sincerely
Mr + Mrs Louis Bluestone
410 Bigelow St
Pgh, 7, Pa.

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David Blumgart

July 20, 1960

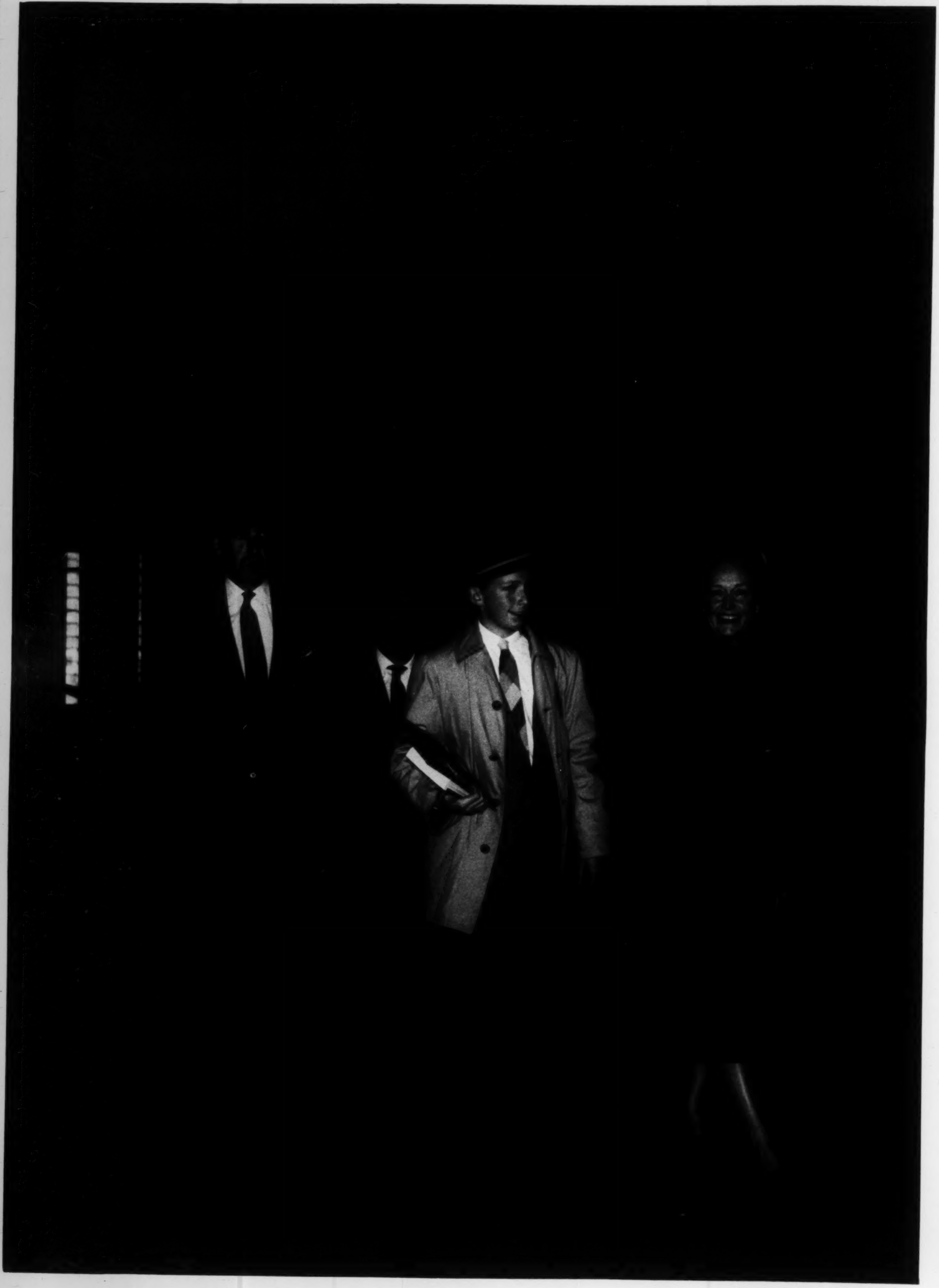
Dear Dave:

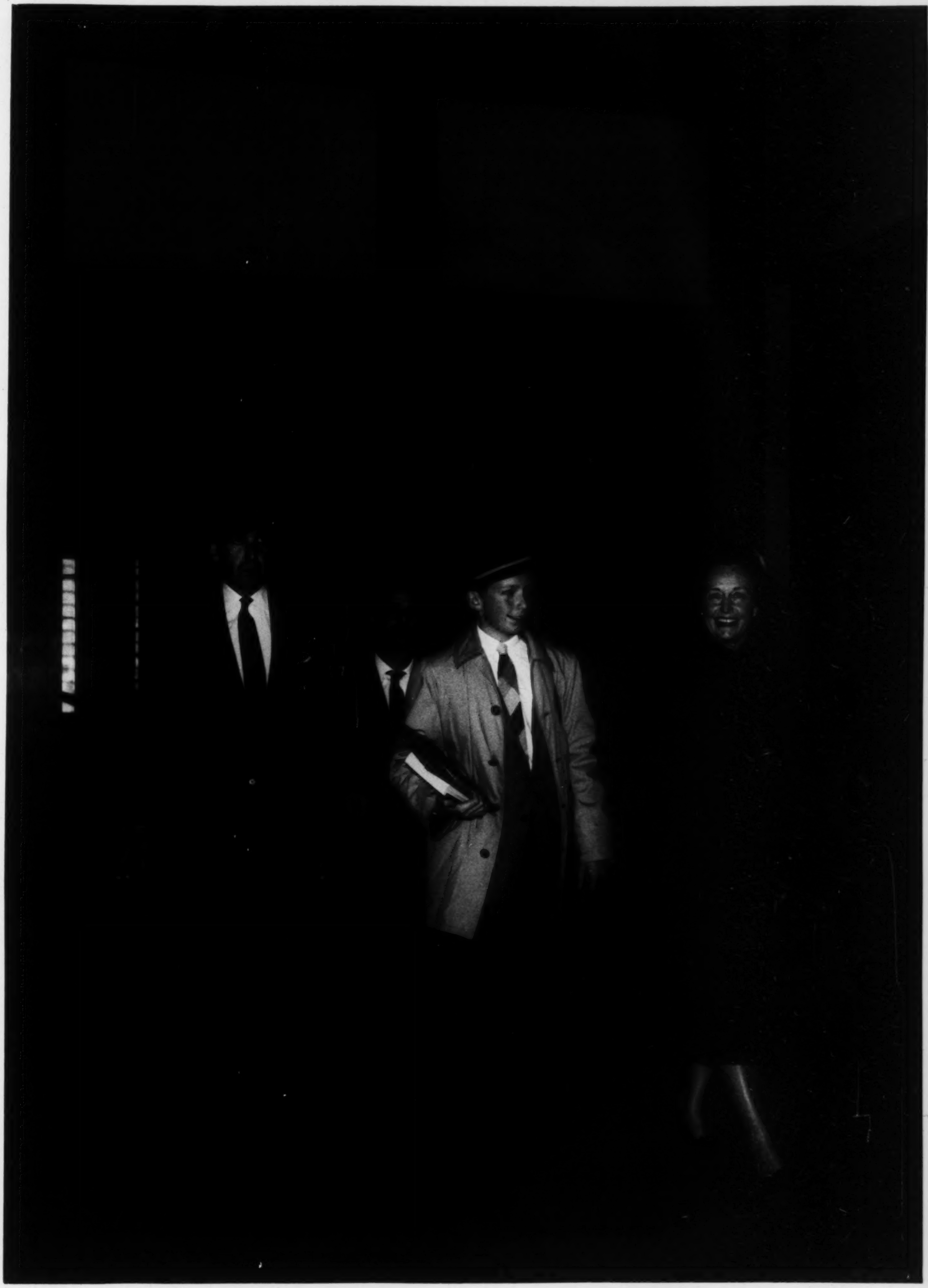
Thanks so much for your pictures of the Murrows. As you know, Mr. Murrow is covering the political conventions, but he will see them upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner

Mr. David Blumgart
41 Stengel Avenue
Newark, New Jersey





Boalt, J.a.

October 24, 1960

Dear Tony:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of October 18, and your kind comments on the POLARIS show. Fred and I are delighted that you enjoyed it. As you know, the press reaction to it was highly satisfactory to us.

The BBC put the show on Monday, October 17, and it is also to be shown in Canada, Australia, Denmark, Germany, Italy and Sweden.

All this makes us feel that our energies were, on this occasion at least, well extended.

Cordially,

Mr. J. Anthony Boalt
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
460 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
460 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

J. ANTHONY BOALT
ASS'T. ADVERTISING MANAGER

October 18,1960

V. C. thanks

Messrs. Edward R. Murrow
and Fred Friendly
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed and Fred,

Bob Lang was kind enough to let us borrow a 16 mm. print of the Polaris show. A group of us have just viewed it and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you. It was a fascinating program and the best of the fine things you have done. All of the CBS REPORTS staff must be very proud of it.

I look forward to seeing you both before too long.

Best regards.

Tony

J. Anthony Boalt

JAB:gfp
cc:R.Lang

Haydon Boatner

September 21, 1960

Dear General Boatner:

I write to thank you for your gracious letter of September 14th. In this materialistic atmosphere in which I work, it is a pleasure to labor occasionally for one's country rather than for dollars.

Having spent a great part of my adult life observing what you call, "the chaos and confusion on the battlefield," I did my best to put some of my own conviction into the narration. Thank you again for taking the time to write as you did.

Respectfully yours,

Major General Haydon L. Boatner
The Provost Marshal General
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

ERM:gw

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

14 SEPTEMBER 1960

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR MR. MURROW:

DURING THE PAST WEEK OFFICERS OF THIS OFFICE AND I SCREENED THE ANSWER PRINT FOR "DIVIDENDS OF DISCIPLINE" WHICH YOU SO KINDLY NARRATED FOR US. WE THOUGHT IT HAD TURNED OUT SO WELL THAT WE HAD A "PREMIER SHOWING" OF IT TO A LARGE GROUP OF SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS. ANOTHER AND LARGER ONE IS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEK.

WE KNEW FROM THE INCEPTION OF THE FILM THAT WE HAD THE MAKINGS OF A GREAT FILM. YOUR SUPERB NARRATION MADE IT, IN MY OPINION, ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING FILMS RECENTLY PRODUCED BY THE U. S. ARMY. OUR INFORMATION PEOPLE PLAN TO PUT IT ON THE NATIONAL T. V. CIRCUIT.

YOUR WILLINGNESS, PATRIOTIC SPIRIT AND SENSE OF PUBLIC SERVICE IN THE MAKING OF THIS MILITARY FILM WAS INDEED HEART WARMING. I HOPE IT WILL PROVE WORTHWHILE. FEW REALIZE HOW "GOD AWFUL" IS THE CHAOS AND CONFUSION ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

WITH KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS AND AGAIN THANKS.

SINCERELY,

H L Boatner

HAYDON L. BOATNER
MAJOR GENERAL, USA
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

We also had visitors from the Civil Defense shop see it. Quite a few - really - remarked that your contribution added a great deal to the punch of the film. Thanks again. B

Bobbs, R. M.
Am

August 18, 1960

Mr. Richard M. Bobbs
534 South 8th Street
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Mr. Bobbs:

I am sorry to tell you that your letter to Mr. Murrow was misdirected to NBC and did not reach us until after the conventions were over. Unfortunately, there is nothing Mr. Murrow can do to publicize your search for your brother, as CBS has a definite policy against involvement in cases of this kind. I do hope it will not be long before you trace him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

July 26. 1960

To N.B.C. Commentator,
Edward R. Murrow,

Dear Sir!

I hope this is not too much trouble, but I would like to ask a very special favor of you for the sake of my Mother and myself. This appeal regards my brother whom I have not seen since 1922 when we were seperated from an Orphan's Home at Lafette Ind, It use to be called the St Joseph's Orphanage, my mother have tried many times to contact him, but to no avail. My name is Richard M. Bobbs, and my brothers was ~~name~~ was Edgar Bobbs. The reason I say was, is that he was adopted out to some one by the name of Duncan residing in Huntington Indiana, He was according to my mothers testimony going by the name of Jack Duncan. With millions of ~~L~~ people listening in on the Republican convention, I sort of wondered if you would kindly try and locate my long lost brother, go using his given name Edgar Bobbs or adapted name Jack Duncan. Some day may be mother and I can repay you for this kindness, If not then may God pay you in full.

sincerely yours.

Brothers address → Richard M. Bobbs.
534 South 8th St.
Terre Haute Ind,

Mothers address → Mrs Lucille Hertman.
3825 Winters St.
Del Paso Heights.
Sacramento Calif.

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY
SEATTLE 24, WASHINGTON

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE
TERNATIONAL BUILDING. SUITE 3562
45 ROCKFELLER PLAZA. NEW YORK 20. N.Y.
JUDSON 6-8980.81

IN REPLY REFER TO

May 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Mark Nevils of BOEING's New York office had a brief conversation with your George Vigas concerning this effort, which Vigas thought might figure in your CBS Report on foreign trade.

The attached is for your information and possible interest.

With best personal regards!

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold Mansfield
Special Assistant to the President

HM:lw
Encs.

(Here tomorrow only) Hm

From Greater America, Inc.
1927 Third Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington

To be released in New York at 11:30 a.m. press conference and luncheon
Tuesday, May 17, 1960 (Eastern Daylight Time)

A national "Project Awake!", seeking to stimulate more public concern over an anticipated Soviet economic offensive, was announced at a press luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York today by its sponsors, the newly formed organization Greater America, Inc.

The non-profit, non-partisan organization was formed in January by a group of business men in Seattle, Washington, among them former Under Secretary of Commerce W. Walter Williams, and has since been enlarged to a national basis. Its board of trustees is headed by Edgar Eisenhower, the President's lawyer brother in Tacoma, Washington and, as eastern co-chairman, Arthur B. Langlie, former Washington governor and now president of the McCall Corporation, New York. Other trustees include Erwin D. Canham, editor of The Christian Science Monitor and board chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce; James A. Linen, president of Time, Inc., J. W. Keener, president of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Bert C. Goss, president of Hill & Knowlton, Inc., public relations firm, and Philip H. Willkie, Rushville, Indiana banker, son of the late Wendell Willkie.

The group proposes to work through industry and existing community organizations to "develop and pursue a continuing program to encourage popular reading, discussion and expression on current national and world problems."

Its initial project includes circulation of the paperback book - HOW WIDE WE STRAY - by Harold Mansfield, recently published by Ballantine Books, Inc., New York. In the book author Mansfield, special assistant to the president of Boeing Airplane Company, uses an unconventional documentary novel form to tell a story of a visit to the Soviet Union, centering it on the provocative question "Can the Soviet Union beat America in a world economic competition?" Mansfield had previously written a series of articles on the same subject which were widely distributed by industry under the title "Our Red Rivals."

"The Soviet Sputnik caused us to revitalize our nation's scientific program," Mansfield says. "Khrushchev's economic challenge can do us a similar favor. But it hasn't yet."

Participants in "Project Awake!" will be invited to return Idea Ballots giving individual opinions as to "What we must do to meet the Soviet challenge." Other publications on related subjects by other authors will be used in subsequent projects, it was announced.

The program is being started initially in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington; Wichita, Kansas; Akron, Ohio; Dallas, Texas and Minneapolis, Minnesota. Preliminary planning is in process also in Denver, Detroit, San Francisco, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Portland, Oregon, and other locations.

Articles of Incorporation of Greater America, Inc., include the following purposes: "To seek to create a widespread public awareness and clear understanding of basic hazards facing the people and Government of the United States of America and threatening economic freedom and prosperity; to stimulate public thought and discussion as to opportunities for the solution of such problems and challenges; and to promote the further study of needs and opportunities for strengthening the moral fibre and capability of this Nation and its ability to contribute to world stability, peace and progress."

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Remarks by Harold Mansfield, special assistant to the president of Boeing Airplane Company and author of "How Wide We Stray," documentary novel concerning the contest between the United States and Soviet Russia - at press luncheon of Greater America, Inc., Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, May 17, 1960

The crisis of the past few days virtually assures a period of intensified rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States.

I do not expect this to take the form of military conflict, because the military stalemate is still in effect. But it will be an across-the-board rivalry. In the long run, its most serious phase is the economic contest between the two countries.

At the present time, we are in the process of losing this competition. This is not because of any superior performance on the Soviet's part, but because our own people have not informed themselves as to the nature of the contest we are in, and have not responded to it.

Russia is working with a dedicated purpose, while we are badly divided between industry and organized labor.

We have adopted a public and personal philosophy which pushes our costs and therefore our prices up each year. We are in danger of losing our world markets, first to Western Europe and Japan, and next to the Soviet Union. We are principally interested in entertaining ourselves while the Russians are working to take our place as leader of the world.

Industry and government and labor alike have a grave responsibility to stimulate the American people to take an interest in this challenge. Not to tell them what to think but to get them thinking. There is no greater problem before us today.

The program of Greater America, Inc. has been undertaken for just this purpose.

PROJECT AWAKE!

PROJECT... AWAKE!

The Paul Revere of today warns not of approaching regiments, but of apathy and self-centered thinking while a determined rival—the Soviet Union—builds its strength for an assault on America's economy.

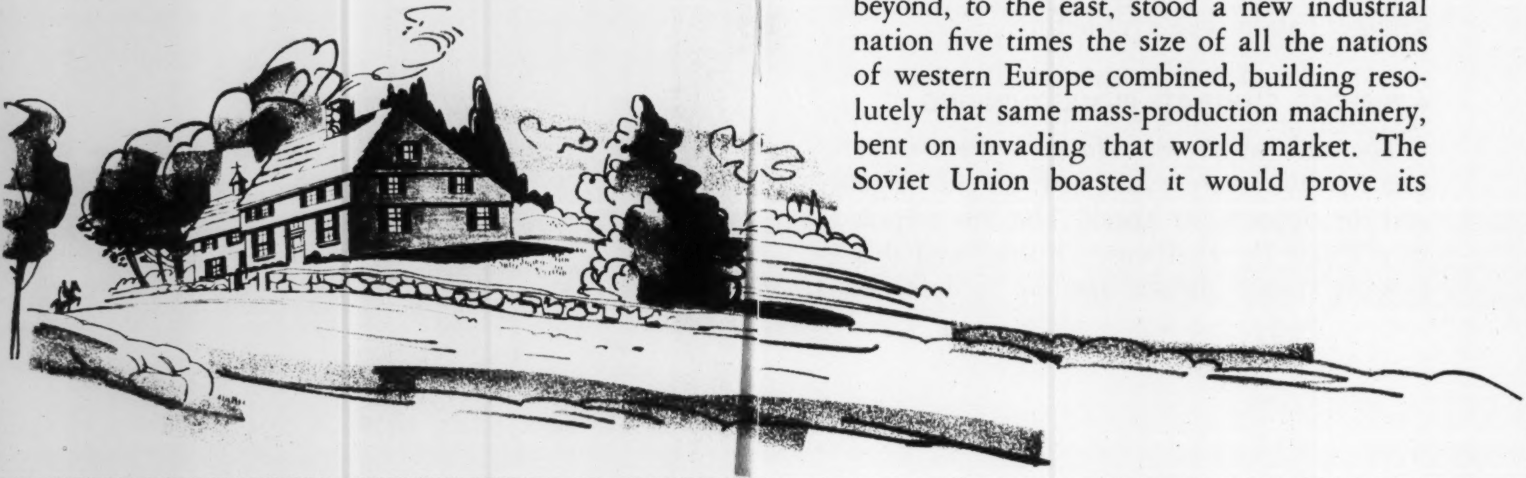
This challenge has given rise to a national non-profit, non-partisan organization to spark a rebirth of fundamental Americanism. Its purpose is to stimulate wider understanding of current problems through popular reading and discussion. Here is the story of Project Awake!, *the first phase of this program . . .*

As America stood on the threshold of the "Soaring Sixties," it was a nation comfortable and pleased with itself. But the quick heart-beat of awakened Americanism, which stirred the country to action against armed invasion nearly two centuries ago, once again needed to be stirred as it was on a morning in 1775.

The threat of the 1960's was not so readily discernible. But, for those who took the trouble to look, its outlines were beginning to assume definite shape. The sound of its approach rang in the words of Nikita Khrushchev: "We declare war on you . . . in the peaceful field of trade!"

The need was for a modern Paul Revere. This modern Revere would deliver his warning against a background like this:

Already U. S. industry and its employees were feeling sharply the competition of other foreign producers. Building up their post-war mass-production equipment to a pattern proved successful in America, the countries of Western Europe and elsewhere were out to capture the growing world market that held the key to America's own future. But beyond, to the east, stood a new industrial nation five times the size of all the nations of western Europe combined, building resolutely that same mass-production machinery, bent on invading that world market. The Soviet Union boasted it would prove its



communist system superior and thus would win the world.

Some in America, alert now to the need for protecting its economy and its free system, began looking to the performance of America's own machine . . . to the cost of its product. But others remained unaware. Or unconvinced.

• GREATER AMERICA, INC., FORMED

This was the situation that gave rise to a cooperative organization called Greater America, Inc.

This non-profit, non-partisan organization sprang to action, Revere-like, in a corner of America far from the scene of the original Revere. It was founded in Seattle, Washington, and almost immediately it began growing to national scope with the cooperation of leading individuals, firms and organizations in other states. Its aim was to help alert America by sponsoring a series of public-interest projects.

The first such program is the nationwide *Project Awake!*

The launchers of *Project Awake!* believe the threat to America is a matter of concern to every citizen, every employee and employer. They believe also that, if the challenge is met with cooperation and dedicated effort, America can become a greater and stronger nation than ever before.

• PURPOSE: STIMULATE PUBLIC THINKING

The task of *Project Awake!,* then, is to create public awareness of both the challenge and the opportunity ahead. The first step is to evaluate the challenger, Russia, and this is what *Project Awake!* sets out to do.

How much is known about the Soviet Union? What kind of a rival is it really? How capable? How determined are its people? How absolute its communist rule?

To help provide answers to these and other vital questions (and to provide them in readable story form), the Greater America board of trustees adopted Harold Mansfield's new documentary novel HOW WIDE WE STRAY (published in paperback form by Ballantine Books, Inc. of New York) for use in *Project Awake!* Mansfield, after studying the Russian language and talking with the Soviet people, had written a series of candid articles called "Our Red Rivals." This series has been reproduced in some 300 publications with a total circulation of more than five million. His new book is a compelling story developed from his visit to the Soviet Union.

The board members of Greater America believe HOW WIDE WE STRAY has thought-provoking implications for the people of the United States. To help formulate some of these thoughts, readers of the book are being invited to put on paper their own answers to the question, "What must we do to meet the Soviet challenge?" The answers are to be sent either to Greater America, Inc., or to one of the sponsoring organizations for forwarding. Results will be compiled and published.

• SOVIET CHALLENGE ASSESSED

Harold Mansfield's treatment of the Soviet challenge is direct and graphic. A note to readers points out that, while the story is written as fiction, "The plot has been derived from the actual events which took

place during the visit (the author's visit to Russia), though in a larger sense the situations are intended to be representative of the Soviet people and the people of the United States.

"For the most part, the conversations which took place with the Russian people in the story are actual conversations; insofar as possible they have been reproduced in verbatim form in order that the reader may have direct answers to questions he himself might have asked on such a trip."

Some excerpts from the book may give some of its flavor. They may, in themselves, provide a sense of the challenge that must be faced by all Americans . . .

• A GIRL NAMED TANYA

It is Lane Morgan, an American college student, who asks most of the questions during the visit to Russia . . . and is asked some himself by a girl named Tanya:

. . . "You are here to study communism? You like communism?"

Lane suddenly realized that this girl was a very part of communism. The Russian people—all part of communism. A whole nation of them. Maybe not members of the party but going along with the idea. To this girl it would seem so natural to have him a communist too. He shuddered. "No," he said gravely. "In America we prefer freedom."

"Freedom? But you do not have freedom. In Russia we have freedom."

Lane was startled. "Freedom here? How can you say that?" He could see now what oceans there were between them. How could a pretty little thing like this fling right in his face such a base lie? What hold did the Kremlin have on her? Those eyes . . .

• A NAPKIN AND A WHISPER

There were other, guarded conversations, with other people:

. . . Their waiter came by. Lane saw him brush a napkin from Boris' lap. He stopped to pick it up and whispered in Boris' ear, "Do not talk so loud." Quickly he was striding on among the tables . . .

Boris leaned toward Lane, spoke carefully in English . . . His dark eyes were intense. "I not like communism. I not like capitalism. I like freedom." . . .

• VOICE OF THE ADVERSARY

Then the drive of the people came out:

. . . Her voice was lifting to a higher

pitch. "The Soviet people are moving ahead. We know what Lenin said is true. Labor is honor and valor and heroism. You will see how we will move ahead still faster, in the new seven-year plan. It is a plan of peace and everyone will be behind it. We are seeing now the results of our progress and there will be nothing that can stop us. We are building the socialist state. You will see the Soviet Union grow in strength until it is the leader of the world."

Lane felt he had sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind. She was a different Tanya, now a storming platform speaker, meant to be at some Thursday night rally of the comrades. He looked at her in half amazement.

"We do not care what America does. You will fizzle out—poof." She snapped her fingers. "You cannot match the drive of our people." . . .

• ARE WE OUT FRONT?

There were some sober conversations about things back home:

". . . You expect history to go in circles and you get fooled. The only kind of all-out war we know is military war. Suppose we are in an all-out economic war? How are we doing?"

"Everyone thinks we are way out in front."

"And we are, when you look at production figures, or at our standard of living. That is what blinds us."

"We have reached a high peak and we have to keep on going."

Mathis nodded agreement. He rubbed a cheek in thought and ran his hand through his thin hair. "That's right. But look at it this way. If you get your salary up you get a bigger house and a new car and a lot of other things, and you have to keep getting a bigger salary to support it all. It's the same way with a company. You buy a bigger factory and more machinery and you have to keep selling a lot to support it. It's the same with a country. We have to do business in the world market to keep supporting what we've got."

"Yeah. I got the point Saturday."

• PRICES AND PRODUCTIVITY

"But suppose, ten years from now, we are competing with Russia for a market in, say, Argentina. Say it takes a man one hour to get out his product. Our factory in that hour has to pay to support his house and his two cars and his daughter's seven pairs of shoes and so on. What does the Russian factory have to pay to support? A two-room apartment and a bicycle and one pair of shoes for daughter. So how can you sell your product for the same price? You can't do it."

"You get more automation in your factory. Get more out per man-hour."

"And when we put in automation, we are proposing that all the benefits of it should go into more pay, so we never get the price down. We keep it going up."

"It would be all right if it weren't for Russia."

"Suppose you were a general in the

Soviet Union in charge of planning an economic war. How would you go about winning it?"

Lane thought that was a good question. "I guess . . ." he said, "I would do just about what Russia is doing, and have America do just about what it is doing."

"And you would win." . . .

• PLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE

But Russia was having her own trouble:

. . . Tanya came up thinking of Vasily —his threats. "You will *drown* with your Boris, Tanya." "Oh, Boris," she said. "I am afraid. They will come and get you. It is only a matter of time. You do not think like I do. You think too much. You must not think; you must accept. You must let the Party think. But you are Boris Volnikov. How can you be a communist? I am afraid for you, Boris, I am afraid for us."

"Honey, don't worry."

"We will get married and maybe have a baby and then they will . . . come and . . . come and . . ." It was the fever in her and the fear. She reached for him and shut her eyes. He pulled her to him . . .

• AMERICA NEEDS NEW GOAL

In Kiev, the conversation turned to the contest over the under-developed nations:

". . . We can do six times over what the communists can do for them," Lane said. "The Russians have a goal. America needs a new goal. Something to work for, not just settle back and trail its beard in the tea. Like in the days when the country was being settled—when industry was

being built—when the West was being won. That's the period Russia is in now. No wonder they have a steam up. But we're the ones who should be free now to go out and help develop the world, help the backward nations with their education and technology and ideals.

"The Russians have plenty to do in their own country. We're the ones free to do it. Why don't we get hot? Why don't we get on the ball?"

Mathis looked up. "Of course it takes something besides enthusiasm." . . .

• CHALLENGE OF RED SQUARE

All America had to awaken to a real and serious assessment of the fast moving tide of world affairs; an assessment of itself, of Soviet Russia—the Kremlin and Red Square:

. . . A chill wind was whipping across Red Square. The mausoleum was closed; there was no queue of people there. Only the caretaker pigeons, pecking on their acreage of stones, gathering their feathers close about them against the ruffling of the wind. Friday, September 19, and the fore-breath of Russian winter already in the air. Pulling the collar of his light topcoat about his neck, Lane Morgan imagined how bleak the place could be at the height of winter. Frigid, cheerless, impassive as the stone that flanked the square. He scanned the serrated walls of the Kremlin with their forbidding towers. From those walls, some outward reaching power seemed to bear down on him, like the deepening shadows they cast at this hour . . .

50¢
HOW WIDE WE STRAY
CAN THE SOVIET UNION BEAT AMERICA IN WORLD ECONOMIC COMPETITION?
HAROLD MANSFIELD
BALLANTINE BOOKS

● ANSWERS WANTED

It was that shadow of the hour that inspired Mansfield's novel and gave rise to Greater America, Inc., with its program to give added circulation to this and subsequent constructive, stimulating writings of varied authors. The full story of HOW WIDE WE STRAY is designed to bring readers everywhere an awareness of the Soviet challenge, and to provoke thought as to the possible answers.

The people of a growing number of communities across the nation are participating in Greater America's *Project Awake!* They are being invited to consider the problems raised in HOW WIDE WE STRAY and to send in their Idea Ballots, adding their thoughts to those of other Americans. From these thoughts may come *the* answer to America's greatest challenge.

● PURPOSES GIVEN

Objectives of Greater America, Inc., are quoted below from Article III of the organization's Articles of Incorporation:

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed are: To develop and pursue a continuing program to encourage popular reading, discussion and expression on current national and world problems; to seek to create a widespread public awareness and clear understanding of basic hazards facing the people and Government of the United States of America and threatening economic freedom and prosperity; to stimulate public thought and discussion as to opportunities for the solution of such problems and challenges; and to promote the further study of needs and opportunities for strengthening the moral fibre and capability of this Nation and its ability to contribute to world stability, peace and progress.

●

The initial Greater America book selection, "How Wide We Stray," is available at bookstores or may be ordered by mail with the form provided on the next page. All proceeds from sale through Greater America, Inc., of this and subsequent book selections, or other publications, will be used in furtherance of the foregoing purposes.

To Greater America, Inc.
1927 Third Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington

I agree there is need for a greater awakening of the American people to the Soviet challenge and the opportunity before us to meet it. Please send me:

...............copy (ies) of the book HOW WIDE WE STRAY, with *Project Awake!* Idea Ballot, @ 50c.

...............copies of *Project Awake!* pamphlet for further distribution, @ 10c.

Total enclosed $.........................

Name..

Address..

....

(TEAR OUT, ENCLOSE IN ENVELOPE AND MAIL)

GREATER AMERICA, INC.

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Greater America, Inc.
1927 Third Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington

A non-profit, non-partisan organization to stimulate thought on America's future through constructive popular writings and discussion.

FROM:

AFFIX
4c
Stamp

TO:

30 . . .

Boillot, C. E.

30 Broad Street
New York 4, N.Y.

May 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I need hardly tell you how delighted I was to meet you again, the other night at Larry and Dorothy's party - and how endebted I remain to them for placing us next to each other at dinner - thus giving me a very pleasant opportunity to exchange ideas with you in a happy and relaxed atmosphere.

I well remember your interest and that of Mr. Friendly in the Channel Tunnel project : it is, indeed, a project on the grand scale - comparable, as you remarked, to Ferdinand de Lesseps' vision of a Suez Canal. It is too early, still, to know what will be the outcome but more optimism is felt at the present time than heretofore - and the Summit fiasco will certainly have the effect of bringing England and France closer together. I promised to let you have a copy of the Channel Tunnel Study Group's "Report" of March 28, 1960. You will find it enclosed herewith.

Napoleon was distressed that no other means of reaching England were available to him than those used by Julius Caesar and William the Conqueror - and he planned a tunnel. Many more were contemplated after that and, indeed, one was started around 1878, after France and England had signed a Protocol "to serve as the basis of a treaty between France and England relative to the enterprise of a Tunnel and submarine railway". Its remains may be visited today. Marshal Foch, in 1921, I think, stated that "if there had been a tunnel under the Channel before the war, it could have prevented war...." and many great minds have dwelt on this project that came up again in de Gaulle's recent conversations with MacMillan. It would, if it could be achieved, be a fitting monument to Twentieth Century "rapprochement" between the peace loving peoples of France and England, for it would not, like Napoleon's plan, spring from warlike motives but from ideals of mutual assistance and cooperation.

.../...

I read that you have made a quick trip to Berlin - and am much looking forward to your program on that question - as, also, to the postponed presentation of the "integration" issue. Lynn and I are not able to look at television as much as we would like, but your programs are always "musts" and always enriching.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

C. E. Boillot

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

New York

1 encl.

Boise Valley World
Affairs Assoc.

June 9, 1960

Dear Mrs. Torbert:

Thank you for your letter of May 18th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical. He will be returning to the office next month, and I shall call your letter to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsmer
Secretary

Mrs. Edward N. Torbert
Boise Valley World Affairs Association, Inc.
P. O. Box 84
Boise, Idaho

Boise Valley World Affairs Association, Inc.

P. O. BOX 84
BOISE, IDAHO

May 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a fan of yours for lo, these many years, I am taking the liberty of asking your cooperation in expanding and making more effective a national program designed to encourage citizen education and participation in the field of foreign policy.

I refer to the "Great Decisions" program of the Foreign Policy Association. This program, as you undoubtedly know, consists of an eight-weeks' series of discussions on U. S. foreign policy in communities throughout the nation during February and March each year. While the material for the discussions is prepared by FPA, the organization of discussion groups is promoted locally by interested citizens. Fact sheets include opinion ballots, the results of which are tallied and sent to the State Department and to Senators and Representatives.

Your programs have always been helpful to those of us who have participated in these discussions but we feel that a national network program geared to "Great Decisions" during February and March would not only improve the quality and timeliness of our discussions but would attract many more citizens to participate.

Several times on TV and radio I have heard you cite the need for greater understanding of, and participation in the creation of foreign policy by citizens. It seems to many of us in Idaho that "Great Decisions" is a program that makes it possible for citizens to respond to this need. But we also feel that a TV program by you would make "Great Decisions" immeasurably broader and more effective. We hope you will give it your serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Eline B. Torbert

Mrs. Edward N. Torbert
A "Great Decisions" Discussion Leader

Bolin, R.H.

R. H. BOLIN
3 GATEWAY CENTER
PITTSBURGH 30, PENNSYLVANIA

June 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Some of the most exciting things that happen to us at Westinghouse down through the years happen when we team up with CBS for the Presidential coverage.

If there is ever a time when we feel that everyone is with us ... and that Westinghouse is really in tune with the nation ... this is it.

When it is all over, I'd like to come around and thank you for your part in it. But in case that doesn't happen, on that hectic break-up day, I'd like to say "thank you" now in advance. And let me send this along as a very small proof that I mean it.

Sincerely,

Roger

Roger H. Bolin

Small transistor radio
really works
J.M.

Charles Bolte

December 9, 1960

Dear Charlie:

We are making some progress in the editing of the Ismay film. Will let you know as soon as a date has been set.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles G. Bolte
The Viking Press Inc.
625 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ERM:gw

PUBLISHERS · THE VIKING PRESS INC · NEW YORK 22 NY

Cable address · Vikpress 625 MADISON AVENUE *Telephone · PLaza 5-4330*

October 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You'll be sorry to hear that Pug got so exhausted by last week's events that he felt unable to continue his tour, so he cancelled the Chicago and Washington visits and sailed for home yesterday. He seemed to me to be in good form last Thursday night even after his long session with you, but he couldn't shake his cold, I dare say the anti-biotics had a depressing effect on him, and by Friday morning he was so poorly that Darry decided they had better go back. He felt sad about missing the rest of the trip, especially dinner with the President, but also felt pleased that he had at least carried out his mission for the book.

I watched Thursday afternoon from the control booth for about an hour, and was fascinated and impressed. I can see why you're optimistic about the chances of the show: he really projects, doesn't he?

I hope you won't forget your promise to invite me to join you when you watch the tapes. I'd love to see the whole thing.

Also, I'd be grateful if your office could let us know as soon as you hear when the show is definitely scheduled. We want to get extra books out into the stores so that they will be on hand when the customers rush in the next morning, as I am sure they will.

Best regards.

Yours ever,

Charles G. Bolte

CGB/pg

Mildred Bond

October 14, 1960

Dear Miss Bond:

Thank you for your gracious letter of September 26th.

The arrangement which you suggest will be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Murrow, that is the transference of his 1954 contribution from your Life Membership files to your Contributors files. He has also expressed the desire to make a contribution later this year.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Mildred Bond
Life Membership Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
Twenty West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Gaby Wachsner

Thurs.
9-29

Since the NAACP cannot find your original Life Membership Pledge, they will be happy to transfer the contribution you made several years ago from their Life Membership files to their contributors files.

Does this suit you?

Yes! I want to make contribution this year!

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

September 26, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner:

This is to acknowledge your letter of September 20, 1960.

We have rechecked our files and find that the letter from Mr. Murrow containing the $100 check was received in this office on September 9, 1954. Our mail sheet shows that this letter was addressed to Edward R. Dudley, who at that time was NAACP Freedom Fund Director. You have already been sent a copy of the reply on September 20, 1954 by Roy Wilkins who was then NAACP Administrator.

We have been unable to locate Mr. Murrow's original letter itself although the mail sheet for that date with our validation number is verification of its receipt. However, our office did phone Judge Dudley, on September 21, at which time he stated that he did receive this letter from Mr. Murrow but does not know why it is not attached to the related correspondence.

This is as much additional information as we are able to supply. If there is some question about the authenticity of our manner of crediting Mr. Murrow's 1954 contribution, we will be happy to transfer this credit from our Life Membership files to our old contributors files. In which case, Mr. Murrow would no longer be considered a Life Membership subscriber.

Since our bookkeeping department also has this contribution recorded as an initial Life Membership payment, we would also be happy to have them change their records accordingly if this is desired.

We will await further word from you.

Sincerely,

Mildred Bond

MILDRED BOND
Life Membership Secretary

MB:bg

Arthur Bonner

August 9, 1960

Mr. Arthur Bonner
CBS News
I.E.N.S. Building
Old Mill Road
New Delhi
India

Dear Arthur:

I am still recovering from the political conventions, having returned here on August 1. The chap to write to at the Council on Foreign Relations is Joseph Barber, Secretary, Advisory Committee on Fellowships, 58 East 68th Street, New York 21. Needless to say, I will do everything possible to advance your interest and, as I told you in Delhi, I think it really important that you turn out a book.

Janet and Casey join me in sending all best wishes and our renewed gratitude for your kindnesses while we were in Delhi.

Don't forget that we have now got BACKGROUND on the air and would welcome suggestions from you at any time.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

CBS NEWS

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 PLaza 1-2345

ARTHUR BONNER

I.E.N.S. Building, Old Mill Road
New Delhi, India. 46592

August 1, 1960

Dear Ed:

By next November, I will have been in India seven years. I feel I need a fresh angle of vision. Among other things, I need time to complete a book on India. I think I have enough knowledge of India to put many things into perspective. I would also like to do further studies on Asia as a whole. I know so little about China. And of course, China as well as India is the key to Asia.

I know two newsmen who had Council for Foreign Relations fellowships. They both say this offers the best opportunities for studies and meeting people who can help to orient one's thoughts. I understand that you are associated with the Council. In any case, you would know who is the proper person to contact so that I can put in an application for a fellowship. I know about the CBS fellowship but feel it's not the sort of thing I want.

Please give my regards to Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Art

AB:MS

Arthur Bonner

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Chester Bowles

Juen 22, 1960

Dear Miss Durand:

Thank you for sending me Mr. Bowles' testimony on the "Food Banks." He is a very disconcerting man. I made him an original suggestion only to discover that he had long ago put it in the Record. Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Patricia Durand
Secretary to Chester Bowles
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ERM:gw

CHESTER BOWLES
2D DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Bowles asked me to send you the enclosed Foreign Relations hearings. His testimony on the "Food Banks" appears on Page 230.

We were all very excited by your dropping by.

Sincerely,

Patricia Durand

Patricia Durand
Secretary to
Chester Bowles

Enclosure

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

there must be a relationship there, so it is a nutrition program at the housewives' level. This is at the level of the high school.

My first day in Yokohama I attended a meeting of 200 home economics teachers in high schools, plus a hundred leaders in home economics clubs, and they were holding demonstrations of soybeans, and I was invited to bring them the greetings of American growers. It was a most inspiring sight. There are 300 people who are carrying this message back. We have 10,000 directly employed nutritionists in Japan. The Department of Agriculture says they have the best program in the housewives' program.

The people from India, the leaders, are saying, "Look what Japan is doing." My answer was, "If you would be able to start in on nutrition you would be able to do what Japan is doing." I agree with that.

Senator HUMPHREY. It is a good thing for us to move in cooperation with India in this nutrition field.

Mr. WALLEY. Yes.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROVISION PROVIDES MONEY FOR NUTRITION STUDIES

Senator HUMPHREY. By the way, an amendment was added to the Mutual Security Act last night that will help do something like that to provide some money for nutrition studies.

Mr. WALLEY. In support of the figures which I gave, and in which I used India, Dr. Devidas, who heads nutrition for the Indian Government, and got a doctor's degree at Ohio State, I spent considerable time with her, and spent considerable time verifying all these figures, and these are sound.

There are not just picked up out of the air. They are supported by people from the viewpoint of nutrition.

Senator HUMPHREY. So your testimony is that more of these products can be absorbed?

Mr. WALLEY. More than we can ever produce, more than we need.

Senator HUMPHREY. And your testimony is this can be done without disrupting what you in the private trade would call normal marketing; is that correct?

Mr. WALLEY. Well, not disrupt any setup that should not be disrupted.

Senator HUMPHREY. Thank you.

Congressman Bowles, we are delighted to have you here, and we shall welcome your testimony and your observations.

You have a number of friends who are here who came over primarily to hear you. I had announced earlier in the day that you would be with us.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHESTER W. BOWLES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. BOWLES. I would like, first, of all, to applaud what I have just heard, which, I think, is an extremely good statement of the need.

Let me begin by saying how much I welcome this opportunity to testify briefly on S. 1711, the International Food for Peace Act of

1959. There are very few pieces of legisla
will come before the Congress this session wh
potential for constructive foreign policy i
Chairman, than your food-for-peace bill.

I know it is no surprise to you to know
enthusiastically for your bill. It is, by all c
effort which has been put together for the
problem.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS VIS-A-VIS WO

Historians of the future looking back on
many startling things, but none will be m
picture of the United States of America sit
surplus agricultural commodities valued a
time of world hunger, political crisis for t
need for positive efforts for peace.

Ironically, at this point in the 20th centur
blessings "burdens." The richness of our
farmers, the mechanization of our farm m
improvement in fertilizers, seeds, and pestic
to the efficiency and size of our agricultura
regard as burden No. 1.

SHORTAGE IN REST OF WO

Yet almost every country in the world
every country has to import at great cost o

The biggest single problem of the Soviet

Today the problem that may break the C
is food—trying to feed their people on 1.7
vidual family. Yet here we are, with our en
ing what in the world to do with our food.

It is remarkable. And it will be tragic
that the free world died of its own torpo
unless we shake ourselves loose from the
have developed about our agricultural burde

"BURDEN" OF U.S.-OWNED SOFT

In recent months the newspapers are tel
another "burden," our holding of near
soft currencies, a "burden" we lack the wit,
to work. The existence of these two so-ca
dramatic demonstration of the failure of o
niques and machinery to keep pace with t
policy and human needs.

SITUATION IN 1933 AND GOVERN

Indeed, I suppose it is fair to say, Senato
much the same situation on a world scale th
million unemployed workers were sufferin
were walking day after day past stores l

legislation which have come or sion which have a higher overall licy impact on the world Mr. ill.

know that I am here to testify y all odds the most imaginative or the purpose of tackling this

VIS WORLD EFFORT FOR PEACE

ck on our generation will note be more paradoxical than the ica sitting on a pile of so-called ued at almost $10 billion at a for the West, and a desperate

century, we are prone to call our f our land, the industry of our rm machines, and the constant pesticides have all contributed cultural output. The result we

OF WORLD

world is short of food; nearly cost or has to go without food. oviet Union has been food. the Communist Chinese regime n 1.7 acres of land for an indi-our enormous capacity, wonder-od.

ragic if history some day says torpor, and this we cannot do the attitudes of the mind we burden.

SOFT CURRENCIES

re telling us that we now face nearly $2 billion worth of e wit, initiative, and will to put so-called burdens constitutes a e of our present economic tech-vith the requirements of world

OVERNMENT REMEDY

Senator, that we are now facing ale that we did in 1933 when 16 ffering from malnutrition, and ores loaded with spoiling food.

Hundreds of economists agreed that the spoiling food could not be disposed of because of "iron laws of economics."

These were said to prevent the food in the hands of hungry families.

We were so satisfied for 3 years with this explanation that it went by without question or challenge.

Finally, we elected a government that recognized the total immorality of the situation and the fantasy of it. Without really knowing quite how to handle it, we went to work to experiment, first, with this move, and then with that move, imaginatively seeking solutions. Gradually we matched abundance with hunger.

HUNGER ON WORLD WIDE SCALE

Now we have a similar problem on a world scale. We have an enormous quantity of food we are not using. The world is hungry. I have a feeling that by 1962, 1963, 1964, or 1965, we will be looking back on this period with the same astonishment that we looked back on 1933 from the vantage point of 1935 when we had begun to find solutions and when everything started to move.

It is high time that we convert our so-called burdens into assets. The tremendous virtue of S. 1711 is that it would go a long way to do just that.

I do not pretend to be an expert on Public Law 480 or the other instruments of national policy which, on the whole, have made helpful strides in the right direction. The members of this committee, and especially you, Senator Humphrey who have devoted years of effective study and action to these problems, know far more about them than I. Yet I do know enough about this basic problem to rejoice that S. 1711 proposes to move us ahead dramatically on a broad front.

LONG-TERM AUTHORIZATION AND USE OF LOCAL CURRENCIES

After last week, this committee may be sensitive on the subject of long-term authorizations. But it is as important for the food program as it is for foreign aid generally, that we enlarge the authorization period to allow for intelligent planning and programing. The 5-year authorization for Public Law 480, and the increased rate of $2 billion a year for local currency sales provided in the bill, seem to me to be major steps forward.

I like the emphasis added by the new uses for local currencies under title 6 of the bill. The expanded uses for economic development, education, health and sanitation measures all are moves in the right direction. The 10-year program of long-term supply contracts for U.S. commodities under title 4 with its 40-year credit aspect is another imaginative proposal.

Moreover, I like the clear statement of purpose in S. 1711. It could help in a variety of ways to reassert a more favorable image for the United States abroad.

GRANTS AND NATIONAL "FOOD BANKS"

Mr. Chairman, I am particularly intrigued with the possibilities of title 5 of the bill. I know that congressional sentiment these days

is increasingly favorable to loans and
grants. For the most part, I agree wit
However, I think that the new grant a
mense potential value.

The concept of minimum national foo
terribly significant. Indeed I feel this
sections of the bill, one of the most constr
it should be developed.

Senator HUMPHREY. Would you pardo
to change the title on section 5 from Nat
Banks. I think it will get a more favor
istration that way.

Mr. BOWLES. "Bank" is a good word.
soundest words that we can.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE IN S. 1711 BEF

I would also like to congratulate you,
tion here to a better objective, a stateme
the American people as I know them. I
the wrong reasons for doing the right t
our own positions as a nation. We shou
past traditions, and give the right reason

I do not think we should adopt S. 171
nists. I think we should do it because i
tally right.

If we want to remember parenthetica
ever had the food capacity we had they
it all over the world—if you want to a
ahead and add it. It is certainly true.
my basic motivation.

Our motivation is that we are a decen
lieve, profoundly in and act upon the co
man. We have this enormous capacity t
should want to use that capacity.

NEED FOR DRAMATIC ACTION TO UTILIZE A

This general idea of food reserves has b
in our own Government, in the United N
we have yet to do something on a large en
psychological or economic value inheren

For reasons well known to the chair
lateral grant aid still seems the most rea
these possibilities for national food reserv

As we look at our overall food situat
become increasingly impressive. We ar
moral, political, and economic opportun
confronted with a deadline. Our stored
a wasting asset. The problem of preven
and growing one.

As a result of the President's veto of the
for another good crop year, we will be
burden of storage.

and increasingly unfavorable to
e with this change in preference.
rant authority in title 5 is of im-

al food banks abroad can become
l this one of the most promising
constructive and creative. I think

pardon me? I think we are going
n National Food Reserves to Food
favorable reception in the admin-

vord. I think we ought to use the

11 BEFIT AMERICAN CHARACTER

e you, however, on your contribu-
tatement of purpose. It more fits
em. I grow weary of our offering
ight things. This is unworthy of
e should rise up to the best in our
reasons for doing the right things.
S. 1711 to embarrass the Commu-
ause it is basically and fundamen-

hetically that if the Soviet Union
they would be clobbering us with
t to add that parenthetically—go
true. But I would not make that

decent, religious people. We be-
the concept of the brotherhood of
acity to help other people, and we

ILIZE AGRICULTURAL ABUNDANCE

has been discussed for many years
ited Nations and elsewhere. But
rge enough scale to have either the
herent in this proposal.

chairman and this committee, bi-
st realistic method of approaching
reserves.

situation, the prospects for title 5
We are presented with a striking
portunity. We know that we are
tored commodities, unless used, are
preventing spoilage is a continuing

of the wheat bill and the prospects
ll be confronted soon with a new

The time has come for us to take some bold action. Dramatic situations require dramatic solutions.

STORAGE DEPOTS AROUND THE WORLD

I would really like us to take one half of our entire grain surpluses and store them abroad at designated depots as a vivid and reliable guarantee against famine and disease, and as an earnest demonstration of the desire of the American people to see that no one starves while we have food to spare. Thirty or forty such depots could be placed in India alone. Others could be placed in the Middle East, north Africa, Indonesia, and parts of Latin America.

I suggest that a look at the mechanics of this problem shows that such a constructive effort on our part might in fact save us money in the long run.

The President said in his farm message to Congress January 29 that "when the 1958 crops have come into Government ownership, the cost in terms of storage, interest, and other charges of managing our inventory of supported crops, for which commercial markets do not exist at the support levels, will be running at a staggering rate in excess of a billion dollars a year. Unless fundamental changes are made, this annual cost will rise."

The actual comparative statistics of storage costs in this country and transport costs to ship American commodities abroad depend, of course, upon the bulkiness of the commodity and the distance to be shipped. From all of the comparative statistics which I have seen, however, I am convinced that any given amount of our surplus commodities could be shipped abroad for considerably less than they can be stored in this country over a 3-year period, and that savings from such a procedure would accelerate geometrically after the second year.

The Department of Agriculture can certainly supply this committee with detailed estimates of shipping costs of surplus commodities to representative countries in comparison with American storage costs. One estimate I have seen indicates that it costs 18 cents each year to store a bushel of grain in the United States and only 42 cents to ship it to India.

Senator HUMPHREY. Twenty-two cents is the latest on storage costs.

Mr. BOWLES. Twenty-two cents a bushel?

Senator HUMPHREY. That is for wheat.

Mr. BOWLES. The total for storage costs, as President Eisenhower stated it, is $1 billion a year.

Senator HUMPHREY. I do not know. I will say the estimated cost next year is $1,220 million.

Mr. BOWLES. Well, for 42 cents, roughly, you can send a bushel of wheat to India, to Egypt, to areas where it is required, or less.

This means at the end of 2 years you will begin to save money on our storage. Again, if we have to offer ourselves these practical banking reasons for doing the right thing, you will begin to save money and massively save money on our storage costs after the second year.

An estimate contained in the Congressional Record for June 18, 1959, on page 10147, suggests that over a billion dollars would actually be saved over a 10-year period by shipping, instead of storing, $250 million worth of wood per year to the farthest practicable oversea point.

STORAGE ABROAD TO BE PAID FR

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I
age abroad could be paid for from the
United States now holds.

Some of these storage facilities wou
houses erected in India, Indonesia, Eg
short or uncertain food supplies. Th
also be used in the manufacture of bins.

Store the grain there in those ban
well constructed, so that they will pro
as well as we protect it in this count
with these governments to draw on th
standards that could be mutually de
harvest would certainly come first.

There could be no question about that.

Second, perhaps should come soarin
causing a critically inflationary situat

Third, might come the existence of c

I would like to see a whole chain o
all over the world, with the building of
funds.

If we require taking more of our s
think we should also welcome that oppo

PROVISION FOR STORAGE DEPOTS TO BE

My proposal, Mr. Chairman, would
addition to S. 1711, title 5, section 50
to the first sentence of that section, such
priate depots or storage facilities for h

New language would also probably
specifically authorizing the President
agreements with friendly nations to pr
rencies in connection with the storage an
in the national food reserves.

I would hope that these storage d
pipelines between the vast supplis in t
gry people who would receive this food
be kept flowing in and out of these st
the privately owned warehouses to insu
a constant food supply.

AMERICAN PEOPLE FAVOR OBJ

I think title V is particularly excit
think, being only an amateur in polit
will be very largely with us on this.

I was in Maine last week for a few
individuals who shook their fingers at
have voted for me—and said, "I want
greatest failures of this Government is
pluses. What do you mean sitting on

AID FROM LOCAL CURRENCY

han, I suggest that the cost of stor-
n the local currency funds which the

s would consist of additional ware-
ia, Egypt, and other countries with
. The same local currencies could
bins.

e banks. Make sure the banks are
l protect the grain against spoilage
country. Then make arrangements
on this grain according to a set of
ly developed. Actual failure of a

t that.

oaring food prices, due to shortages
situation in the price of food.

e of certain degrees of malnutrition.
ain of these food banks established
ing of them paid for by counterpart

our ships out of storage to do it, I
opportunity.

TO BE INCORPORATED INTO S. 1711

would probably require a very slight
on 501. Language could be added
, such as: "and for providing appro-
for handling such food reserves."
ably have to be inserted in the bill
sident to negotiate and carry out
to provide for the use of local cur-
age and management of commodities

age depots would in effect become
s in the United States and the hun-
s food. In other words, food would
ese storage facilities in addition to
insure that the needy would be near

OR OBJECTIVES OF S. 1711

exciting in its possibilities, I also
politics, that the American people
s.

few days. I ran into five different
rs at me—I am sure they would not
want you to know that one of the
ent is the failure to use our food sur-
ng on our food surpluses in a world

that is hungry?" This came spontaneously from simple people in the country stores and the crossroads of down east Maine.

When we get this program off the ground we are going to have not only the farmers with us but we are going to have all the people who are decent, religious, moral people in this country with us. What is more, we are going to have the world with us. We are going to be making progress towards the goals that we all have in common.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER EXPORTING NATIONS IN STEP TOWARD MULTILATERALISM

Of course we would undertake such a program in consultation with our friends in Canada, Australia, and other grain-exporting nations and invite their participation in such an effort. Eventually we hope machinery might be developed under the United Nations to make this a basic international policy with all the extra advantages which multilateral auspices entail.

But we can begin right now, Mr. Chairman, to do something major to put food to work for peace. By utilizing the concept of title V of this bill, and expanding it as I have suggested, we would be providing real assurance to the people of the world that they would be freed to a measurable extent from the terrible specter of starvation, famine, and disease which has plagued men from the beginning of history.

I am confident that there are few things we can do which would serve more usefully than this to put a new face on American foreign policy.

Senator **Humphrey**. I thoroughly concur in your general suggestion, Congressman Bowles.

Under title V the concept of national food reserves is related to the United Nations resolution of the 11th General Assembly.

Mr. **Bowles**. Which you proposed and which you spoke on.

Senator **Humphrey**. Which we handled for the Government.

Mr. **Bowles**. Which then died.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH ATTITUDES TOWARD S. 1711

Senator **Humphrey**. Which bothers me no end. I have brought this up repeatedly with several witnesses, because the State Department testified on his bill with a completely negative satement, without even constructive criticism, may I say.

I do not mind people being opposed to features of the bill. After all, we all have the right to choose up sides. But there was not an effort made to improve it. There were no suggestions of improvement, even on the existing program.

The Department of Agriculture, I thought, came in with a more constructive statement and attempted at least to point out the improvements that have been made under Public Law 480, and what thoughts it had in mind for the future.

We have asked them for their constructive suggestions, critical or affirmative. But neither Department of Government mentioned title V, despite the fact that this was our initiative in the United Nations.

I often wonder what other nations think of us. After all, we are the ones who insisted on this type of approach, the national food

---

reserve. We were able to work the co
as you may recall, after consultation w
Organization—so that we would not b
own with unilateral activity.

But the Department has given no th
and if there is a representative of the S
he will take this back to the Departme
plementary statement. I want the staf
I should like to direct a letter to the I
gestions as to the merits or demerits o
if any, suggestions they have for its i
Congressman Bowles' ideas.

I would like to have a copy of Co
sent to both the Department of Agric
State with the request for their evaluati

(The information was subsequently r
of State and Agriculture and is in Com

This makes good sense, and I agree w
been, Chet, and mentioned the constru
not just in emotional terms but as pa
velopment, as part of our basic moralit
in the free world—the public is all fo
about some of the other things about wh

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION TO, AND PU

Mr. **Bowles**. I have never heard a
I have never had a letter about Public
siastic.

Senator **Humphrey**. I will provide y

Mr. **Bowles**. Are they in the storage

Senator **Humphrey**. I do not know
posed to it—I am speaking now of some

Mr. **Bowles**. Who is against it arou
officials?

Senator **Humphrey**. Not many peop
anybody yet; and even the people wh
here in the United States are willing t
reserve program overseas.

Mr. **Bowles**. There is no one in my
tural stake in this program. All they
viduals.

I have never had a letter or a comme
tion I have just stated or that you hav

I think that the political climate is re
feel a lot better if we do it.

ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY OF RECIPIEN

Senator **Humphrey**. Let me ask yo
gressman. In light of your experience
also as a man who has traveled conside
ship with many leaders of foreign cou

he concept into the U.N. resolution,
tion with the Food and Agriculture
not be going off willy-nilly on our

no thoughtful consideration to this,
f the State Department here, I hope
artment, and ask for at least a sup-
he staff to be alerted to the fact that
the Department asking for its sug-
rits of title V of S. 1711 and what,
r its improvement along the line of

of Congressman Bowles' testimony
Agriculture and the Department of
aluation of it.

ntly received from the Departments
Committee files.)

gree with you that every place I have
nstructive use of our food surplus—
as part of worldwide economic de-
orality, as part of our responsibility
all for it. They could not care less
out which we talk.

ND PUBLIC SUPPORT OF, S. 1711

ard a layman oppose this program.
Public Law 480 that was not enthu-

vide you with some.

orage business?

know whether they are entirely op-
some officials.

around the country, forgetting the

people. In fact, I have not found
le who would benefit from storage
ing to support a national food bank

n my district who has any agricul-
l they have is a stake in it as indi-

omment that was critical of the posi-
u have stated.

e is ready for it. We are all going to

IPIENTS OF U.S. FOOD SURPLUSES

sk you this one final question, Con-
rience, not only as an ambassador but
nsiderably and has a personal friend-
countries, particularly in the Asian

and African areas, do you feel that the economies of these nations are capable of absorbing greater amounts of foodstuffs than presently are being made available?

Mr. BOWLES. Well, certainly most of them are. Of course, there are some countries where people are fairly well fed and which have good land and good soil. Thailand, is an example although the Thai could stand a more balanced diet there. Thailand, Burma, and a few other nations are relatively fortunate. But there are vast areas that are not.

Also there are two standards we should consider. One question is, How much food is required for a man to go on living, just to go on existing, sitting under a tree, somehow getting by?

A second question is, How much is required if he is going to do a day's work, if he is going to try to build a road, a school, a health clinic, or an irrigation ditch? You will find that the daily caloric requirement jumps from about 1,600 calories immediately up to 2,400, 2,600, or 2,800 calories.

So as people in the underdeveloped areas go to work, which is what they are doing and must do, the caloric requirements for the same number of people, forgetting completely the increase in population, jump enormously.

Actually this has been one of India's miscalculations. Her calculations on what she required in the way of food were based on the old India, the old India that was sleepy and stagnant. But the new India that is alive and working requires more food per capita. This they misjudged somewhat.

Her needs now are such that India is trying to push her food production from 68 million tons to 110 million in the next 7 years. That is her own production goal. But S. 1711 would help remove the fear that this goal will not be reached. I do not believe we can underestimate the psychological importance of this action.

I remember the December rains in south Asia. Some years they come and some years they do not come. In any event they only last 2 or 3 days. They are called Christmas rains. They come around the middle of December.

I rode through the Punjab area of India one time when those rains happened to come with great abundance. For 200 miles I went about among people who were singing, dancing, laughing, smiling, and clapping each other on the back because for the following year they had been saved from fear of whether their children were going to starve.

These food banks could give that kind of lift. If they were placed all over the world it would mean that people were not going to starve. They would be assured that they were not going to go hungry. For the first time in history people would have that kind of assurance.

ATTITUDE OF OTHER EXPORTING NATIONS TOWARD EXPANDED PROGRAMS FOR UTILIZATION OF U.S. SURPLUSES

Senator HUMPHREY. From your experience as a businessman and as a Government official, do you feel that we could carry on these programs on an expanded basis without seriously disrupting normal marketings and private export trade?

Mr. BOWLES. Well, I feel that we have some persuading to do. The Canadians have been critical; the Australians have been critical. But they have a basic potential in this world not unlike our own.

They share the same ideals, the same
sive abilities ought to be great enough t
only line that both we and they should t

After all, they too are rich nations.
capacity for helping people. They to

I might say the Canadians have pr
economic development programs than
areas, on a per capita basis.

I am confident that we can persuade
not object to our doing this, but should

It is going to take some persuading,
in the program. They will not be pe
persuaded themselves—who are draggi
who do not understand, and who wish

Senator HUMPHREY. Thank you ve
lent testimony. I only wish that more
I am going to see that some people get
much.

We now have the representatives of t
tary Agencies for Foreign Service.

I should first like to call upon Msgr.
man of the executive committee, and
Relief Services.

STATEMENT OF MSGR. EDWARD
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AMERIC
AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

Monsignor SWANSTROM. As you in
executive committee of the American
I am also director of Catholic Relie
now for the agencies of the council.

I have another one of my colleag
Kinney, who handles a great deal of
of surplus foods. We also have prep
own, and with your indulgence, I wou
make some little comment on it.

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes, indeed.

Monsignor SWANSTROM. With me a
cies similar to my own, some of wh
testimony in addition to the group st
and all of whom, as I will myself, be
tion you, as chairman of the committee

You mentioned, Dr. Wilson, but th
of the other agencies here.

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes; I see ther

Monsignor SWANSTROM. I will intr

We have prepared a statement whic
the representatives of the Voluntary A
it, I am sure my colleagues here will a
lateness of the hour I will not attem
into the record but just make a few con

It is true that for the past 9 years,
available for distribution——

same objectives. I think our persua-
ough to convince them that this is the
ould take.
tions. They too have a tremendous
ey too have been very generous.
ve probably put up more money in
than we have for the underdeveloped

suade them that they should not only
should cooperate with us.
ding, however, by people who believe
be persuaded by people who are not
ragging their feet, who do not like it,
wish the future would go away.
ou very, very much. That is excel-
more people could have heard it, and
le get a copy of it. Thank you very

es of the American Council of Volun-
e.
Msgr. Edward E. Swanstrom, chair-
, and executive director of Catholic

ARD E. SWANSTROM, CHAIRMAN, MERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY RVICE, INC.

ou indicated, I am chairman of the
rican Council of Voluntary Agencies.
Relief Services, but I am speaking
il.
olleagues with me, Mr. Edward M.
eal of our planning and distribution
prepared a special statement of our
I would like him, before we finish, to

ed.
me are representatives of other agen-
f whom wish to present individual
oup statement, which I shall present,
lf, be happy to respond to any ques-
mittee, might have.
out there are representatives of some

e there are.
l introduce them as we go along.
t which was carefully thought out by
tary Agencies, and since we are filing
will agree with me that because of the
attempt to read the whole statement
ew comments.
years, while surplus foods have been

Bouzaglou, J.

October 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Bouzaglou:

Your recent comments concerning the October 9th production of BACKGROUND have been brought to Mr. Murrow's attention.

Mr. Murrow has always welcomed the reaction of listeners, and on many occasions has received helpful suggestions in this way. He has expressed the hope that succeeding broadcasts have continued to merit your approval.

Herewith is a copy of the script to which you refer.

Thank you for your interest, and for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. J. Bouzaglou
3883 Lankershim Boulevard
North Hollywood, California

J. Bouzaglou,
3883 Lankershim Blvd.
No. Hollywood Calif.

October 13, 1960

Attention : Mr. E. R. MURROW
C B S Radio System
485 Madison Ave.
NEW YORK N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since coming to the United States from Morocco Africa Casablanca to be exact, I followed your programs on TV and Radio up until this sabbatical leave that you have taken.

I was glad to learn that you were once more on the air in your program "Background". I heard two of these programs and should say without flattery that I admire your clairvoyance. However due to a change in last Sunday's schedule I missed listening to you. May I have a copy of your script for Sunday 9 October. Is it possible to receive these scripts weekly?

I take this opportunity to inquire if you had written any books about War II.

Very truly yours,

J. Bouzaglou

Julian Boyd

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson

Editor, Julian P. Boyd
Princeton University Library
Princeton, New Jersey

A COMPLETE EDITION OF JEFFERSON'S WORKS
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Princeton, New Jersey

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January 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe Archibald MacLeish has already forwarded to you my letter to him setting forth my hope that you might find it possible to arrange television coverage for an address to be given by Adlai Stevenson at Monticello on the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth.

I am sure that this suggestion of mine involves problems of a nature and complexity that I cannot foresee, yet I am so profoundly convinced of the importance of such an event that I dare to press it upon you. It seems to me that if your introduction of Adlai Stevenson at Monticello and his address there cannot lead the people up the mountain, nothing can.

I write now because I have just received a letter from Mr. Stevenson asking me to meet him in New York on the morning of the 19th to discuss the matter and to arrive at a final decision as to whether he can make the address on April 12th or 13th. I feel sure that an affirmative answer would be more likely to result if he could be assured of television coverage. If there is any possibility of this, might I ask that you cable me collect in time for me to present the answer to Mr. Stevenson?

Since I do not have your exact address, I am sending this letter to CBS for possible forwarding. I am also sending a copy to London on the chance that you may be there, and I am asking my son, who is studying at the London School of Economics, to see that it is delivered.

Cordially yours,

Julian P. Boyd

Julian P. Boyd

Somerset Club,
42 Beacon St
Boston, Mass

Dear Ed:

I have never been paid a higher compliment than by Julian Boyd in the attached suggestion that I can persuade you to do anything you would like to do as much as the enclosed. As I have written him, his own letter and your immortal spirit are all the arguments anybody needs. But I send it along with this word of my own notwithstanding because I do see the difficulty - 1960 being an election year and Adlai being a Democrat and very likely the Democratic candidate. I don't know how you get around that with no Republican worthy of shoe room at Mr. Jefferson's board but I'm certain you will find a way if you think as well of Julian's theme as I am sure you will. Don't bother to reply to me - I'll be in Antigua anyway. This brings you my ever-increasing admiration and my best wishes to you both for a year that needs you as all years seem to now - only more.

yours

December 18, 1959

Mr. Archibald MacLeish
Department of English
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Archie:

Again I come to you asking aid for Mr. Jefferson and again I do not apologize for intruding upon you with such an object -- for aiding Mr. Jefferson always means promoting the public interest.

The briefest way of introducing my subject is to enclose a copy of a report I have submitted to the Board of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. This has been approved in principle and the first Monticello Dinner will be held next April. I have been corresponding and talking with Adlai Stevenson, whom we ardently wish to have as the first speaker. We also hope that this will inaugurate the joint observance by the Foundation and the University of Virginia, and I feel sure that this will be done if we can obtain Adlai's acceptance. He tells me -- and I believe him -- that the invitation to speak at Monticello is one that appeals to him more than any he has received in the past few years. I had asked him to think of the decisive year 1800, which signalized among other things the triumph of Jefferson's belief that our form of society is dependent on discussion, and then to reflect upon this and Jefferson's meaning for us in 1960, which I for one hope will bring an end to the suspension of discussion we have endured these past few years. Adlai is as obviously interested in this theme as he is in the opportunity to speak at Monticello. He is bothered by the uncertainty of the date of his return from South America, and by the difficulty of preparing a thoughtful address in the few days that will intervene between his return and April 13. We can do nothing about the first, but we have promised to place ourselves at his disposal in preparing Jeffersonian materials for use in such an address.

There is one other factor that I think will be compelling with him, and this happens to coincide with the original premise of my report: that is, that we are not using our historic shrines for thoughtful utterance as we should -- as, for example, you did in 1943. If the Monticello Address can be broadcast by television, I believe Adlai would accept readily enough. Can you imagine a more perfect setting for recalling to the American people the standard maxims of a free society than the library at Monticello in which some of Jefferson's greatest utterances were penned? Or, saving yourself, can you think of anyone who could do better justice to the setting than Adlai? Or any time more critically important for these things to be said than April of 1960? The restorers of historic sites, the Paul Greens and the others who have joined hands with Chambers of Commerce, with banks, and with Madison Avenue to give us a travesty on what to Jefferson was "the holy cause of liberty" -- could they dream up or create such a setting?

As I conceive it, Adlai would speak there not to the few who happen to attend the Dinner, but to the American people. He would be alone, without props or interlocutors. There would be but few books in the background, copies of those he gathered after 1814 -- their small number symbolizing the great sacrifice he made for the national library. But the scene should be unfolded by the one man in television who has earned the right to be called a great Jeffersonian figure in our time.

Can you -- another great Jeffersonian -- persuade Mr. Murrow to arrange such a half-hour program about ten o'clock on the night of April 13 in the Library at Monticello? Will you? Your and his doing so might turn out to be a pivotal moment in American history. Jefferson's magnetic power still moves, as it did in 1800. The quarter of a million people who annually respond to it by coming to Monticello enable him to do for his beloved University today what he could not do in his lifetime -- to buy thousands of dollars worth of books and manuscripts each year, to establish a professorship, to bring graduate fellows there for study. Henry Adams knew all about the power of the Virgin and the Dynamo, but he really did not understand the power of Monticello as the American people do. It is high time that some of us should utilize its magnificent potential for the things that mattered most to the man who "in youth placed his mind like his habitation upon an elevated spot from which to contemplate the universe."

If this idea appeals to you and Mr. Murrow, I suppose we shall then be confronted by the grim question of money. But I think an alliance formed by Thomas Jefferson, Archibald MacLeish, Edward R. Murrow, and Adlai Stevenson, would make this less formidable than it would be under any other circumstances. At any rate, I shall not attempt to cross this ultimate bridge until we have negotiated the most important one.

With my affectionate greetings for the holidays and always, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Julian P. Boyd

Branch, A.E.

March 30, 1959

Mr. A.E. Branch
Bayou Lodge
Workmans Bayou
Monterey, La.

Dear Mr. Branch:

As Mr. Murrow is in Europe at present, I am writing to thank you for your kind offer of February 21. Mr. Murrow has not yet made any definite plans for his year's leave of absence, but he very much hopes to see something of the South. We will keep your letter on file, for reference when we are working out his itinerary.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

DATED AT

REPLYING TO YOURS OF

SUBJECT

LOA

Monterey La
Bayou Lodge
Feb. 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Company
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a fan of yours, I heard that you were taking a year off and were going to travel around over the country.

I have a fishing lodge here. Very comfortable motel, reasonable rates - you can come here and be in a sense, unknown and talk to people from all over the South. People come here from 20 odd states and you will find 'em a little more relaxed, which will enable you to get the facts. You can fish & relax yourself. If interested, write me and make reservations as soon as convenient.

Yours truly
A.E. Branch
Bayou Lodge
Workmans Bayou - Monterey, La.

(near Natchez, Miss.)

Bratter, A. R

October 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Bratter:

Your recent comments concerning the October 16th production of BACKGROUND have been brought to Mr. Murrow's attention.

Mr. Murrow has always welcomed the reaction of listeners, and on many occasions has received helpful suggestions in this way. He has expressed the hope that succeeding broadcasts will continue to merit your approval.

Herewith is a copy of the script which you requested.

Thank you for your interest, and for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Andrew R. Bratter, Esq.
6404 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

R.

ANDREW R. BRATTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE 324-326
6404 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA

HOLLYWOOD 7-0270

October 20,1960

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Attention: Mr.Edward Morrow

Re: BACKGROUND

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I enjoyed immensely your broadcast "Background" last Sunday, October 16. I was particularly interested in the report on Quemoy and Matsu.

I am very anxious to have a transcript of that broadcast, and would appreciate it very much if you could send one to me.

Thanking you for your attentioh to this, I am,

Very truly yours,

Andrew R Bratter

ARB*r

ANDREW R BRATTER

12-19-59

Dear Mr. Murrow Conf

We were greatly pleased to hear your voice again. We are glad you are spending part of your time working up such very worth while programs. The country needs them!

Sincerely

Carl & Laura Brannin

Rev. & Mrs. C. P. BRANNIN
5614 RIDGEDALE
DALLAS 6. TEXAS

DALLAS, TEX. 5
DEC 19
7 30PM
1959

—MUSCUL ROPHY—
—SUP A—

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
IN GOD WE TRUST
LIBERTY

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. E.R. Murrow
CBS-T.V
New York 22
N.Y.

Bray, Adolphus

March 31, 1960

Dear Dr. Bray:

Thank you for your letter of March 9th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave. He has been traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months. I have therefore, forwarded your letter on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Adolphus Bray, M. D.
Medical Arts Building
Franklin, Tennessee

Franklin Medical Art Building
Franklin, Tennessee
Adolphus Bray, M. D.

March 9

Dear Mr Murrow;

You are a very intelligent man and I have injoyed and profited by many things you've said and written.

The particular reason for my writing you is the book you wrote "This I Believe". I was much taken by many of the beliefs therein expressed but especially by the one on Leonardo da Vinci. Perhaps only the dead have the power to command great admiration. At any rate he was a great mind and I hope heart.

Incidentally I think you are smart to take a year off and to give your mind time to unwind and determine who and what you are.

To get on with the main purpose of my writing you, I had never heard of Antonina Vallentin who wrote the article on da Vinci. I thought it a beautiful piece of writing, though to be strictly literal there are what I take to be some poetic exaggerations in it, e.g. "man will never discover a more beautiful, more economical, on more direct way than that employed by nature".

In the case of procreation, the male produces billions of sperm and maybe only one one fertilizes the egg. Is that the most economical way? I daresay not.

In any case you did a beautiful job and in spite of my pessimism and inhibitions I love da Vinci and you and Miss Vallentin who wrote about him. I must get her book. Best wishes to you.

Sincerely Yours,

Adolphus Bray

John Briska

July 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Briska:

Thank you for your most gracious letters of July 6th and 7th, which unfortunately were received here while Mr. Murrow was in Los Angeles covering the Democratic Convention. As he is now in Chicago awaiting the Republican Convention, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement and thank you so much on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. John Briska
Radio-TV Section
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

American Medical Association

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

WHITEHALL 4-1500

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
LEO E. BROWN, *director*

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA RELATIONS
RICHARD REINAUER, *director*
radio, television and motion picture section

July 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The attached list should enable you and your staff to reach members of our Communications Division any time there is occasion to call. For your information, office hours at A.M.A. offices here in Chicago are 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

We will be glad to assist you in any way possible.

With best wishes,

John Briska

JB:ab
encls: (2)

John Briska,
Radio-TV Section

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
WHitehall 4-1500

	TITLE	HOME PHONE
Leo E. Brown	Director, Communications Division	
Stephen T. Donohue	Director, Media Relations Department	DAvis 8-9579, Evanston, Ill.
Dick Reinauer	Director, Radio-TV & Motion Picture Section	ORchard 5-1403, Morton Grove, Ill.
John Briska	Radio-TV News Editor	WHitehall 4-9625, Chicago, Ill.
John Bach	Director, Press Section	SYcamore 8-3837, Flossmoor, Ill.
Bob Root	Assistant Director, Press Section	WEllington 5-9347, Chicago, Ill.
Mary Manion	News Release Editor, Press Section	DIversey 8-0338, Chicago, Ill.

A.M.A. WASHINGTON OFFICE
1523 "L" Street, N.W.
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Dayton Moore	Media Relations Representative	TEmple 6-0668, Alexandria, Va.

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Jerry L. Pettis	Los Angeles Area Media Relations Representative	714 PIlgrim 2-3486 (Pauma Valley through Escondido, California operator).

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American Medical Association

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET · CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

WHITEHALL 4-1500

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
LEO E. BROWN, *director*

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA RELATIONS
RICHARD REINAUER,
radio, television and motion picture section

F. J. L. BLASINGAME, M.D.
executive vice president
ERNEST B. HOWARD, M.D.
assistant
executive vice president

July 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o "Background"
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Of all the remarks I heard broadcast July 3 and the day following, the only ones whose meaning seemed appropriate to the occasion, and whose significance remains with me yet, were those of the 25 minutes of "Background." I know that, as always, this was your intention. As always, you succeeded inimitably. It's good to have you back on the air.

Concerning future programs: The matter of health care for the growing number of older persons in the United States, as you are well aware, has become rather thoroughly bound up in the political atmosphere of the election year. As a result, the American Medical Association has become one of the principals in the debate. The attached material presents the A.M.A. position, and I hope it will prove useful background material whenever the various points of view involved become broadcast subject matter.

Steve Fleishman of Public Affairs, who is currently working on a "CBS Reports" program on medical care, has additional material which he has gathered during the past several months.

We will be glad to provide assistance in any other way any time the occasion arises.

With best wishes,

John Briska

John Briska
Radio-TV Section

JB:ep

Enclosure

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

RE: H.R. 12580, 86th Congress

To Senate Finance Committee

June ~~27~~ 30, 1960

The problems of the aged and aging have been discussed and debated vigorously during this session of Congress, and considerable controversy has developed as to which of several legislative approaches should be taken to solve them.

We are convinced that the approach taken in Title VI, as passed by the House of Representatives, is the proper one. But the problems which Congress is setting out to solve are both complex and difficult. It is therefore important, we think, to examine them thoroughly before getting down to the specifies of proposed legislative solutions.

Despite the fact that old age is relative and based upon physiological changes, the Social Security Act has arbitrarily defined it on the basis of birthdays--65 for a man, 62 for a woman.

There are now some 15.5 million Americans over 65 who constitute living evidence that this nation has the finest system of scientific medicine in the world, and that our standards of living are without historic parallel.

Each year, our older population will increase, until by 1970 we can expect 20 million people over age 65.

The rapid increase in life expectancy has, to some extent, caught us unprepared. Our problem as a nation is how best to take advantage of a phenomenon which has brought us a tremendous opportunity to augment America's reservoir of skills, talents, and human resources. This is not only our opportunity, but our responsibility.

Unfortunately, we are not discharging that responsibility at present as well as we could, as well as we should, or as well as we must.

For example, our society segregates the aged from employment, and from the community as a whole. We retire them from useful work, in too many instances, simply for reasons of chronological age. And because we still tend to place undue accent on youth, we all too often thrust older people aside from the mainstream of our day-to-day living.

We physicians see this at first hand, for in our practice we become uniquely familiar with the process of aging--and with its attrition, its compensations, its inevitability, and its attendant problems. No group is more concerned with these problems than the medical profession; nor, in all probability, has any group devoted more study to the aging process or worked harder to find solutions to the many problems which accompany it.

The health problems of the aged involve far more than hospitals or doctors' care. They involve the older person's other requirements in life, whether these be housing, recreation, community understanding and acceptance, the right to be useful, the courtesy of being treated as individuals, or the opportunity of living as self-reliant, respected members of society.

These other requirements of the aged may seem peripheral, but we doctors know that they affect bodily health as directly as a virus. For example, suppose we diagnose an illness in an older person, put him in a hospital, and in due course discharge him as cured.

If that person cannot find an opportunity to use his skills, talents, and capabilities upon returning to society; if he cannot obtain the emotional support he needs; if he cannot win a place of acceptance within his family, his circle of friends, or his community; it is probable that he will seek, sooner or later, a return to the only shelter available. That means the artificial haven of a hospital, a nursing home, or a mental institution.

Most older people are, in fact, in good health. The diseases to which they are susceptible are no different from the diseases to which people in any age group are susceptible. There are no diseases of the aged, but simply diseases among the aged.

There is a greater degree of so-called "chronic illness" among older people. But the expression is generally misunderstood.

The term "chronic" refers to a recurrent condition, or one that persists over a period of time. It does not necessarily imply disability.

For instance, a person with impaired hearing, who uses a hearing aid, is chronically ill. This does not mean he is either disabled or incapacitated. Similarly, a diabetic is chronically ill, although with the help of insulin he can lead a perfectly normal life.

The chronically ill are simply impaired. Certain medical conditions limit certain of their capacities. They are not necessarily disabled.

Now I make this point in some detail because our older population is often represented to be sick and debilitated. This is not true. Let me repeat that most older people are in good health.

Dr. Ethel Shanas, of the University of Chicago, recently surveyed a representative group of older people with enlightening results. She found that 20 per cent or fewer of persons over 65 were sick to the degree that illness limited their normal activity.

The consensus of those she interviewed seemed to be: "The way things are now, most people can expect to feel pretty good when they reach 70." I am not suggesting that the aged are as healthy as those in their prime, but I am saying that they are a great deal healthier than they are frequently pictured to be.

They would be healthier still if our society would stop shunting them to the sidelines simply because they have achieved an arbitrary number of birthdays.

From long experience, doctors have learned that the best defense against sickness is full use by the individual of his physical, mental, and social capabilities. And so, we try to keep our patients out of institutions, functioning in society, leading lives as normal as possible.

We want them, including our older patients, to remain in the main currents of everyday living. When illness sidelines them temporarily in an institution, our aim is to hasten their return to independence and self-sufficiency. For the sake of their health, we do not want them to think that there is any emotional bonus in hospitalization, or in long-term residence within the walls of an institution.

The financial problems of the aged have also been greatly exaggerated.

This Committee, in its consideration of Title VI, should consider these questions:

Are the aged as a group too poor to pay for their own medical care?

How many of them are too poor?

To what extent is the cost of medical care the dominant problem of our older propulation?

In answering the first question, we know that some of the aged are indeed too poor to pay for their own medical care; but the overwhelming majority is not.

The bleak economic picture that has been painted of our older people is highly inaccurate. Income drops after retirement, true enough. But needs are also more modest once the heavy expenses of raising a family are behind.

Any assessment of the financial status of the aged must take two facts into account:

First, income is not a valid single yardstick for measuring the financial resources of the elderly.

Second, the aged are not a homogeneous group from a financial standpoint.

Many of our older people have several sources of income. Today, nine and one-half million aged receive OASDI benefits; over one million receive veterans pensions; and over one million receive other government pensions such as railroad retirement and civil service. Four million are employed, or are the wives of employed persons; one and one-half million receive private pensions; about one million receive annuities individually purchased. About half of the aged have some income from assets in the form of interest, dividends, or rent. And three-quarters of the aged own liquid assets in one form or another--the highest of any age group.

A survey in 1957 by the National Opinion Research Center showed that only 9.6 per cent of those interviewed would be unable to pay a medical bill of $500.

And according to reports of the Social Security Administration, almost three out of four beneficiary couples own their own homes--87 per cent of them free of mortgage. The Bureau found that the median net worth of OASDI recipients, with a wife also entitled to benefits, has increased from $5,610 in 1951 to $9,616 in 1957--an increase of 71 per cent during this six-year period.

It is clear from the foregoing that many of the aged are in reasonably good shape economically.

It is also clear that future additions to the ranks of our aged will be in even more favorable circumstances. For example, today only about 60 per cent of those over 65 are receiving OASDI cash benefits. But within a few years, more than 75 per cent will be receiving them.

Private pensions are increasing rapidly. At present, more than 19 million Americans are covered by private pension plans, with total assets of nearly $40 billion. This figure is expected to reach $77 billion by 1965.

We can predict a rapid increase in the number of persons eligible to receive veterans pensions. We can expect that many more of those reaching 65 in future years will have purchased annuities in preparation for retirement.

A few other figures should clinch the point that the aged are not as financially distressed as they are mistakenly reported to be:

The median income of aged men increased 50 per cent from 1951 to 1958, whereas that of all men rose only 25 per cent.

The tax picture for persons over 65 is substantially better than it is for those under that age.

Those over 65 have the lowest indebtedness of any age group, and their financial obligations--for example, to children for educational purposes--are significantly less.

In many instances, children and relatives of older people become assets rather than financial obligations as the earning capacity changes, and the head of the household status shifts from the father or mother to the children.

How does this square, then, with the statistic--which is repeated again and again-- that three-fifths of all people 65 and over have less than $1,000 a year of income?

The statistic is accurate, but completely misleading.

It would be equally accurate, and just as misleading, to say that in 1957--the most recent year to which that misleading figure applies--63.7 per cent of all Americans had incomes of $1,000 or less per year. And nearly 50 per cent of the total of our population over the age of 14 also had annual incomes of under $1,000.

Supposing we took as a statistical sample 100 executives who earned $30,000 a year, and their wives. If the wives had no private income of their own, we could say of this sample that half of them had incomes of $1,000 a year or less. In this particular case their income would, of course, be zero.

This is the same statistical technique used to compile the figure cited so often as demonstrative of the financial need of the elderly.

It is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that such a money income figure is of little or no help in considering the financial problems of the aged. If we are to reckon their resources sensibly, we must know how many of the elderly have income from employment, Social Security, pensions, annuities, savings, investments, insurance, or other assets. We can measure financial resources intelligently only if we consider them in terms of family income and assets--not individual income alone.

And if we want to determine the number of people unable to purchase adequate health care, it is important that we first know how many already receive that care through insurance coverage, from a religious group, a fraternal group, through membership in a union, as ex-seamen, as members of the armed forces, as a matter of professional courtesy, as members of specific religious orders, as veterans entitled to compensation and care, as recipients of help from their families.

And it is necessary to consider that 15 per cent of the aged are on public welfare, and therefore eligible to receive medical care under federally aided public assistance programs.

The point here is that we should not think that we are dealing with 15½ million hardship cases, for we are not.

The fact remains, however, that many people over 65 do have serious financial problems. Two and a half million are on Old Age Assistance. In addition,we have an undetermined number of people who, while able to finance other costs of living, find it almost impossible to withstand the additonal burden of the cost of a serious illness.

Even here, things are not as discouraging as they might be, for the percentage of persons over 65 who are needy has been constantly declining. In 1950, 22 per cent of all the aged received Old Age Assistance. Last year, it had been reduced to 15 per cent, and government figures indicate that the figures should drop further-- to 11 per cent--by 1970. Thus, the improving economic status of the aged is reflected in a continuing reduction in the numbers of those who are on Old Age Assistance.

To sum up, then, any legislation considered by Congress should logically be drafted with two facts in mind:

1. That the aged are by and large in good health--with the majority neither sick nor debilitated; and
2. The financial circustances of the aged are a great deal better than they are often represented to be.

I stress these points because they have been overlooked so frequently by those considering the problems of providing health care for the aged.

Msgr. John O'Grady, who is Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, has spoken wisely on this subject. At one of the regional conferences sponsored by the American Medical Association, Msgr. O'Grady warned that too many workers in the field of aging are, in effect, not seeing the forest forthe trees. By concentrating on the small minority of our aged who represent an extreme situation--medically, emotionally, socially, or economically,--they are winding up with a distorted picture, he said. In effect, these people have magnified the problems of a minority segment to such an extent that their image of the total group has become blurred. They deduce, as a consequence, that most of our older Americans are in poor health, are living on borderline incomes, are substantially less able to contribute to their family or community, are no longer capable producers, and are poised on the brink of bankruptcy or total despair.

There is no doubt that Msgr. O'Grady is absolutely correct.

Unfortunately, a great many Americans seem to have accepted this alarming but distorted evaluation at face value. Unaware of the facts, or unmindful of them, these people have yielded to panic and proposed the creation of massive federal machinery to bring about national compulsory health insurance for the aged.

Their thinking is, as I have pointed out, based upon the false premises that the aged are, as a group, sick, debilitated, and bankrupt. There is another false premise implicit in their thinking. This is the mistaken belief that the health care needs of older people can be separated neatly from their other needs.

They cannot be. Let me repeat that the aged have many and varying needs--in housing, in recreation, in preparation for retirement, in winning acceptance and understanding within their communities, in developing new interests, in finding the opportunity to use many of their talents and capabilities which are presently allowed to lie fallow.

As an example of how interrelated the needs of the aged can be, a former housing commissioner of the state of New York has estimated that hospital confinement of the elderly could be cut 20 per cent if adequate housing were made available for them.

Nonetheless, the country's doctors continue to work to give our older people access to the particular health facilities they may need. If this means hospital care, we want hospital beds to be available. If this means nursing home care, we want nursing homes to be available. If this requires ancillary services, such as homemaker or home care services, we want them to be available.

Dr. Frederick C. Swartz, Chairman of the American Medical Association's Committee on Aging, in his testimony last July before the House Ways and Means Cmmittee, stated:

"Care for any segment of our population--the aged included--calls for a cooperative attack on the problem by nurses, doctors, hospitals, social workers, insurance companies, community leaders, and others. It requires flexibility of medical technique...

"In the case of the aged, their health problem primarily involves acute illness and the so-called degenerative diseases. In a very large percentage of cases, the main need is not for an expensive hospital stay or a surgical operation, but for medical care at home or in the doctor's office. In other cases, the important requirement is nursing care in the patient's home, or the home of relatives. And in still others, custodial care in a nursing home or public facility may be the only answer. The point is that the medical needs of this particular segment of the aged are subject to countless variations..."

All legislation which the Congress may consider should take account, in our opinion, of this need for flexibility in meeting the health problems of the aged.

Such legislation should also consider the tremendous and continuing contribution of private citizens, working together on a voluntary basis, to meet the problem. Through cooperation at the community level, retirement villages are now being built in substantial numbers, as are new nursing homes and chronic disease centers. Home care programs are being expanded, recreational facilities are being set up, research programs are getting under way. And new approaches such as progressive patient care, are being used more and more.

In this voluntary effort, the nation's doctors are playing a substantial part. Our AMA Committee on Aging, and similar committees established by all of the state medical societies, have been extremely active in providing leadership and initiative. These committees are working at all levels to meet the health and medical care requirements of older persons. Aging and other committees of medical societies have conducted, and are in the process of conducting, such programs as:

1. Campaigns to correct deficiencies in state and local assistance programs for the needy.

2. Leadership in construction of additional facilities for care of the aged, such as nursing homes. The American Medical Association has cooperated with the American Nursing Home Assocation in conducting a study of nursing homes. The two Assocations jointly developed and approved guides for medical standards in such facilities. These efforts toward higher standards have been simultaneous with continuing liaison with the American Hospital Association and the United States Public Health Service.

3. Promotion of health maintenance programs, including specific campaigns to encourage periodic physical checkups.

4. Stimulation of programs designed to permit the minority of older persons who are ill to remain in the beneficial environment of their homes. These programs include home care, homemaker services, in-the-home rehabilitation and others which substantially reduce the cost of medical care.

We are well aware that there has been a significant increase in the cost of health care in the last 50 years. In fact, the American Medical Association announced in February an initial grant of $100,000 to study all aspects of health care costs, with resulting recommendations that we hope will produce increased efficiency and financial savings. Comparing the medical care of today with that available 50 years ago, however, is like comparing the horse and buggy with the modern automobile.

Physicians individually are also doing what they can to soften medical expenses for those over 65 in modest circumstances. Public welfare, religious and fraternal programs, plus donated services by doctors, provide care for the indigent. And we have proved, again and again, that no person in the United States need go without medical care because he is unable to pay for it.

For the elderly with low family incomes, the AMA, in December 1958, called on state medical societies and physicians to expedite the development of low-cost voluntary health insurance and prepayment programs. Physicians were asked to accept reduced compensation for their services, which would make such development possible.

State medical societies and Blue Shield plans immediately responded to the AMA's request. At present, 40 plans in 37 states are offering non-group coverage to persons over 65; and 24 additional plans in eight states are completing arrangements for such programs.

I should like to elaborate a little on the subject of private health insurance, for those who favor national compulsory health insurance for the aged state that those over 65 cannot get private health insurance; or that if they can, this insurance is inadequate.

The record disproves this completely. The growth of private health insurance since World War II has been nothing short of phenomenal.

As of December 31, 1943, fewer than 25 million civilians were covered by some form of private health insuranace. By 1948, this figure had increased to 61 million. As of the end of 1958, the number of those covered had more than doubled, for 123 million persons--or 71 per cent of the civilian population--had health insurance coverage. By the end of last year, some 127 millions, or 72 per cent of the civilian population, were covered by some form of private health insurance.

Over 100 million people have two or more types of health insurance, and by the end of 1959, some 21 million had major medical expense insurance, a form of coverage only in the experimental stage 10 years ago.

It is significant that the amount of health insurance owned by the aged is growing at a rate faster than that of the population as a whole.

In 1952, only 25 per cent of our older people had health insurance coverage of any kind. Today, 49 per cent own some kind of insurance coverage. The growth of voluntary health insurance coverage for the group over age 65 is greater, surprisingly enough, than the growth during the same period of voluntary health insurance coverage for all those under 65--100 per cent, as contrasted with only 16 per cent.

This rapid increase in coverage of those over 65 can be expected to continue. The Health Insurance Association of America estimates that 65 per cent of the aged needing and wanting protection will be insured by the end of this year; and this percentage will increase to 80 per cent by the end of 1965; and to 90 per cent by 1970.

To sum up, private health insurance in the United States is well on the way toward accomplishing what the so-called experts in the field of social security have stated on innumerable occasions in the past to be impossible--namely, near-universal coverage of the whole population.

Back in 1948, Oscar Ewing, then Federal Security Administrator, reported to President Truman, and I quote, that "at a maximum, only about half of the families in the United States can afford even a moderately comprehensive health insurance plan on a voluntary basis."

Back in 1950, Wilbur Cohen, then of the Social Security Administration staff, testified before the House Ways and Means Committee in favor of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bills which, at that time, proposed national compulsory health insurance for everyone on the rolls of the Social Security system. Mr. Cohen declared such action to be necessary because voluntary health insurance obviously could not do the job. Therefore, he said, the federal government must take over.

But last year, testifying again before the House Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur Cohen admitted on questioning that he had been wrong in 1950 and that voluntary enterprise had done the job. He therefore stated that he was not in favor of the extension of national compulsory health insurance below the age of 65.

It is significant that Mr. Cohen, when asked why voluntary enterprise should not be given an opportunity to do the job for those over the age of 65 as well, replied that he simply did not think it could be done.

Hindsight is better than foresight. But is it apparent that Oscar Ewing was wrong, and Wilbur Cohen was wrong. And it seems clear to me that there are many others who have been wrong when they claim that voluntary efforts and private health insurance cannot meet the problem for the vast majority of our people, the aged included.

This brings us to the question of whether or not the health insurance available to the aged is versatile enough, adequate enough, and available enough to meet the need. The answer is clearly yes. In addition to Blue Cross and Blue Shield, more than 125 private health insurance firms--some of which are licensed to do business in all states--offer coverage to the aged.

Benefits are provided in a number of different ways. Without exception, older active workers are continued in group insurance plans. Most new group plans provide for the continuation of benefits to retiring workers. Still other group plans allow the retiring worker to convert his insurance to an individual policy. And a number of insurers are now setting up group plans for such associations of older people as Golden Age Clubs.

The majority of insurers continue into the later years individual contracts issued at younger ages. Those policies especially designed for older people do not require evidence of good health as a condition of eligibility, and after a short probationary period pay benefits for loss due to pre-existing conditions. Finally, paid-up-at-age-65 policies are now available.

As you can see, Mr. Chairman, those who want to buy health insurance have a wide choice of plans, regardless of their age. This diversity of coverage is the result of free competition among many insurance companies, all vying with one another in the effort to improve benefits through more efficient methods.

Private health insurance and prepayment plans provide the answer to the financing of health care for the vast majority of older Americans. They have proved their ability to do the job for those under 65; and, given a chance to continue, without interference, we may confidently expect them tocomplete the job of providing coverage for the nation's elderly.

There is another point which should be stressed. Voluntary health insurance today cushions nearly three out of four persons against the financial impact of illness. It is logical to presume that those who have had this protection during their working years value it sufficiently to continue their policies after retirement. This was not the case, however, with most of the present aged, who did not have health insurance protection during their working years.

In other words, in the years ahead, more and more people reaching age 65 will retire with health insurance coverage adequate for their needs.

And not only will this coverage be adequate for their needs, but it will represent the free choice of the individual buyer who has been given the opportunity to select the coverage best suited to his particular situation.

This is one of the great arguments against national compulsory health insurance for any segment of the population. Under our present system, the individual can buy coverage tailored to his own requirements. Under several of the alternative plans considered by Congress, this choice of coverage would be eliminated, and in its place would be substituted a rigid, single pattern of benefits which would be imposed on everyone by the government, regardless of his need, regardless of his wishes in the matter.

Thus far, Mr. Chairman, I have discussed the devices available to the vast majority of the aged for the provision and financing of health care.

Now let us consider the needs of the minority, who are either on Old Age Assistance or unable to cope with the cost of serious illness on a budget otherwise adequate for self-support.

Sometime ago, the AMA suggested this 8-point program:

1. The Needy Aged: Here the need is for better organized medical care programs including improved preventive medical care;

2. The Near-Needy: If the two and one-half million older persons on old age relief are excluded from the calculation, then over 60 per cent are currently covered by private health

insurance. The AMA supports a program of federal grants-in-aid to the states for the liberalization of existing OAA programs so that the near-needy can be given health care without having to meet the present rigid requirements for indigency. A liberalized definition as determined locally would permit an expanded program and encompass the near-needy group;

3. Facilities: Better nursing home facilities for the long-term care of the aged person, especially over the age of 75, are the most urgent health care need before the nation today. The average age of nursing home patients is 80, and their average duration of stay is two years. It is here that major improvement can be brought about. The AMA supports federal programs for the provision of grants through the Hill-Burton mechanism to provide for new nursing home additions to existing hospitals. For proprietary nursing homes the AMA supported the recently enacted amendment to the Federal Housing Act providing for government guaranteed mortgage loans to proprietary nursing homes;

4. Voluntary Health Insurance: Health insurance and prepayment policies tailored to meet the needs of the aged for long-term nursing home care must be developed as rapidly as possible. Health insurers and the Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans across the nation are already experimenting in this new area of coverage;

5. Home Care: Care of the aged patient at home is psychologically, medically, and financially superior to institutionalization of any kind. Many programs to promote home care are being developed. Homemakers' services also provide opportunities for children caring for aged mothers or fathers to continue gainful occupation. They need to be expanded;

6. Attitude Toward Aged: A basic change in attitude toward the aged person must be brought about. The person who reaches 65 should not suddenly be considered non-productive and senescent. On the contrary, most persons over 65 are reasonably well and able to work. Increased productivity by eliminating compulsory retirement and permitting voluntary change of work is an essential part of the answer to the present problem;

7. Health Education: Many older persons are unaware of the need for continuing healthful nutrition and other practices that contribute to good health. Above all, the "will to live" is essential to continuing health. Preventive medicine measures instituted long before the age of 65 also can contribute materially to the promotion of good health after the age of 65;

8. The Purchasing Power of the Dollar: One of the principal economic problems of the aged person in the last twenty years has been the constant and continuing erosion of the purchasing power of his pension benefits. A top priority government program to help the aged must be to take measures which are anti- inflationary and maintain the purchasing power of fixed pension and annuity benefits.

You will notice, Mr. Chairman, that Title VI of H.R. 12580 is in accord with the principles of that program.

This piece of legislation has a great deal to recommend it:

1. It is designed to help those who really need help. It does not make the mistake of treating our 15½ million older people as a homogeneous group requiring an across-the-board approach. By providing aid only to those who need aid, it preserves the right of the non-needy to take care of themselves.

2. Title VI, by limiting its effect to the near-needy minority, allows the majority to continue its use of the voluntary method. The measure is in no sense compulsory.

3. Title VI makes the states primarily responsible for administration of the program--not the federal government. We are convinced that the health care costs of the needy and near-needy can best be determined locally, and best be met locally.

It is germane to this discussion, I think, to comment on one category of legislation which has been proposed and discussed widely in this Congress. The category of which I speak includes all measures which would employ the Social Security mechanism to provide health care for the aged and pay the cost by increasing the Social Security tax.

Let me list briefly just some of the objections to this sort of legislative proposal.

1. The Social Security approach would cover millions of people who are financing their own health care costs adequately at the present time. Whether they need it or not, whether they want it or not, the federal government would cover them and compel 70 million workers and their employers to pay the bill.

2. Under such a system, the federal government would undertake to provide a service purchased from outside sources. Instead of cash benefits, it proposes service benefits irrespective of need. This is a dangerous precedent, Mr. Chairman, which hardly squares with the original purpose of the Social Security Act.

3. An approach of this sort would allow the federal government to control disbursement of funds; to decide the benefits to be provided; to set rates of compensation for hospitals, nursing homes, dentists, and physicians; to audit and control government expenditures to hospitals, nursing homes, and patients; and to establish and enforce standards of hospital and medical care. Indeed, if the federal government adopted such a measure, it would be compelled to exercise these controls in order to safeguard the taxpayers' money.

Could the federal government assume these responsibilities--fiscal and otherwise--without influencing the quality of medical care which it dispensed? The answer is clear: it could not.

All of these measures disclaim their intention of meddling with the free practice of medicine. But if a single government agency were empowered to buy perhaps 10 to 20 per cent of all care in the nations general hospitals, it takes no crystal ball to predict that this agency would wield great power to influence the operation and management of hospitals.

It would be well nigh impossible under such a program to avoid a situation in which government employees would be telling doctors what drugs and treatment they could provide; telling hospital administrators how to run their hospitals; telling the nursing homes what they could and could not do.

4. Passage of such a measure would mean overcrowding in our hospitals, which are already hard-pressed to meet the demands for care of our rapidly growing population. The overuse of hospitals is predictable, which is borne out in other nations that have experimented with national compulsory health insurance. It is human nature for people to seek to collect a benefit for which they have already paid, or for which somebody else is paying.

5. As physicians, we believe that patients should be hospitalized or institutionalized only when necessary, and that the length of their stay, as well as the treatment they are given, should be governed by their medical condition, The arbitrary limitations imposed by law or the regulations of an administrative agency are not acceptable substitutes for this medical determination.

6. The costs of such a proposal are almost impossible to predict. But it is safe to say that they would be staggering. Social Security taxes are already scheduled to increase sharply in the years ahead. To increase them further might well jeopardize the entire Social Security structure throught public rebellion.

Mr. Chairman, it is well to remember that such bills as these are irreversible in nature. Once started, they are hard to stop. The tendency is to expand them--never to contract them. As time went on, the Congress of the United States would face continual pressures for more expanded coverage and more elaborate benefits.

7. The passage of such a measure would, therefore, open the way for national compulsory health insurance to cover every man, woman, and child in the country.

8. To substitute a compulsory system of health insurance for a voluntary system that has proved its ability to do the job would result in the decline, if not the demise, of private health insurance. Those compelled by law to carry the cost of national compulsory health insurance would neither be able nor

anxious to carry private health policies as well.

This type of legislation would have further bad effects.

--It would curb community incentive to support hospitals, for the tendency would be to shift this responsibility from the shoulders of private and local governmental sources to the already overburdened shoulders of the federal government.

--It would discourage, at the community level, the freedom to experiment with new techniques, such as home care programs, day hospital service, homemaker services, progressive patient care, and new concepts for treatment through outpatient departments and doctors' offices. And it is at the community level that such innovations are developed and made to work.

--It would discourage families from taking care of their own.

--It would restrict beneficiaries in their choice of hospital and physician, for only those physicians, and those hospitals and nursing homes entering into agreements with the federal government, would participate.

--The professional relationship between the physician and his patient--the basis of all effective health care--would be severely handicapped. Government regulation would be imposed on the physician, and on the patient as well, bringing a third and intruding party between them. Required conformance to administrative regulations could also hamper the physician from prescribing treatment which, in his professional opinion, was indicated.

--It would discoruage the individual approach to patient care; and when this has been disregarded in the past, the result has been mass tragedy rather than mass cure.

These, then are some of the reasons why the Social Security approach should not, in our opinion, be invoked.

To review briefly the problems that confront the aged; their economic status; and the AMA's positive programs for resolving these problems:

(1) Today, approximately 60 per cent, or about nine and one-half million of the fifteen and one-half million persons over 65 are receiving OASDI cash benefits. Within a few years, over 75 per cent will receive these benefits;

(2) One and one-half million people now receive cash benefits from private pension plans. In the future, a much higher percentage of individuals over 65 will be enjoying such pension benefits, because at the present time, over nineteen million workers are covered by such plans;

(3) A million persons over 65 today receive veterans' pensions, and this number will increase rapidly in future years because of the aging of the veterans' population;

(4) One million others receive railroad or civil service pensions;

(5) Four million individuals are employed, or are wives of employed persons; and their income is relatively the same as the average of other workers;

(6) One million retired persons receive annuities that were privately purchased, and the probability in the future is that many more will have purchased such annuities;

(7) The median net worth of OASDI recipients, with a wife also entitled to benefits, has increased from $5,610 in 1951 to $9,616 in 1957, an increase of 71 per cent during this six-year period;

(8) The median income of aged men increased 50 per cent from 1951 to 1958, whereas that of all men rose only 25 per cent;

(9) Over 70 per cent of aged OASDI beneficiary couples own their own homes, 87 per cent mortgage free;

(10) The liquid assets of persons over 65 are the highest in any age group and have increased the most rapidly;

(11) In 1958, three out of four persons over 65 had liquid assets in some form; 40 per cent had liquid assets over $2,000 in 1958 as contrasted with only 30 per cent in 1949;

(12) The income tax picture for persons over 65 is significantly better than it is for those under that age. For example, a married OASDI beneficiary with $4,000 income, including $2,000 from Social Security cash benefits, pays no taxes. A person under 65, married, with two children, also earning $4,000, pays approximately $245 federal income tax and $120 Social Security tax, or a total of $365 annual tax on his income;

(13) Those over 65 have the lowest indebtedness of any age group and their financial obligations--for example, to children for educational purposes--are significantly less;

(14) In many instances, children and relatives of older people become assets rather than financial obligations as the earning capacity changes and the head of the household status shifts from the father or mother to the children.

There are, of course, many persons over 65 who have serious problems. Two and one-half million are now on Old Age Assistance, and an undetermined additional number, although able to finance other costs of living, find it almost impossible to withstand the additional burden of the cost of illness. Even here, however, the picture is not discouraging. In 1950, 22 per cent of all persons over 65 received Old Age Assistance. In 1959, it has been reduced to 15 per cent, and government figures indicate that this percentage should drop to 11 per cent by 1970. Thus, the improving economic status of the aged is reflected in a continuing reduction of those who are on Old Age Assistance.

Voluntary health insurance has also shown a remarkably favorable trend for this group. In fact, without any government intervention, those over 65 have voluntarily increased their coverage by almost 100 per cent. In 1952, only 25 per cent of all the aged were covered. Now 49 per cent own some kind of insurance coverage. The growth of voluntary health insurance coverage of the group over 65 surprisingly enough is far greater than the growth during the same period of voluntary health insurance coverage for all those under 65--100 per cent as contrasted with only 16 per cent.

The American Medical Association recognizes that it is not good enough simply to be against a measure. We have opposed, as you are no doubt aware, those legislative proposals which seek to employ the Social Security mechanism as a device for financing national compulsory health insurance for the aged. We have given this Committee some of the reasons for our opposition. But we have also fulfilled our clear obligation to suggest positive courses leading to the solution of the complex problems facing our older population.

We have gone further:

We have put into effect programs which have gone far to meet the needs of our senior citizens. The medical profession's efforts to achieve the best possible social, spiritual, and medical health of the aged are not new. To the contrary, the AMA program represents years of intensive work and study by many councils and committees of the American Medical Association.

Let me review that program briefly:

1. Indigents and Near-Indigents: The AMA believes that government agencies, national, state and local, can properly participate in the purchase of or payment for health care provided to indigent persons. Our Board of Trustees has stated that the AMA could support "a public assistance program, including federal funds, to cover those citizens who, on the basis of local determination, are considered indigent for the purpose of receiving health care benefits." Our Board of Trustees has concluded that a liberalized public assistance program of this type, designed to aid not only the needy but the near-needy, administered by the states, with eligibility and benefits determined locally, is a proper and reasonable government responsiblility, supplementing other activities in this area.

2. Facilities: Better facilities for the treatment of long-term disease, especially for aged patients, are needed. The AMA supported the FHA amendment providing for government guaranteed morgage loans for the proprietary nursing home industry. The AMA is working closely with the American Hospital Association and other groups to improve the quality of institutional care and to

reduce its cost. At the same time, the AMA has participated with other organizations in the development of home care programs and homemaker services.

3. Voluntary Health Insurance: The AMA is providing leadership in promoting the expansion of existing prepayment and health insurance plans and the development of new and more effective methods of providing coverage against health care costs of catastrophic nature.

4. Attitude Toward the Aged: A revolution in the nation's attitude toward our older citizens has to occur, if the aged are to take care of themselves rather than become wards of the federal government. The most urgent present need is the elimination of mandatory retirement at 65 and discriminatory employment practices against those over 45.

Let me repeat that the American Medical Association is entirely in favor of helping those who need help. But the Association does not believe this necessitates the creation of massive federal machinery to help those who neither need nor want help, and who are capably handling their own problems at the present time.

The question is, who should provide whatever help is needed?

At the Annual Meeting in June of the American Medical Association, the following statement was adopted by our House of Delegates as the policy of the AMA. I should like to quote it to you.

"Personal medical care is primarily the responsibility of the individual. When he is unable to provide this care for himself, the responsibility should properly pass to his family, the community, the county, the state, and only when all these fail, to the federal government, and then only in conjunction with the other levels of government, in the above order. The determination of medical need should be made by a physician and the determination of eligibility should be made at the local level with local administration and control. The principle of freedom of choice should be preserved. The use of tax funds under the above conditions to pay for such care, whether through the purchase of health insurance or by direct payment, provided local option is assured, is inherent in this concept..."

It is clear that the policy of the American Medical Association is in no way incompatible with the principles upon which Title VI is based.

Regrettably, the financing of medical care for the aged has produced violent controversy both in and out of Congress. There are two schools of thought on how it should be handled.

On the one hand are the proponents of OASDI health care amendments, who propose that a radical change be made in what is essentially a cash benefit program. Disregarding the fact that such a course can lead only to state medicine, the advocates of this approach call for federal intervention via compulsory Social Security taxation for the financing of medical benefits for all OASDI beneficiaries---regardless of need.

This is paternalism at its worst.

It would compel the non-needy to accept federal medicine rather than buy medical care voluntarily, through their own resources. In fact, the proponents of this plan oppose the right of individuals to pay voluntarily for their own health care, for they insist that the federal government assume this responsibility for everyone eventually--beginning with the aged.

This is the outright socialization of the financing of medical care, and we are strongly opposed to it for reasons which we have detailed at some length in this testimony.

In contrast to the OASDI approach is the federal grant-in-aid program for the medical care of the near-needy, to be administered locally for locally determined beneficiaries who are eligible. This is the method adopted by the House of Respresentatives by an overwhelming majority. It is a method which preserves voluntaryism which permits the non-needy to take care of themselves. This follows the traditional federal-state organizational structure of our nation.

It is the economical method, which maintains local autonomy.

It is, therefore, the antithesis of the centralized, socialized, statist approach of the Forand-type proposals.

While helping those who need help, it preserves the right of self-reliant individuals to finance their own health care, and bases its approach to the problem on family and community responsibility.

This program has been criticized as "modest"—presumably because its effect would be confined to the needy and near-needy, instead of to millions of older people who neither want nor need federal government help.

To those critics who call this program modest, we say that fiscal irresponsibility, unpredictable cost, and maximum nationalization are not the accepted criteria for good legislation.

We believe that Title VI merits the support of everyone familiar with the problem.

We believe that the House Ways and Means Committee is to be commended for its wisdom and statesmanship in developing so sound a proposal.

We urge this Committee to accept the carefully considered conclusions of the House, based, as they have been, on months of intensive study.

In conclusion, let me repeat that we physicians believe in helping those who need help. We have bent our efforts toward providing this help for as long as our profession has existed. We are resolute in our determination to continue in this course.

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"Do We Need Health Insurance for the Aged?"

SENATOR PAT McNAMARA
Democrat of Michigan

and

DR. EDWARD ANNIS
of the American Medical Association

THEODORE GRANIK
Moderator

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The Announcer: This is the AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR, America's first discussion program.

Meet Senator Pat McNamara, Democrat of Michigan.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: I believe that the Forand-type of approach, solving the problems of medical aid for the elderly, is the correct one.

The Announcer: And Dr. Edward Annis of the American Medical Association.

DR. ANNIS: The doctors of America are anxious to take care of the health needs of all of our citizens. We do not agree that the Forand-type approach is the best way to accomplish this.

The Announcer: Who will discuss "Do We Need Health Insurance for the Aged?"

Here is the Moderator of THE AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR, Theodore Granik.

Mr. Granik: One of 1960's most controversial issues is the problem of providing adequate care for 15 million United States citizens 65 and over

Various bills for medical subsidies are before the Senate and the House. The Administration opposes compulsory plans, such as the Forand Bill, and presented its own "Medicare" program, a voluntary plan with states sharing the costs, and individuals who are able, making some contribution to their own care. It requires a decision: Just how far the federal government can and should go in providing subsidizing or cooperating in such medical help for the aged.

Our guests, Senator Pat McNamara, Democrat of Michigan, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee for the Aged, and Dr. Edward Annis of Miami, Florida, spokesman for the American Medical Association, will debate this important issue.

Senator McNamara, are the aged receiving the necessary medical care regardless of their ability to pay?

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, in the testimony that we received in our hearings throughout the country—we have page after page of testimony indicating that they are not receiving the needed medical care.

Mr. Granik: Dr. Annis——

DR. ANNIS: Well, in Florida there is no one who needs medical care, and who can not afford to pay for it, who doesn't get it, but I would like to ask Senator McNamara—all of the investigations before his committee, as well as the statements before his committee, as well as the statements of Secretary Flemming, indicate there are four million people in this country over 65 years of age who are not recipients of social security.

Now about two million, or two and a half million of these are elderly people receiving some parts of old age assistance. There is no provision in the Forand-type of legislation to take care of this segment of our population, who constitute some of the most needy, as indicated before your committee.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Doctor, I certainly agree that there is a need for covering these two and a half million—three million people who are not covered under the present social security system. And in the bill that I propose we are covering those people.

Dr. Annis: Then you are proposing to cover them by some grant in aid or some other type of federal participation?

Senator McNamara: Yes.

Dr. Annis: Rather than on the Forand-type of legislation?

Senator McNamara: That is right. The program would be financed through the general funds.

Dr. Annis: Then you agree with me that the Forand-type legislation does not take care of that segment of the people who would not be covered by social security?

Senator McNamara: I agree there are many weaknesses in the social security system. This is one of them. But the Forand-type approach nevertheless would take care of about, oh, nine-tenths of the problem, and certainly we are concerned with the other one-tenth as you are, and I am glad you are.

Dr. Annis: How would yours be financed, Senator McNamara, general revenue rather than social security taxes?

Senator McNamara: That is right.

Dr. Annis: And therefore it differs from the Forand Bill?

Senaror McNamara: Well, the Forand Bill is predominantly the approach we take in our bill, too.

Dr. Annis: There is another nine million people who would be covered because they have been receiving social security and they are no longer paying into it, which means they would pay nothing for their medical care.

In this country men 65 years of age can expect to live another 14 years; women about 15 and a half years, so that means for this nine million people, six million of them could drop the present insurance that they are voluntarily paying, that they are able to pay for, and that their children and grandchildren would be taxed to pay for their hospital and surgical care as long as they live.

Senator McNamara: Well, I see nothing wrong with the theory of prepaid insurance. These people during their working years would be making a contribution, as they are under the social security plan now, and prepaying for their medical care services in the years when they retire. I see nothing wrong with prepaid insurance.

Dr. Annis: But Senator, I just pointed out that we have nine million people now who are no longer going to pay into this fund. The money they paid while they were paying social security is to take care of their regular social security payments. But all of their health care would be paid for by the government, by taxes that are going to be levied on the workers at the present time, and for the next ten, 14 or 15 years that they are living.

Senator McNamara: Well, that is just not so, Doctor. The current workers would be paying the cost now, generally speaking.

Dr. Annis: That is correct.

Senator McNamara: For those people on the social security roll. And they would in effect be prepaying their medical cost when they reach retirement age. So there is nothing wrong with this, it is just a case of—well, it is the same theory as social security.

Dr. Annis: The point I am making, Senator, is that there are nine million people who are retired. They will not participate in this increased social security payment to take care of medical care. Therefore, their medical care will be cared for by the workers, by their children and grandchildren who will be taxed to provide hospital and surgical care for them.

Senator McNamara: That is certainly so. The present workers will be paying into the fund and the benefits will go to the presently retired people.

Dr. Annis: That is correct. In other words, the government will supply them with services paid for by the taxpayers.

Senator McNamara: No, the government will supply them with services paid for by the employees and the consumers of America. Not by manufacturing, not by people who provide services, but by the employees and the consumers. They pay the cost.

Dr. Annis: I think you agreed with me a moment ago that this nine million people no longer working would not contribute into this fund, but they would be recipients of this fund.

Senator McNamara: This is the same situation that prevailed when the social security system started.

Mr. Granik: Doctor, the American Medical Association stated the best solution to meet the medical needs of the aged is by private medicine and voluntary action. Would you care to comment on that?

Dr. Annis: The American Medical doctors are very pleased with the progress we have made in this country under the voluntary plan. No medical care is denied anyone because they are unable to pay for it. We have the finest system of medical care of any nation in the world, including the care of our elderly, and we are constantly striving to improve this under the voluntary system which has made it the best available any place in the world.

Mr. Granik: You feel a voluntary plan is satisfactory, Senator?

Senator McNamara: No, I do not. I feel that the so-called voluntary plan, any one of them that I have seen is really not voluntary. The current Administration proposal compels the general taxpayer to pay a subsidy, or the insurance companies who would be handling the program. Actually it is not voluntary at all, but compulsory.

Dr. Annis: I would agree with the Senator, that I disagree also with the current Administration proposal. The morning newspaper here in Washington stated that Dr. Louis Orr, president of the AMA, speaking for the American doctors also disapproved of this plan as not pinpointing the needs of those who need medical assistance.

Senator McNamara: Well, then, Doctor, what plan do you approve?

Dr. Annis: We have a program in Florida which works unusually well, Senator. When you were there, we reported on it. As you know I was Chairman of Governor Collins' committee to investigate and set up such a program. You heard from members of our welfare departments that no one in Florida today is denied medical care because they can't afford to pay for it. I remember you questioning Mr. Nicholson. You were surprised and said "Is that true?"

and he said "Yes, Sir," and that he would be very able and willing to demonstrate the proof of the pudding.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, of course your plan does require the means test. Your plan does require that people have to be practically pauperized to get this medical attention.

DR. ANNIS: Senator, you are in error. Our plan is set up to take care of the medical needs of anyone in Florida who needs medical care, and can't pay for it. Now this does not mean people who are on social security or old age assistance. It means anyone of any age in the State of Florida who needs medical care—young people, middle-aged people or old people. And it is interesting in the five years of our experience only 24 percent of the total number of people requiring help were over 65 years of age.

We found that the older people can take care of their bills much better than their younger people.

Mr. Granik: Gentlemen, just how far should the federal government go in providing or subsidizing or cooperating in medical help for the aged?

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, it seems to me they should extend the social security program to the point where people can prepare for their medical care in their working and productive years.

DR. ANNIS: Well, as pointed out already under this program we will start out taking care of nine million people who wouldn't pay anything into the system. We believe that there is a place for the federal government to participate with the states in carrying out a program to take care of those people who are needy, those people who may take care of themselves in ordinary living, in food, clothes and housing, but if they are faced with a severe illness, one requiring more than an average amount of hospitalization or medical care, they need help, and we think there is a place, but only for those people who need it. We don't feel we should be paying the bills of those who can well afford to pay their own bills.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, apparently the AMA is the only one who thinks that the people who are retired, in this elderly "goof" that you mention of nine million, can pay their own expenses today. It is generally agreed that they need some kind of help to pay for the high costs of hospitalization and medical care during their retirement years. I think this is so generally accepted that I think it is really astonishing that you don't agree.

Mr. Granik: What about the medical care program suggested by Dr. Flemming, the federal-state partnership where the states participate? Would you approve of that, Dr. Annis?

DR. ANNIS: It seems to me again, that the program presented by Secretary Flemming does not pinpoint the need. It assumes that people over 65 are poor and can't take care of themselves, and that is not true.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: But I think it is true.

DR. ANNIS: Well, Senator, if you reread the reports presented before your own hearings in major cities around the nation it reflects that the increase in assets of people over 65 in the last 10 years has increased more than any segment of our population.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, the best figures we have available, those provided by the government through the Census Bureau, indicate that 60 percent of retired people—60 percent of people over 65 years of age do not have as much as $1,000 a year income. Now this means about $20 a week for food, clothing, shelter and all the other things that people need. Now how are they going to pay for this?

DR. ANNIS: Senator, I am so happy that you brought that figure up. You know in my family my wife and I have ten children. Ninety percent of the people in my family don't make over $1,000 a year income because I am the only breadwinner. Half of the people in America make less than $1,000 a year income, so statistics can be pushed around any way you want to push them, but the figure is misleading and it has been repeated time and time again in the propaganda of labor organizations that have been mailed all over this country.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, this is the Census figure. This is the figure that is arrived at by going door to door, talking to individual Americans, taking a nose count. There is no better figure. This figure is generally used, the Census figure for market surveys, for all sorts of business things. There is no better survey.

Now let's grant you that there is a possibility of some error in this. How much? Ten percent? Twenty percent? No matter where you stop there are still seven or eight million Americans who badly need some kind of help, after they retire.

DR. ANNIS: Senator, this is taken from one of Secretary Flemming's reports, indicating that 70 percent of the married retired workers own their own homes, with an average equity of over $8,000. And 87 percent of these have no mortgages on their homes.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Is that bad?

DR. ENNIS: No, that is good, but it also reflects the fact that all of our older people are not poor. They can buy their food and their shelter and their clothes and also their medical care. Six million of them over 65 years of age at the present time are carrying insurance, and if the Forand Bill goes into effect, there would be no reason for them to continue to carry their insurance. This would be dropped.

What do you think it would do to the American insurance industry which is actuarily covered by the population at large?

SENATOR MCNAMARA: I think this is the last thing that would happen. Under the Forand Bill approach we would attempt to provide a minimum allowance, a foundation for health insurance, and we would expect that these people that you mention would continue to pay for additional insurance that they certainly will need under the Forand-type of program.

DR. ANNIS: In other words, you admit then—you just stated—that they will need additional insurance?

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Oh, of course.

DR. ANNIS: Even if the Forand-type goes on?

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Oh, of course. Like social security payments now. They do not allow a man to live in luxury. Certainly a man who has to live on social security payments has a very meager existence. And this is the same as it would be under the insurance thing. It would be a minimum. It would be a foundation. And we would expect people to build on it.

As a matter of fact, I think the insurance companies of America would profit by it. They would be better off.

Mr. Granik: Doctor, does the AMA contend that the Forand-type legislation represents a step in the direction of socialized medicine?

DR. ANNIS: Oh, there is no question about it.

Mr. Granik: Is it unsound? What is the real objection?

DR. ANNIS: Socialism is where the government provides for people, whether they need it or not. Under the proposal—and Senator McNamara has agreed—there are nine million people who would be provided health and surgical care as long as they live by the taxes levied on their children and grandchildren.

Mr. Granik: Is it unsound financially?

DR. ANNIS: Six million of these people carry private insurance which means they can pay for it and when the government provides for people who can afford to take care of themselves, that is pure socialism, any way you look at it.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Now nobody is scared any more by this phrase "socialized medicine." It has worn pretty thin. But even the opponents of the Forand-type approach to the solution of the problem—Dr. Flemming, for instance—says that if the private insurance companies continue to improve the type of policies that they are offering the aged, by 1965 we will still have nine million Americans in this retired category who will have no insurance whatever, in this health and hospitalization field.

DR. ANNIS: You see already we are going to start off with nine million on the Forand bill, six million of whom pay their own bills at the present time. They can drop that because the government is going to take care of it.

The point of medicine is that the place for government in the care of people who are ill and need care is those who need it and can't pay for it.

Mr. Granik: Would the American Medical Association support medical benefits as proposed by the Administration in the Flemming measure? How far would you go to that extent?

DR. ANNIS: Of course that came out just yesterday, Mr. Granik, and I don't pretend to say to what extent they will go. This I do know: The American Medical Association has consistently supported those measures—grants-in-aid type, the Hill-Burton type, for the construction of hospitals, nursing homes, for the extension of nursing home facilities, which is one of the prime needs of the aged.

It has constantly and consistently maintained that the care of any group is a local problem primarily and that the city and county and states are the first participants.

It is true there are certain of our elderly, and certain of those who can not pay their bills where there is a place for aid on the part of the federal government. But it should be still determined locally, classified locally, and in that manner we do not have widespread attempt on the part of the federal government to reach a small problem by treating everybody.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, of course this federal government-state cooperation makes no sense to me. You have different plans operated by the states. The states would operate these plans according to the Administration approach to the problem.

Now there would be tremendous delays. Many states would never enact this type of legislation. The people would just continue to be neglected. Actually this is an argument to maintain the status quo, which in my estimation is just a situation that can't continue. We must do something for the retired people of this country in this field.

DR. ANNIS: You see the Senator assumed nothing is being done for the retired people in this country. On the contrary, in Florida alone, in Blue Cross alone, one of our insurance companies is at the present time covering approximately 80,000 people in the State of Florida.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Now let's get the record right. I didn't say any such thing. I just made reference to the fact that private insurance companies are continuing to improve the type of insurance that they are making available to people in this category.

Secretary Flemming says if they continue, by 1965 there will still be nine million who are not covered by private insurance companies. This is the problem. Not the ones that are covered that you keep talking about.

DR. ANNIS: I agree with you, Senator, and of that number we have a lot of them who live in Florida, they can well afford to take care of themselves and pay their expenses as they get older.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: They have no problem. They have no problem. It is the others that we are talking about.

DR. ANNIS: Yes, but I agree with you they are no problem so why should we pass federal legislation that is going to take care of their hospital and surgical needs when they don't have a problem?

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, we are not going to. We are trying to take care of the others, the others in this category who need help, who obviously have less than $20 a week to spend for food, clothing and shelter. They just don't have enough.

DR. ANNIS: Senator, when you talk about taking care of those who need it, you are not in disagreement with the doctors of America.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: I am definitely in disagreement with the doctors of America because they apply a need status, they ask for state-federal cooperation. Already many of the states can't even come up with the necessary matching funds to continue the old age assistance program. Many of the states do not participate in this now because they don't have funds.

DR. ANNIS: Well, how are they going to meet the requirements under the Flemming——

SENATOR MCNAMARA: They couldn't meet it. This is obvious. They couldn't meet it. They wouldn't meet it. This is primarily a federal problem.

DR. ANNIS: The basic difference, Mr. Granik, is as I have tried to point out to the Senator, and one I believe the American Medical doctors have repeatedly pointed out, if one person has a disease, you don't treat the whole family. You treat those who are so afflicted.

We are studying the problem and have been studying the problem for many years. We have made great progress. We in Florida are very proud of our Florida program whereby we take care of people, not just those who are poor but those who because they are faced with medical needs which are more than they can handle, we can take care of it. We believe other states can do the same thing.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, other states are not doing the same thing. These people are being forced to take a pauperized oath, they are being forced to dispose of any property that they might have. If they are able to borrow from their friends or family, they are not being taken care of.

When they finally get to this free medical service, they line up at clinics all day long, maybe don't get treated today—come back tomorrow.

We have heard some hair-raising stories about the experiences of these people who have to depend upon clinics and private charities for this kind of help. The doctors don't want this type of person sitting in his office day after day waiting to be treated free.

DR. ANNIS: Senator, I don't know what kind of doctors you have been running into, but I was born and reared in the City of Detroit, and it wasn't true then. It wasn't true in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where I received my medical education. It wasn't true in Cook County and it is certainly not true in Florida today.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: The testimony that we have indicates that it is true, that the medical profession provides this service that you talk about only through clinics, out-patient treatments and such things as that. Now we don't think this is the right way to do it. We think a prepaid form of health insurance that is voluntary in a sense because the workers want it, the consumers want it, the spokesmen for the workers and the consumers who pay all of the costs want it. Is this compulsion? This is certainly voluntary.

The most vocal people in the whole country in favor of the Forand-type approach are the people who are going to pay for all of it.

DR. ANNIS: The most vocal people in the whole country—you are referring to Mr. Carey and Mr. Reuther and others who say they are speaking for many millions of people in this country. They are the only ones who have made these accusations against the doctors of America. I sat in your committee hearing on April 6 a month ago, and I heard James Carey there vilify the President and the doctors of America as having no concern for the people of this country. He knew it was a deliberate lie when he made the statement because it is not in accord with the facts.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Well, in today's paper George Meany, who is generally accepted as a good American, makes a similar statement, that he is in favor of the Forand-type.

Now you do recognize that he is a spokesman for working people of this country, I am sure.

DR. ANNIS: I recognize it. Mr. Meany's remarks were directed against the President's specific proposal. But he went further. He said he was in favor of the Forand-type approach for prepaid—and he didn't use this word——

SENATOR MCNAMARA: Doctor, the American Medical Association has contended that health insurance for the aged would—I suppose I am quoting correctly—result in poor, not better health care for the people of this country. Is that accurate? Would you care to comment on that?

DR. ANNIS: We feel that the history of other nations, primarily England where we have so much experience and knowledge, has proven that to be true. Since the war England has not built one major hospital. They cue up in lines that the Senator was pointing out is the very thing we want to get away from in this country. The quality of English medicine, the quality of English medical care has deteriorated, not only as reflected by the medical profession itself, but by those from England who have come to this country.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: On the other hand, the Scandanavian countries have for many years provided this type of insurance, the type provided for under the Forand Bill. And you know what, the people in the Scandanavian countries live longer than the people in the United States, due to providing this kind of insurance largely.

DR. ANNIS: Senator, your figures as far as longevity in the Scandanavian countries as opposed to this are not in keeping with the facts. But this certainly is true, the people in the Scandanavian countries don't live the way the people do in America. They don't have the high quality of everything that we have. From the standpoint of the way we live, the way we eat, the clothes we wear, the recreation we have, the way we move around, because medicine is merely a part of the American way of doing things. Under free enterprise no peoples in the world have ever advanced in all fields as we have in this country and we feel we shouldn't divorce medicine from that free enterprise system which has made all of America great. This is not experienced in Scandanavia or any of the other countries.

SENATOR MCNAMARA: We don't want to do any violence to the medical progession. We see no violence being done to the medical profession by a system of prepaid insurance for retired people.

Mr. Granik: I am sorry, gentlemen, I must interrupt. Thank you Senator McNamara and Dr. Annis for being our guests on THE AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR. Now this is Theodore Granik bidding you good bye.

The Announcer: For a printed copy of today's discussion, send ten cents in coin and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Merkle Press Inc., Printers and Periodical Publishers, Washington 18, D. C.

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NEWS RELEASE *from*

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 North Dearborn Street • • • Chicago 10, Illinois • • • Phone: WHitehall 4 - 1500

MAY 5, 1960

FOR RELEASE Immediately

CHICAGO--Dr. Louis M. Orr, Orlando, Fla., president of the American Medical Association, issued the following statement today on the Eisenhower administration's medical care plan for the aged, which was announced in Washington yesterday. Dr. Orr's complete statement in behalf of the A.M.A. follows:

The Administration proposal is based on the false premise that almost all persons over 65 need health care and cannot afford it. This is not a fact. The truth is that a majority of our older people are capable of continuing a happy, healthy, and in many cases, productive life. Of the more than fifteen million persons in the nation over 65 years of age, only 15 per cent are on old age assistance. An undetermined number, although able to finance other costs, find it difficult to withstand the additional burden of the cost of illness. It is for these people that something should be done. Neither the Forand-type legislation nor the Administration proposal are tailored to meet these problems.

Here is A.M.A.'s positive, constructive 8-point program for the health care of the aged:

(1) The Needy Aged. These aged now receive health care through Old Age Assistance programs. Here the need is for better organized medical care programs, including improved preventive medical care;

(2) The Near-Needy. This is the group, whose size is indeterminate, who can meet ordinary costs of living but cannot pay for health care costs. The A.M.A. supports a state-administered program of federal grants-in-aid to the states for the liberalization of existing Old Age Assistance programs so that the near-needy could be given health care without having to meet the present rigid requirements for indigency. A liberalized definition as determined locally would permit an expanded program and encompass the near-needy group;

(3) Facilities. Better nursing home facilities for the long-term care of the aged person, especially those over the age of 75, is the most urgent health care need before the nation today. The average age of nursing home patients is 80, and their average duration of stay is 2 years. It is here that major improvement can be brought about. A.M.A. supports federal programs for the provision of grants through

the Hill-Burton mechanism to provide for new nursing home additions to existing hospitals. For proprietary nursing homes the A.M.A. supported the recently enacted amendment to the Federal Housing Act providing for government guaranteed mortgage loans to proprietary nursing homes. A.M.A. is also cooperating with the American Nursing Home Association and the American Hospital Association in an effort to bring about a rapid improvement in medical care provided in nursing homes;

(4) Voluntary Health Insurance. Health insurance and prepayment policies tailored to meet the needs of the aged for long-term nursing home care, must be developed as rapidly as possible. Health insurers and the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans across the nation are already experimenting in this new area of coverage;

(5) Home Nursing Care. Care of the aged patient at home is psychologically, medically, and financially desirable. Many programs to promote home nursing care are being developed. Homemaker's services also provide opportunities for children caring for aged

mothers or fathers to continue gainful occupation. They need to be expanded;

(6) Attitude Toward Aged. A basic change in attitude toward the aged person must be brought about. The person who reaches 65 has not suddenly become non-productive, and senescent. On the contrary, most persons over 65 are reasonably well and able to work. Increased productivity by eliminating compulsory retirement and permitting voluntary change of work is an essential part of the answer to the present problem;

(7) Health Education. Many older persons are unaware of the need for continuing healthful nutrition and other practices that contribute to good health. Above all the "will to live" is essential to continuing health. Preventive medical measures instituted long before the age of 65 also can contribute materially to the promotion of good health after age 65

(8) The Purchasing Power of the Dollar. One of the principal economic problems of the aged person in the last twenty years has been the constant and continuing erosion of the purchasing power of his pension benefits. Any government program to help

the aged must be anti-inflationary and maintain the purchasing power of fixed pension and annuity benefits.

Sensible, economical health care programs for the aged that preserve freedom at the same time that they promote security must necessarily be limited to support for the needy aged and leave to voluntary, competitive, private enterprise, those activities needed to improve the health care of the rest.

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Brovald, W. H.

July 8, 1960

Dear Reverend Brovald:

Thank you for your gracious letter of May 28th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence and which I am therefore answering in his stead. Mr. Murrow has just terminated a year's sabbatical and is now covering the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles from which he goes on to Chicago for the Republican Convention.

Your kind words regarding the I CAN HEAR IT NOW series are very much appreciated, and I regret that at the present time no plans have been made to issue a new recording covering the past ten years.

Thank you for your interest and for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Rev. Walter H. Brovald
Cadott & Lake Hallie Methodist Churches
Cadott, Wisconsin

WALTER H. BROVALD

PASTOR, CADOTT & LAKE HALLIE METHODIST CHURCHES

CADOTT, WISCONSIN

May 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On several occasions we have used your "Hear It Now" for programs in our churches and we have enjoyed them immensely.

We are wondering if you have any plans for issuing later releases covering the years since 1950; we have been patiently waiting for same, making periodic inquiries at record stores, but all to no avail.

This would certainly seem to be a worthwhile project -- the continuation of the series begun so excellently by yourself and Mr. Friendly.

We would be pleased to hear of any plans you may have in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Brovald

February 23, 1960 Brown, C.R.

Dear Admiral Brown:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 8th and for the enclosed photograph taken during Mr. Murrow's visit to Naples.

Since Mr. Murrow is still traveling abroad, I have forwarded your letter and the picture on to him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Admiral C.R. Brown, USN
Box 1, CINCSOUTH
FPO 510
New York, New York

[illegible]

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After having long been a fan of yours, it was a great pleasure to be able to welcome you to my Headquarters here at AFSOUTH Post in Naples. I enjoyed talking to you tremendously and I hope that you will find the opportunity to visit us again in the near future.

I hope that you will accept this photograph taken during your visit as a small memento of the occasion.

Sincerely,

C. R. BROWN
Admiral
U. S. Navy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Executive Officer
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Brown, Jeffrey T.

PENN CHARTER SCHOOL

6341 Arlingham Rd.
Flourtown, Pa.

April 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a student at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. I am in the eighth grade and have recently started an autograph collection. I would be very pleased if you would sign the cards I have enclosed.

Thank you very much.

Sincerly,

Jeffrey T. Brown

Browne, L.R

February 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Browne:

Thank you for your letter of January 16th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Lewis R. Browne
Bali Apts.
La Jolla, California

January I6,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When one considers the vast amount of material [illegible] and talent required for the T.V. medium it is of small wonder that so much of it is of somewhat indifferent quality. Very few I believe would question my contention in this regard but instead of just griping about it, I believe all hands should turn to and try to do something about it. Apropos of this I am enclosing a short writeup setting forth a few of my ideas-should you be interested I would be glad to elaborate and provide more detail

Very Truly Yours,

Lewis R. Browne

Lewis R. Browne,
Bali Apts.
La Jolla, California

"VISITS WITH RETIREES"

I would like to suggest a series of television programs giving most comprehensive coverage to retired people. This could take the form of interviews and picturizations of individuals, places and situations.

To begin, this subject should possess almost universal appeal, as in addition to those millions already retired, practically our entire adult population is looking forward to retirement either in the near or distant future. All manners, kinds and degrees of persons can be named - Doctor, Lawyer, Preacher, Scientist, Scholar, Laborer, Mechanic, Office Worker, Musician, Artist, Actor - and so on, ad infinitum. You seek and you will find any kind of person you desire.

In matters of locale, it would be of great interest and somewhat original, to cover geographic locations other than those conventional places where so many seek retirement. You will find retired Americans almost anywhere you look, either here or abroad. As an example, the retired people from the company from which I retired now reside in 44 states and 14 foreign countries. There is a general impression that most seek the exotic and indolent sun places. On the contrary, some go to isolated localities in our northern and western states where the rigors of climate can be quite severe, where the facilities can be meager and entertainment pretty much of the self-provided kind. Some stay in the heart of our great cities, the tempo and diversions being much to their liking and interest. Some live on boats, some on isolated island, and so I could go on indefinitely.

Regarding activities they cover almost the entire range of human physical and mental interests. They range from the millionaire lolling on the deck of his palatial yacht, to a person living almost primitively in a remote place in the desert or mountains or possibly in some Mexican village. Research would disclose not only many activities of conventional and practical interest, but would also disclose a number of the unusual and off the beaten track kind.

All in all, from a text and pictorial standpoint, the problem would not involve scarcity of material, but rather a superabundance.

Lewis R. Browne
415 Colima St.
La Jolla, California

Wright Bryan

WRIGHT BRYAN
16520 SOUTH WOODLAND ROAD
SHAKER HEIGHTS
CLEVELAND 20, OHIO

December 13, 1960

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your generous and thoughtful letter. I'm so glad you liked my foreword about Ben. The readers I most wanted to please are those who knew Ben well, as you did.

I remember your Janet and I held a lodge meeting of "The Friends" all the way from London to Belfast and back aboard a C-47 during the war. Please give her my warm greetings.

I would like so much to see you again and to have you and Janet know my Ellen. We'll surely communicate with you sometime when we are coming to New York.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Sincerely yours,

Wright

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Wright Bryan

November 23, 1960

Dear Wright:

I have just received the new edition of Ben's "Red Hills and Cotton."

Your memorial foreword is absolutely first rate. Do let me know when you are going to be in town again. It is much too long since we met.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wright Bryan
~~Shaker Heights~~ Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

un

Arleigh Burke

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

12 October 1960

F. F.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have become used to superlative productions from that fine organization of yours, but the "Year of the POLARIS" show last night was something which leaves me fresh out of compliments.

About the only thing I can say is that in my prejudiced opinion it was one of the finest documentaries which has ever been produced. This undoubtedly resulted because of the technical know-how of you and your splendid crew and the tremendous amount of time you spent in learning the significance of POLARIS before and during the filming. This is no mean chore for someone who works with it every day, and it is, therefore, an added tribute to you and your crew that they were able to absorb so much during the relatively limited time they were able to spend with the POLARIS people.

As was the case with "Revolution in the Navy," the Navy and the country owe you and your organization a deep debt of gratitude for bringing the history of this weapons system into their homes.

Please give my personal appreciation to Mr. Friendly and all the other people who worked so long and so diligently in producing this wonderful show.

Best personal regards,

Most sincerely,

Arleigh B.

ARLEIGH BURKE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mrs. Mary Poston Burk

April 7, 1960

Dear Mrs. Burke:

Thank you for your letter of March 31st and for the enclosed brochure, which were received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is currently on a year's leave of absence during which he has been traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States for several months, and I regret therefore, that it will not be possible for him to participate as a sponsor in ALARM.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Mary Poston Burke
President, National ALARM, Inc.
P. O. Box 553
Short Hills, New Jersey

National
A. L. A. R. M., Inc.
Action Launched Against Relaxed Morals

P. O. Box 553
Short Hills, N. J.

March 31, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wonder if all the ladies who have sat beside you at luncheon have written you letters. If so, how many secretaries are needed to answer such mail? I trust I get through all of them to you.

We met at Hamilton College the day you receivedyour degree. My only claim to your attention is that my husband was at that time, and is, a trustee of the college, and consequently I had the pleasure of attending the luncheon in your honor.

I enclose our first ALARM brochure and the minutes of our first New York meeting - also the government pamphlet which aroused us to action. I wonder if you realize the scope of the problem we are talking about. Not until the thinking people like yourself devote some time to this problem will a solution be found. Our greatest natural resource, our youth, is at stake.

We are writing to ask you to be a sponsor. We shall send you a copy of the brochure which will be a blueprint for action at the local community level. As a parent, you can recognize the problem. As a leader, we and our country need your help. Won't you join Thomas J. Watson, Jr., Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman and others as a sponsor?

Sincerely yours

Mary Poston Burke

Mary Poston Burke
President, National ALARM, Inc.

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encl.

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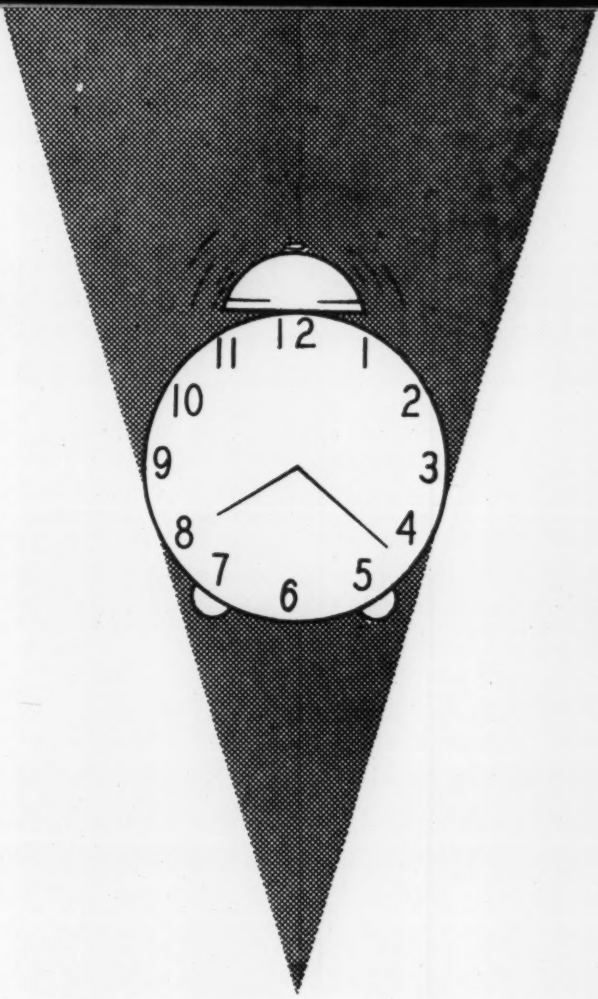
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TO STRIKE"

A. L. A. R. M.

ACTION LAUNCHED AGAINST RELAXED MORALS

January 1960

The Alarm Committee
P. O. Box [redacted] 553
Short Hills, New Jersey

A Report from ALARM...

Now is the time for you to exercise your inalienable right, as an American citizen, to protest against threats to our young people.

Such a tide of protest *is* rising. Increasingly, parents everywhere are realizing a threat to our traditional moral and ethical standards. They recognize that moral and ethical deterioration is most likely to affect boys and girls, who are least able to discern its corrosive effect.

They know that when youth is hurt, the fibre of our nation is damaged.

But equally they are determined to rise against any threat to our young people.

The shocking rise in juvenile crime in America is a fact. So are more insidious attacks against the morality and the happiness of our youth. What can—and should—be done?

It is to counter this profoundly disturbing threat against family life, against youth itself, that ALARM has been formed as a purely voluntary, social-service organization with no political or organizational ties.

It desires to help *all* interested parents and adults reach a solution to the grave problems affecting American youth. For more than three months, a pilot committee of ALARM has studied the challenge of juvenile delinquency, and of moral offensives against youth. It has interviewed many authorities, it has studied reports of social-service and other agencies on the local, state, and national level. It has learned this: that no action is possible unless the public is made *fully* conscious of the problem that confronts it, and unless public opinion itself *demands* action. To report the full scope of the problem, and to instigate action—that is the aim of ALARM.

In Washington, ALARM interviewed Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, who feels the urgency of the problem so strongly that he spent an hour and a half with the committee. He spoke of the astonishing growth of the amount of obscene and pornographic literature now reaching our youth, often through the family mailbox. We were shocked to the core with his information. He estimates that 700,000 to 1,000,000 youths will be solicited through the mails this year. A *half-billion dollars* will be spent DURING THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS on pornographic material bought through mail solicitation. He expects to see these figures DOUBLE by 1963 unless the American people act NOW.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling was interviewed in New York by the committee. He reported that the most immediate and effective action we could take at the moment would be to endorse Postmaster General Summerfield's program (see below) by resolutions from organizations and letters to Washington.

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F.B.I., and leader in the fight against juvenile crime, in a recent article said, "I believe pornography is a major cause of sex violence—I believe that if we can eliminate its distribution we shall greatly reduce our frightening sex crime rate."

How can we eliminate this distribution? There we touch an area where many people, no matter how aroused, fear to tread. The spectre of censorship rises before us. We cherish our basic freedoms. We hesitate before anything that might be the opening wedge to destroy our freedoms, or even to impair them.

Yet we know that the preservation of our freedoms is contingent on the responsibility with which we act. The line between censorship and intellectual freedom is one that we dare not ignore. No one screams "censorship" when the press is denied the right to libel innocent people. No parent to date has asserted that his civil liberties are infringed when a Pure Food and Drug Act protects his children from adulterated food and drink.

Our study has led us to the conclusion that we can work most effectively as citizens by supporting *programs already begun* which are preventive in nature and welcome public support and citizen participation.

What can we do as members of organizations?

We can spread the facts we have uncovered. We can arouse civic, religious and service organizations to endorse with resolutions the work of various existing organizations dealing with problems of juvenile delinquency.

Following is an example of one such resolution which we hope you will urge your organization to adopt. Your headquarters can guide you to an acceptable form of resolution pertaining to your group.

* * *

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the flood of obscene and pornographic pictures and literature with which our children, especially teen-agers, are being deluged has reached such proportion that it constitutes a conspiracy to corrupt the youth of the nation; and WHEREAS, the rising tide of juvenile delinquency and of sex crimes indicates that this conspiracy is to a considerable extent successful, and if not stopped will do irreparable harm to our national and social well-being:

THEREFORE, we (the name of your organization) do HEREBY RESOLVE to urge all law enforcement agencies of the nation, state and our locality to do their utmost to destroy this organized dissemination of filth, and we urge all citizens, both individually and as members of any civic, religious, social or service groups to which they belong, to cooperate to the fullest possible extent with their legislative representatives and law enforcement officers, including particularly the Post Office Department, to make the entire American public aware of the danger and to produce evidence that will identify these conspirators against our youth and bring them to justice.

Copies of this resolution should be mailed to

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield
Washington 25, D.C.

and also to

ALARM
P. O. Box 553
Short Hills, N. J.

In addition, letters and postcards from individuals backing up this resolution should be sent to the same addresses. Postcards could be taken to your meeting and written by individuals while attending the meeting.

It is time to act with speed and urgency. A surprising number of intelligent people have no idea of the size of this problem. Responsible parents often feel that they can protect their own children from it. Parents should not forget, however, that the most carefully reared child may be the victim of a sex criminal, whose disturbance may be directly attributable to pornography.

The whole problem has many facets, and is very broad in scope. On a separate page are listed *other* plans for action which we hope you and your organization will endorse.

Only an aroused public can do these things. We must inform everyone, urging them to act quickly; and so unite behind the men and women in our government, law-enforcement agencies, churches and social service organizations, who are waging a battle against filth. We must let them know that they do not fight alone, and that they have firm support in the cause of decency.

Further Action...NOW

There are other ways in which you can HELP...now. ALARM urges you to give careful consideration to supporting, either personally or through your organization, steps such as the following:

1. To commend programs of ethical teaching in our public and private schools, with the hope that educators will continue to emphasize ethical and moral concepts taught in the home and in church.

Such resolutions can be sent to your local newspaper, your local P.-T.A., Board of Education, and civic officials, and also to:

National Conference of Parents & Teachers
600 South Michigan Boulevard
Chicago 5, Ill.

Association of Colleges & Universities
1818 R Street
Washington 9, D. C.

A letter should accompany all resolutions stating name and type of organization, number of members, and the vote in favor of the resolution.

2. Study the Report to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, by the Subcommittee on Postal Operations, House of Representatives, 86th Congress—First Session (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.). Watch for further findings resulting from hearings beginning February 2, 1960. Resolutions of support should be sent to Postmaster General Summerfield, and also to ALARM.

3. Study—and support—programs for the control of juvenile crime and delinquency. Gov. Rockefeller of New York has recently appointed a special committee, headed by the Hon. Whitney Debevoise, to study the problem and propose legislative remedies. Other states and localities can be encouraged to watch the New York program, and to make their own studies and recommendations. You and your organization can support, by letter and resolution, legislative action to protect youth and to reduce delinquency. Copies of resolutions should be sent to youth officials, to newspapers and civic officials, and to ALARM.

4. As an individual, if you wish to express your displeasure about a book, you can do so in letter form mailed to the President of the Publishing Co. which published the book. If you wish to express displeasure about a movie, you can write to Eric Johnston, President, Motion Picture Industry Association, Washington, D.C. If you disapprove of a television program, write to the sponsor. If you are offended by material in a magazine, write to the publisher.

5. If you have occasion to note the receipt of obscene mail, turn it over to your Postmaster *immediately*. Speed is vital. *Include the envelope* as well as contents. Ask for cooperation of members of the Bar Association to make sure that action is taken by the local authorities.

6. Should you learn of a telephone contact for pornographic literature or films, report it directly to the nearest Federal District Attorney.

Only an aroused public can do these things. We appeal to you as responsible citizens to urge community action NOW! The challenge is yours! So, too, is the reward!

MINUTES OF THE ALARM COMMITTEE MEETING - FEBRUARY 10, 1960
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY , NEW YORK
LIST OF GUESTS ATTACHED

The meeting was opened at 11:15 a.m. by Mr. Coleman Burke who acted as moderator. He introduced Dr. Ralph W. Sockman who gave the invocation. Mr. Burke then introduced the guests present and the members of the ALARM Committee. He gave a brief background of the ladies from Short Hills using New Eyes for the Needy as an example of a successful national project for which they were somewhat responsible.

Mrs. Eugene Conroy was the next speaker. She described how and why the ALARM Committee had been formed. A group of parents seriously concerned with the obvious moral decline of the nation; the dreadful growth of the availibity of obscene literature by mail and by sale putting it into the hands of our youth who have suddenly become a new market. The rise of juvenile crime has been a direct result. This has provided criminal minds with a tremendous financial plum. Mrs. Conroy stressed the desire of the ALARM committee to do something to prevent this stigma and prevent a serious national situation.

Mr. Burke then introduced Mr. Rohe Walter, Special Assistant to Postmaster General Summerfield. Mr. Walter explained Mr. Summerfield's deep concern and what had been done about it. He described the formation of the Subcommittee on Postal Operations, dealing with obscene matter sent through the mail. He explained the new law which has been passed by Congress to permit legal action to be taken not only at the source of supply but wherever it is sold. The laws are sufficient, the public must see to it that they are enforced. Turn in any questionable mail to your Postmaster immediately with its envelope. Your name will be held in confidence. Strides are already being made and several sentences have been handed down. He described ways in which the legislature of Michigan is working to strengthen their laws to provide stiffer penalities for offenders, and he told about the succesful drive in Indiana against mailing of pornagraphic literature and cleaning it off the newstands. He assured us that the Government will aid us in any way possible. There are 35,000 postmasters around the country who could be of use. We are aware that efforts to fight this cancer are being made all over the country, but, there is no general coordination. Mr. Walter welcomes the ALARM Committee's proposal to educate and arouse the nation in a grass roots movement which will be implemented by various national civic groups and agencies.

Mr. Charles H. Keating Jr., Chairman of the Citizens for Decent Literature of Cincinnati, Ohio was the next speaker. The C.D.L. has been in effect officially for three years and promises to become a national organization. This group deals mainly with one phase of the problem "Operation Newsstand". They have been most effective because they have the support of the entire population and consequently have been adopted in many areas throughout the country. Mr. Keating had with him a display of this material, some of which he brought with him and some of which he bought at newssrands in New York City. Samples of this filth are all that is necessary to persuade most people that now is the time to act. This material is available in most towns. It is bought mostly by juveniles. It is expensive. The courts have not enforced the real wish of the people and if they don't a real censorship will be created. The laws are adequate. The C.D.L. is becoming a national organization and will have a meeting in Cincinnati the end of February. There is already a huge registration for this meeting with representatives from every civic group.

Mrs. Burke finished this part of the discussion with a description of the Goal of ALARM. This goal is to arouse the conscience of the nation to action now. We know that only an aroused public can defeat this problem, and we want to educate the people to the existence of this problem and the ways to eliminate it. We are here today, searching for the best solutions.

Mr. Burke then opened the period for questions and answers and the following information was the outcome:

The National P.T.A. has alerted their members through bulletins and magazine articles, as have the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts. There could be more publicity in Women's magazines. It would be most helpful if the major magazines would become part of this drive.

Mr. Clarence W. Hall, Seniot Editor of Reader's Digest, discussed the articles printed in this magazine of which there have been several. They will be used more often when there are more case histories providing the necessary material.

The Magazine Publishers Association distributes its magazines through National Distributors to the newsstands. They have very little control of the tie-in sales but should do something to stop this if possible. The M.P.A. has not endorsed the subcommittee report but it is interested.

The sale of this material and the receipt of it through the mail is increasing in the better communities where there is more money. There was one raid that turned up a list of 100,000 names of high school students.

Should youth itself be consulted? What do they think about all of this?

Television recognizes its responsibility but they are up against ratings, however they are making every effort.

The possibility of a commission for mass media being set up was discussed for consideration at some future date.

The final consensus of opinion, agreed to by everyone present, as to the best way that the ALARM Committee could be of service to the country was as follows:

After the national meeting of the C.D.L. at the end of February, material gleaned from that meeting would be sent to the Post Office Department in Washington to be combined with that Department's information as well as any material coming from the White House Conference on Youth and compiled into a general instruction pamphlet. This pamphlet would then be printed by the ALARM Committee for distribution by civic agencies throughout the country. This would mean that there was no duplication of effort and we would remain only a service organization. We would become incorporated and we would establish a sponsoring committee.

The meeting then came to an end at 3 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

(Mrs. Robert F. Wheaton)

February 15, 1960

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(Mrs. Robert F. Wheaton)

February 15, 1960

Burke, W. F. Jr

NATIONAL PSYCHIATRIC
REFORM INSTITUTE
ALTAMONT, STAR ROUTE
NEW YORK

July 8th, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The following further information is respectfully submitted to you.

As I recently told the Editors of TIME magazine, it is becoming increasingly clear that the "tree of the knowledge of good and evil" mentioned in the Bible is the spiritually-magnetic Tree of Self-Love or Human Behavior which is a pulling-plus of darkness that attracts light.

While the "tree of life" may best be described as a pushing-minus of spiritual light.

These two trees of ancient wisdom symbolize a mind-life unity, and they explain why the urge to live is so attractive to man - even though it is not the primal instinctive urge.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Burke Jr.

William F. Burke, Jr.
Founder and President

CH Burlingame

Beam's
MANUFACTURING CO.
1327 N. Robinson Oklahoma City
Phone CEntral 2-5666

"You can't get better protection to save your life"

Beam's
OKLAHOMA CITY

December 28, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS-TV
Box 485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

By golly, Mr. Murrow, [illegible]

that exceeded my wildest dreams.

Without question you did more to save lives through the use of seat belts than anything we've been able to do in the past five years.

Please let me say--if ever we at Beam's can be of service to your organization or any of your safety programs, please let us know.

I have enclosed a few dash stickers for your people to use with their new safety belts.

Sincerely,

CH Burlingame

C. H. Burlingame
Director of Safety Services
BEAM'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CHB/bcj
Encls.

Burnett, Arnold

July 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Burnett:

I have your letter of June 1st, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence, and which I am therefore answering in his stead. Mr. Murrow has just terminated a year's sabbatical and is now covering the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles from which he goes on to Chicago for the Republican Convention.

Since your background is most interesting and you would like to appear on a television show, I would suggest that you write to our CBS Ticket Bureau, noting the dates you will be in New York and requesting tickets for shows which call upon the studio audience.

I regret that I cannot be of further help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Arnold Burnett
Managing Editor
The Stars and Stripes
APO 175
New York, New York

ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE
THE STARS AND STRIPES
APO 175, NEW YORK, N.Y.

1 June 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow,
CBS Television,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This is, quite frankly, an exploratory letter. We met quite a few years ago in Peoria, Illinois, when I was managing editor of the Peoria Journal and you were in town to make a speech. So I am taking advantage of this tenuous association to sound you out on a proposal.

It is, briefly: Are there any TV shows on which my wife and/or I could appear this fall when we make a brief visit to the States before returning to Germany? I think we ought to be of sufficient interest for a show or two,really.

A rundown: I'm managing editor of Stars & Stripes, which as you probably know is a daily newspaper published for our armed forces overseas. It has a daily circulation of 150,000 in 24 different countries,and is put out largely by civilian newspapermen such as myself. I've been here two years, came here direct from Tokyo,Japan, where I was senior news editor,of the Pacific Stars & Stripes,which does in the Far East what we do here in Europe. We were in Japan for three years.

In Japan my wife was public relations director for the Asahi Evening News, a daily English-language newspaper published by the Asahi, biggest (8 million daily) Japanese newspaper. She created the job and was the first American woman to be "adviser" to the Japanese executives who don't have too high an opinion of women anyway, but who, I assure you, held my wife in high esteem.

I'm not going to go any further with this background material. I know you can tell whether or not there would be any interest in us for any TV shows. If so, won't you let me know? We'll be arriving in New York on the Nieuw Amsterdam on Oct. 2, and departing again on Oct.25.

Sincerely,

Arnold Burnett

Arnold Burnett
managing editor.

CABLE ADDRESS: "STRIPES DARMSTADT GERMANY"
TELEX: 0419—273 OR 0419—284

Butcher, M.

500 West Montgomery Avenue
Rockville, Maryland
June 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since the summer of '39 when I noticed a boxed dispatch on the front page of the Honolulu Advertiser under your name every morning telling a personal incident (to the Pacific Paradise) from the vast international convulsions going on in Europe, I have felt that I knew you and could count on you.

Though I have known that you were appearing on television in the last few years, I have seen little of you, because I start the day early and usually end it early, not keeping track of the good shows when there is so much that is not good.

Is there enough that is good to keep one national and one local station running? How much does the taxed public put into keeping a collection of

slot machine love scenes, murders, and others showing off, always available to those who lack the imagination or initiative to crochet or whittle instead?

The American Medical Association has ruled that every foreign educated doctor working in an American hospital must pass a new examination or get dropped by July 1, 1960. Four thousand are expected to lose their posts. No provision has been made for caring for their patients.

1700 foreign educated doctors who were planning to come to United States hospitals this year are expected to be barred by this examination.

Any two doctors can now lock up any citizen, or even any government official, on grounds of mental illness or insanity - even Mr. Eisenhower - and require him to be treated as they order. Secretary Forrestall's career ended suddenly in a hospital.

Foreign doctors have proved uncooperative with the American Medical Association directorate. They don't get the signals. Many have had to fight for their chance to live and help others live, for their years of medical training. They don't make good political pawns.

There is a National Pharmaceutical Council with board members from 22 well known pharmaceutical companies, and offices in Rockefeller Center, which either sells its brand name medicines to hospitals, or sends an agent to ask why the hospital bought the same thing more cheaply somewhere else without a brand name.

When the pharmaceutical companies deliver medicines, they are also in a position to deliver orders, plus unlisted medicines or dope, to cooperative doctors and nurses.

Mr. William Umhau, a 66 year old druggist who had been running his store in Washington, D.C., since he first graduated from college, was found in mid afternoon two weeks ago, murdered behind his counter. Everyone in the neighborhood loved him. The cash box was untouched. Possibly he had not cooperated.

Doctors, druggists and most men don't dare say a word or admit they know anything about this.

But we have not won our freedom from tyranny, our Constitution and right to govern ourselves, just to let a group like this seize the power and put out the light.

These men give orders to the medical profession, to hospitals (to some judges or juries) to lock up and treat - possibly operate on — anyone who has a different version of reality from that which these men respect or covet, anyone who has been made fearful by threats, anyone who does not make acceptable company to a family or close friends whom these men intimidate.

That is, you cooperate, or you are

crazy, officially and legally insane.

I know. I have been locked in mental hospitals for most of 12⅔ years.

Mental illness, and those who have been locked up for it, are our major hospital load.

We have until July first to save the foreign doctors whom we have come to count on here.

It is also vital that the foreign doctors who were planning to come this year should arrive.

Margaret Butcher

Buttenweiser, Peter

file

September, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have recently returned from a two-month visit to Kenya and Tanganyika. Now that I am back in the United States, I feel compelled to try to convey the impressions and feelings I had while studying the life in that part of Africa. My reaction was one of great excitement together with a sense of awe at the problems which face the people of East Africa.

The most striking aspect of East Africa is the anachronism of primitive man living side by side with modern society. Not more than ten miles from Nairobi, a city which has many lovely modern buildings, Masai tribesmen live in small, rounded huts made of mud and cow manure. These huts have ceilings so low a man of average size cannot stand without stooping. Despite the fact that a fire burns almost constantly, these huts have no chimneys. The Masai, who can look up to the sky every day and see airplanes flying, carry spears and wear only a shawl-like cloth draped from one shoulder. Their main source of food is the milk and blood of the low-grade cattle they herd.

In Nairobi one is struck by the many banks and insurance companies but most of the Africans in Kenya resort to the older 'barter' system of exchange. Added to this is the undeveloped system of transportation and communications. I drove on the main road from Nairobi to Mombasa, Kenya's main port, and also to neighboring Tanganyika. Both 'highways' were almost entirely dirt, and were extremely difficult to manuever. I was also in parts of both Kenya and Tanganyika which were without telephone or telegraph communications.

I mention all of this to point up the huge task many African nations are going to have in making the transition into the modern world. If these nations are to survive, it is imperative that they lessen the dichotomy between the primitive and the modern. To do this they will need to solve two major problems: lack of education, and poor health.

The greatest need in East Africa is education. The Africans themselves are keenly aware of this and give education the highest priority. I had the pleasure of visiting some African schools including the single multi-racial school in Kenya. I was extremely impressed with the dedication of all the students that I saw. The African students with whom I talked know the job that lies ahead of them and are earnestly setting out to do it. My reception in these schools was overwhelmingly warm, and each time that I spoke, the students were responsive and full of interesting and provocative questions.

In addition to education, East Africa must improve its health standards and its medicine. This is true both from the humanitarian and the economic points of view. The workers whom I saw appeared to be apathetic.

(more)

Throughout this section of the world, the economy suffers from a lack of efficient labor. These people are not motivated, partly because they lack sufficient education, and often because they are suffering from ill health. Poor diet and the high prevalence of disease are chronic conditions.

I believe that the health problem struck me while visiting the Seventh Day Adventist Mission Hospital at Kendu Bay, Lake Victoria, Kenya. I accompanied Dr. Michael Wood, the Executive Director of the African Research Foundation in East Africa, who is in the process of establishing a working relationship with all the mission hospitals in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The hospital is located in a largely uncultivated, rural area, inhabited mainly by the Luluo tribe. The unit has 160 beds and runs on a budget of $45,000 a year, -- a truly 'shoe-string' budget. Dr. Raubenheimer serves as the director and is the only doctor. While attending an out-patient clinic one morning I watched the examination of about forty people. Of these people, not one had a hemoglobin count of over 65%, and for most patients, the count averaged about 50% of normal. All were afflicted with at least one major infection, many with double or triple infections. These included malaria, which is rampant in East Africa, amoeba, worms, dysentery, tuberculosis, bilharzia - a disease contracted from small snails in streams and swamps, pneumonia, and many others. In short the people I saw at Kendu Bay were very sick, and I think it fair to say that countless numbers of Africans are.

I must conclude by saying that I was heartened by the job that the African Research Foundation is doing in Africa. In a hospital like the Kendu Bay mission, the need for outside medical help is great. In the short time that he was there, Dr. Wood performed surgery that the resident doctor could not possibly have undertaken. A systematic rotation of visiting specialists is imperative for these 'bush' hospitals. So too is the plastic surgery and research center in Nairobi, soon to be constructed. While at Kendu Bay, Dr. Wood arranged for one patient to be transported back to Nairobi so that an extended series of operations could be performed. This kind of cooperation between the ARF and the outlying hospitals of East Africa will be of invaluable service to the Africans.

I have referred to some of the most pressing of Africa's many problems. The African Research Foundation is attempting to meet the challenge of only one of them -- health, through medical service and research. However, the problems are too great for any one organization to solve. What Africa needs now is vast amounts of assistance and numbers of educators, technicians, sociologists and doctors. I left the continent with an underlying confidence that these problems can be solved, as the Western world becomes more keenly aware of Africa's needs and comes forward to meet them.

Sincerely,

Peter L. Buttenwieser

Peter L. Buttenwieser

AFRICAN RESEARCH FOUNDATION
1050 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York
TRalfalgar 6-8125

PRIVATE AGENCIES AID U. S. ON AFRICA

They Often Do Job Better Than Government Can, State Department Says

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—The United States Government is turning to private agencies and educational institutions as instruments of United States policy in the newly independent nations of Africa.

State Department officials said this week that private organizations often were able to act faster and more effectively than government agencies because of their specialized knowledge and personnel.

The emphasis thus far is in education and vocational training. Such status is attached to education among Africans, officials said, that every African leader places education at or near the top of his political platform.

Variety of Groups Serve

The State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is seeking to develop closer relations with organizations of the following types:

¶Those with substantial programs in Africa involving grants and publications. These include the African-American Institute, the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

¶Religious and missionary organizations with programs including scholarships and educational exchange. Of these there are nineteen with more than 6,000 representatives in Africa. One of the largest is the White Fathers with 577 mission stations in Africa.

¶Economic and research foundations, including the African Research Foundation, which is concerned with medicine.

¶Cultural and artistic organizations, including the American Soicety on African Culture, an organization of American Negro intellectuals and artists.

Visits to U. S. Arranged

The State Department is using the American Council on Education to arrange visits to the United States by leaders in Education and religion from Africa and other parts of the world. The Governmental Affairs Institute handles visitors in journalism and government affairs.

The African-American Institute has been helping to make contact with leaders in education in the Congo. This organization is active also in assisting other private organizations in the United States that have offered scholarships to African students. It has a teacher placement division that has been supplying teachers to Ghana and Nigeria.

The International Cooperation Administration is developing a growing list of contracts with universities to help in its aid programs in Africa. Some of the programs are:

Cain, Claude W.

July 14, 1960

Dear Mrs. Cain:

I have your recent letter, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical and is now covering the political conventions.

I shall therefore hold your letter for his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Claude W. Cain
3606 Starmount Drive
Greensboro, North Carolina

3606 Starmount Dr.
Greensboro, N. C.
May 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm writing to see if you would be interested in an old family piece of your Mother's. Back in 1936 or 1937 I got a corner cupboard from a Mrs. Murrow between Greensboro and Asheboro (off of the main highway for a short distance.) in 1940 a picture came out in our paper of her and a sister, a Mrs. Belle Marsh, at that time she was 83 years of age. If you are interested I'll send the newspaper pictures and also make s snap shot of the cubboard. It is a very lovely piece of furniture - original butter fly shelves amd H hinges, also other hardware to keep doors fastened, and little wooden buttons.

You can satisfy yourself. If it is really your Mother's and her cupboard. I also have a big Turkey platter made by Adams, who was one of the first china makers. It is white with a blue edge. Another piece is an Iron Stone tea pot. I got them all at the same ~~tike,~~ time -

Thank you in advance for a reply.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Claude W. Cain

Mrs. Claude W. Cain

Calthrop, J.

November 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Calthrop:

We are in receipt of your manuscript directed to Mr. Murrow on October 31st.

Mr. Murrow was felled by pneumonia on Election Eve and could not participate in the CBS news coverage of the presidential returns.

The date of Mr. Murrow's return to the office is somewhat indefinite. It would be some time, however, before he could look over the folder you so kindly submitted for his perusal.

In view of this, I am forwarding you letter with attachments to John Kiermaier, Director of Public Affairs here at CBS News.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John Calthrop
40 A Hurlingham Court
London, S.W. 6

FROM JOHN CALTHROP

40A HURLINGHAM COURT
LONDON. S W 6

RENown 6191

Oct 31st.

Dear Mr Morrow,

Unfortunately I just missed you the last time you [illegible] and I am writing to you at the suggestion of your London office.

I am engaged in launching the T. V. series described in the [illegible] folder, and am anxious to obtain an American release.

If produced on the international level that I feel the subject deserves, the cost would be too great for the British network to sustain, and I [illegible] to attempt it on the cheap.

Would it interest your organization to collaborate on such a [illegible]

I realise that at this stage I can only expect an answer in principle, [illegible] be most grateful if you would let me know your initial reactions as soon [illegible].

I have enclosed a copy of History Today, in case you are not [illegible] with the publication.

Yours Sincerely,

Roy Campanella

LYNN M. CANE
45 EDGEWOOD ST.
TENAFLY, NEW JERSEY

December 13, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of November 22.

The script for the Roy Campanella recording will be completed shortly after the First of the year. I'll be quite pleased to send you a copy upon its completion.

Best wishes for a successful and healthy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Lynn Cane

Lynn M. Cone

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Cane:

Thank you for your letter of November 16.

I cannot say at this point whether it will be possible for me to narrate the Roy Campanella recording, since I have a number of radio and television commitments which must come first.

However, I would be interested in reading the script if you would kindly consent to send it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lynn M. Cane
45 Edgewood Street
Tenafly, New Jersey

LYNN M. CANE
45 EDGEWOOD ST.
TENAFLY, NEW JERSEY

November 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
℅ Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please don't think me presumptuous for writing to you.

I'm helping Roy Campanella to produce an autobiographical recording with emphasis on his dramatic story of courage; a story that is almost comprable to that of Job. One of the thoughts we've had is to proceed with a narrative format based upon Roy's book, "It's Good To Be Alive". Little, Brown & Company, the publisher of the book, have kindly consented to our quoting the book quite extensively.

We don't plan to cut the record until after the first of the year and possibly as late as the first week in February. The record will be released simultaneously with the opening of the 1961 Baseball Season.

If you've the time, Roy would be most gratful if you would do the narrating. He realizes,

of course, that prior commitments may prohibit your participating. If so, he'll certainly understand.

Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing from your shortly.

LYNN M. CANE
45 EDGEWOOD ST.
TENAFLY, NEW JERSEY

if you would do the narrating. He realizes, of course, that prior commitments may prohibit your participating. If so, he'll certainly understand.

Thnak you for your time. I look forward to hearing from you shortly.

Sincerely,

L. M. Cane

MR. L.M.CANE

Cass Canfield

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

HB

CHAIRMAN OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD 49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

December 12, 1960

Dear Ed:

I am having sent to you an advance copy of Henry A. Kissinger's new book THE NECESSITY FOR CHOICE which we shall publish on January 16th.

We consider this one of the most important and provocative books we have had on our list for some time, and I hope you will agree as to its value. Any comment you might care to make would be appreciated.

As ever,

Cass

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Cass Canfield...ms

Frank Capra

September 1, 1960

Dear Frank Capra:

Just received yours of August 18. Collingwood mentioned the project to me. I shall read the script as soon as possible and let you know.

Once having read the script, I must confess that I have such abundant admiration for you, Helen Hayes and Glenn Ford that I shall be seriously tempted.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Capra
Frank Capra Productions, Inc.
5451 Marathon Street
Hollywood 38, California

ERM:rg

Note: Script filed 10-B -
"A Pocket Full of Miracles"

FRANK CAPRA PRODUCTIONS, INC.
5451 Marathon Street
Hollywood 38, California
HOllywood 9-2411

August 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have been presumptous enough to write you into a screenplay, playing yourself. Please forgive me if I have been too presumptous.

I talked to my friend, Charles Collingwood, about this at the tail end of the Democratic convention in Los Angeles. He said he would mention it to you. I tried to get in touch with you a few days later but you had already left for Chicago.

The picture will go into production around March 1, 1961. Your part can be shot in about one week. I hope you will read the script and, of course, I hope you will consider playing the part.

The dialogue concerning you and the CBS News personnel may not be completely accurate or true to the verities but I'm sure you can help us correct any deviations from the norm.

Glenn Ford will play the "DUDE" and Helen Hayes will play "APPLE ANNIE." The rest of the cast is not filled in as yet but will be of the same caliber.

If you are interested, and I sincerely hope you will be, will you give me the name of your agent? If perhaps you don't deal through any agent, will you be kind enough to contact me directly?

I realize CBS News is involved. Charles hinted that the Head Man may take a dim view of such mundane matters. But if you are interested then I shall lay seige to Olympus.

Warmest personal regards,

Frank Capra

Frank Capra

Roger Caras

November 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Caras:

At your request, I am returning to you the script of THE GUNS OF NAVARONE.

I regret that as Miss Campbell explained to you, Mr. Murrow is not able to do this narration.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Roger Caras
Columbia Pictures Corporatinn
711 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

encl

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION
711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 26, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As requested by your office, attached is a copy of the script of THE GUNS OF NAVARONE.

THE GUNS OF NAVARONE is one of the most important projects ever undertaken by Columbia Pictures. A brief look at the cast will give you some idea of the high regard in which this project is held; Gregory Peck, Anthony Quinn, David Niven, Anthony Quayle, Stanley Baker, James Darren, Gia Scala and Irene Papas.

Actual production has been completed in London, in Greece and on the Island of Rhodes, the Navarone site of our production. Producer Carl Foreman is now at work on the mammoth job of editing and scoring this film. He has asked us to discuss with you the possibility of your narrating the prologue.

You will note that the script, as it now stands, calls for 3 narrators. However, Carl Foreman has indicated that it is not at all clear in his mind yet whether it would be better to have one narrator instead of the 3. We would like to get your thoughts on this matter as well as an indication of your possible interest in assuming this task. It might develop that you feel 3 narrators would be better than one and might undertake to be one of these voices. This entire matter is open to discussion.

I was sorry to learn that you are somewhat under-the-weather and I shall take the liberty of checking with your office at the end of the week in the hope that you are feeling better and have had a chance to look at the script.

Most cordially,

Roger

Roger Caras

RC:nmz

cc: Mr. Paul N. Lazarus, Jr.

Carnegie Hall

SALUTE TO CARNEGIE HALL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES OF ANTA
CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. PLAZA 7-8850

May 5, 1960

ADVISORY COUNCIL:
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THE HONORABLE ROBERT F. WAGNER
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KURT WEINHOLD
PETER J. WILHOUSKY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We wish to thank you for your generous acceptance of our invitation to join the Advisory Council of what was to have been the Farewell to Carnegie Hall. As you may have noted in the press, the situation has changed, and there is now a strong possibility that Carnegie Hall will be saved, quite contrary to all expectations at the time we first wrote you. We are sure that you join with us in heartily welcoming this development.

Because we wished to support that endeavor to retain Carnegie Hall for the musical life of New York, and its value to America and world music, we changed the name of our event to the "Salute to Carnegie Hall", when we first became aware of a completely new, serious effort to preserve the Hall. ANTA, our beneficiary, generously offered to share the net proceeds of our concert equally with the Citizens' Committee to Save Carnegie Hall, the group headed by Isaac Stern. The Citizens' Committee has now requested that we defer any such event until the Fall, at which time we are hopeful that we can join in a true Salute to Carnegie Hall, revived and flourishing.

Therefore, we are at this same time informing the artists who had agreed to appear, and the television network and the commercial sponsors with whom we have been in negotiation, that we shall not present our benefit concert on May 20th, the date for which it was planned originally because the Hall was scheduled to come down shortly thereafter. Instead, we look forward to informing you and all interested parties of a new date in the forthcoming season for an International Salute to Carnegie Hall that will focus public attention on the continuation and change in this great musical landmark, as well as on the international cultural activities of ANTA.

Again, may we thank you, on behalf of all the participating groups, for your support of this endeavor, and wish you a good summer. We shall inform you of our revised plans at the first possible moment.

Very truly yours,

Carl Beier

Carl Beier
Executive Producer

Carnival and Auction

CARNIVAL and AUCTION

3801 Sedgewood Road
Charlotte, North Carolina
January 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Remember me? I hope so because I remember you very well.

Please read the enclosed material which will explain what I am up to - - I mean what I am after - - and comply - - if you will be so kind.

It will help our sale to have something from you.

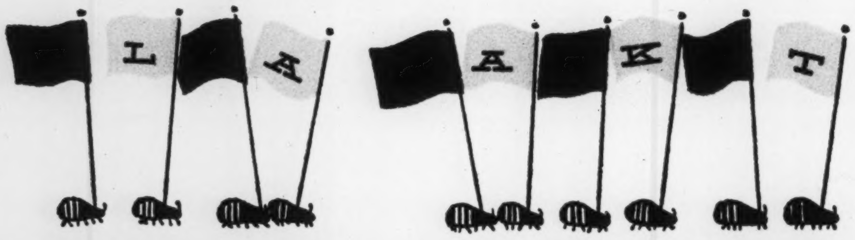
Sincerely,

Peewee
(Mrs. Chas. H. Crutchfield)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City

Enclosures

sent album



CARNIVAL and AUCTION

V. I. P. GALLERY

What we feel will be one of the biggest attractions of the Flea Market, and one which will create the most interest, is the "Very Important People Gallery."

Here, items donated by well known personalities, from various fields of endeavor such as entertainment, politics, sports, royalty, music, etc., will be placed on auction and on sale. From important people not only in the United States, but from all over the world.

Any article of personal property, together with the signature of the donor, to make it authentic, is solicited and will be welcomed.

This could include:

Items of clothing such as hats, dresses, belts, suits, shirt, gloves, etc.

A piece of jewelry, costume or otherwise.

Autographed articles which are identified with the personality, such as baseballs, batons, recordings, books, pictures, citations.

Other possessions such as pipes, canes, cameras, jewelry cases, fountain pens, etc.

There will be a great deal of interesting publicity in connection with the V.I.P. Gallery and we expect to raise several thousand dollars with this feature alone.

We will gladly absorb any mailing cost by the use of C.O.D.

Please send articles to:

Mrs. Rube Hatcher, Chairman of V.I.P. Gallery
c/o Cole Manufacturing Company
1318 Central Avenue
Charlotte 5, North Carolina

FLEA MARKET CARNIVAL AND AUCTION

The following is a breakdown and explanation of the Flea Market Carnival and Auction to be held April 29 and April 30, 1960, at Park Center by the 600 members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Charlotte Memorial Hospital for the benefit of the hospital. This is a 3-way money-making project:

1. Flea Market - - a glorified rummage sale - everything collected from attic to the basement, in the smaller items category, new and old.

2. Auction - - larger items, new and old. Both from homes and stores.

3. Grand Prizes - - Vacation in Hawaii for two - - Volkswagen "Camper".

The following Committees are now functioning:

1. FINANCE COMMITTEE - Mrs. A.G. Odell, Chairman. This Committee will keep the books for the entire project; and they will be audited by a certified public accountant at the conclusion of the project. All bills must be cleared through the appointed Treasurer.

2. PUBLICITY - Mrs. William Buice, Chairman. This Committee will announce the project through all media publicly following our January Auxiliary meeting. They will begin their concentrated campaign the middle of March, which will be sustained until the sale, and will include: flyers in department store and bank billings, bus cards and taxi cards, window posters, billboards, TV shows and radio shows with spot announcements - - also other promotion such as window and bank lobby displays.

3. GRAND PRIZES - Mrs. Arthur Rogers, Chairman. This is the big money-maker of the project. The prizes will be a 10-day trip to Honolulu for two, with all transportation, hotel and meal expenses paid. This is donated by WBTV and WBT. Also, there's a Volkswagen "Camper", valued at $3200. Both of these prizes will be on one ticket for a $1.00 donation to the Hospital. First prize is the choice of either the trip or the car. There will be 30,000 tickets printed. The car itself will be used in sale of tickets, from January until drawing of lucky ticket April 30th.

4. DONATIONS - Mrs. Donald Denton, Chairman. We are canvassing homes and large and small businesses for our merchandise and national concerns for the underwriting of expenses. All donations are tax deductible.

5. OPERATIONS - Mrs. A. Dempewolff, Chairman. A 10-room house, located at 1422 Queens Road, has been donated by Tom Shelton, president of Ed Mellon Company, and will be used as the base of operations for the project until the time of the sale. All articles donated are collected here and will be priced, reconditioned if necessary, catalogued and stored.

6. PARK CENTER - Mrs. Al Berkeley, Chairman. This Committee will be in charge of every operation of the sale itself for the two days and two nights, April 29-30, which will include: at least 20 stalls of various Flea Market items, continuous entertainment, food concessions, floor selling, a Flea Circus, bingo, door prizes, parking service, scheduled auctions of larger contributions.

Maximum recognition in our publicity will be given to all contributing firms.

We expect to raise in excess of $35,000 on this project.

Mrs. C.H. Crutchfield
Mrs. E.M. O'Herron

Carrick C. H

Class of Service
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

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CONGRATULATIONS ON THE YEAR OF THE POLARIS THIS WAS AN OUTSTANDING PROGRAM TYPICAL OF THE KIND OF THING FOR WHICH YOU ARE FAMOUS YOU BUILD CONFIDENCE AND ARE DOING A GREAT JOB KEEP IT UP

CHAS H CARRICK.

David Casey

July 14, 1960

Mr. Daniel W. Casey
Flack Advertising Agency Inc.
433 South Warren Street
Syracuse 2, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Casey:

In reply to your letter of July 12 to Mr. Murrow, I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow does not make commercials.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

FLACK *Advertising* AGENCY *inc.*

433 SOUTH WARREN STREET SYRACUSE 2, N. Y. TELEPHONE HArrison 2-6101
TWX SS339

July 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to ask the amount of the talent fee and other expenses that you would charge to do 5 one-minute commercials that we wish to video tape record in Syracuse for our bank client.

The commercials will be rotated five nights a week for 10 weeks during a local news program that we present over WSYR-TV, Syracuse.

We plan that the person doing the commercials will sit at a desk, and will handle simple props such as a check book, cards, bank book, etc., as he talks. He will be on camera much of each minute, and he will start each commercial by identifying himself.

The taping, which can be done in one day, will take place any day, around the middle of next month, that will accommodate your schedule.

We shall appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience, in order that appropriate future plans may be made.

Very truly yours,

FLACK ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.

Daniel W. Casey

Daniel W. Casey
Radio-TV Director

DWC/mj

Member American Association of Advertising Agencies • Member National Advertising Agency Network

Rt. Hon Viscount Casey

April 22, 1960

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of April 12th and for your very kind comments regarding our SMALL WORLD series.

I regret that Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your letter since he is still traveling abroad, but I shall certainly show it to him upon his return to the office next month.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Casey
Commonwealth Offices
Treasury Place
Melbourne, C.2
Australia

Viscount Casey

PERSONAL

Commonwealth Offices,
Treasury Place,
Melbourne, C.2.

12th April, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Just a note to say how much we have appreciated your Small World series of international T.V. interviews that have been appearing on T.V. channel HSV7 in Melbourne at weekly intervals. This new technique and treatment that you have evolved seems to me the best thing on T.V. that I have seen - and would seem to open up most interesting and important possibilities.

I have recently resigned from the Australian Government and am going to London (via New York for a week) shortly for a couple of months to take my seat in the House of Lords.

I am
Yours sincerely

Casey

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Casey

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
C/- Mr. Charles Michelson,
45 West 45th Street,
NEW YORK 36, N.Y., U.S.A.

Casmir, F. L.

July 20, 1960

Dear Professor Casmir:

I have your letter of June 21st, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I am sorry to tell you that we have no material in our files which would be helpful to you in writing your paper about Adolf Hitler as a speaker.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Professor Fred L. Casmir
Pepperdine College
1121 West 79th Street
Los Angeles 44, California

PEPPERDINE COLLEGE

1121 WEST SEVENTY-NINTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 44, CALIFORNIA

June 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Television Network

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am presently engaged in writing a scientific paper dealing with Adolf Hitler as a speaker. In the interest of research I would like to ask your help in securing some of the important information.
Would you be able to supply any material, or give me any leads in securing answers to some of the following questions: How did Hitler prepare his speeches? What were the devices he used in delivery? Are there any recordings of his speeches available? How could I contact any members of the opposition, or people who supported Hitler, for their personal comments?
I shall anxiously await your reply.

Very sincerely yours,

Fred L. Casmir

Fred L. Casmir
Assistant Prof.

Cast Iron Soil Pipe Fndt.

June 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Slane:

I have your letter of May 18th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city.

I shall call your letter to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Harold A. Slane, Executive Secretary
Cast Iron Soil Pipe Foundation
6723 South Western Avenue
Los Angeles 47, California

6723 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE, LOS ANGELES 47, CALIFORNIA • PLeasant 3-2277

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Rich Manufacturing Company

CAST IRON SOIL PIPE FOUNDATION
(A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)
Harold A. Slane
LEGAL COUNSEL AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
285 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I knew you were abroad when I wrote you in December regarding the foreign trade situation and sent you a copy of the speech I made before the Policy Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The United States Tariff Commission has set a hearing for May 31, 1960 on the importation of soil pipe fittings. This involves a very serious problem. The petition is joined in by all the producers and the Unions, and we are enclosing a copy from the Union's monthly magazine of their findings, which have been brought up to date and will be presented at this hearing. We believe this hearing is going to be of great significance to the entire matter of foreign products. I hope you will follow the progress of the hearing.

I shall be at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington May 25 until the hearing is concluded.

You were a classmate of my wife (Gertrude Wentworth). I happened to have attended University of Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Harold A. Slane
HAROLD A. SLANE
Executive Secretary

HAS:H

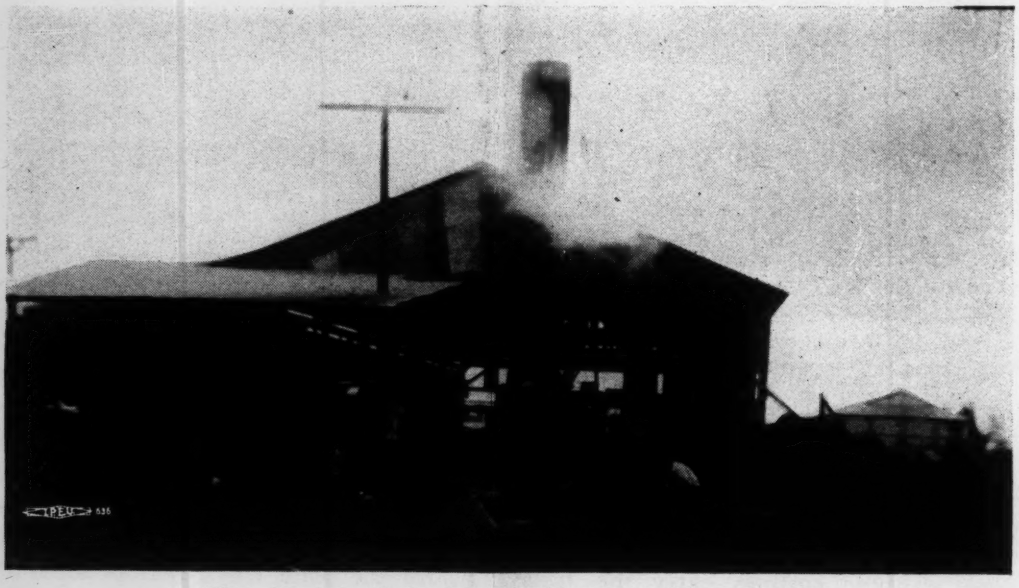
ERASABLE
BOND

Soil Pipe Foundries in Mexico Visited; A Real "Right-to-Work" State Found

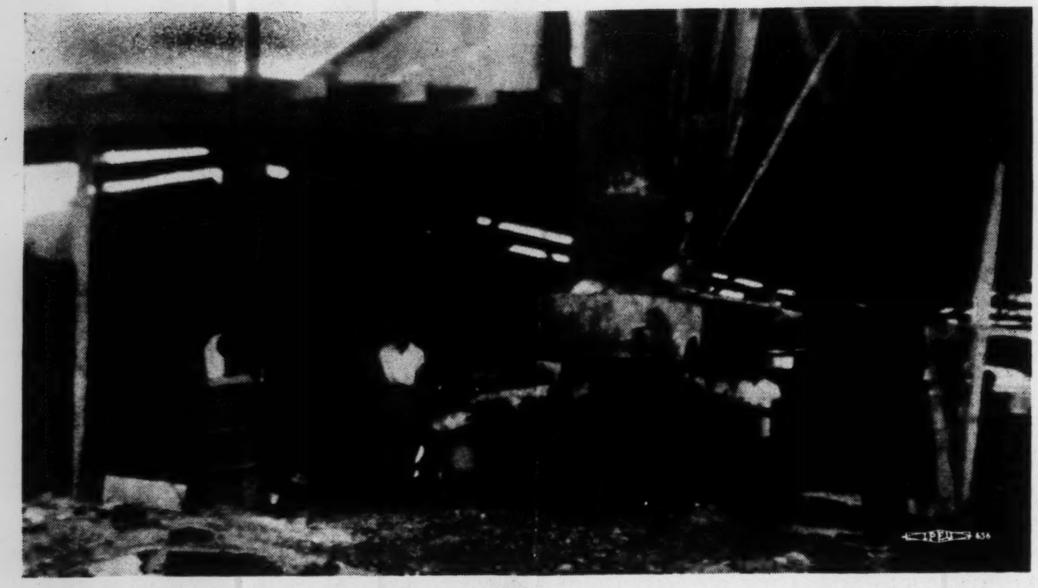
Editor's Note: The following is taken from the report made by Vice President Draper Doyal and International Representative Orval Teeters to President Chester A. Sample on their visit to Mexico for a check on foundries there.

FIRST, we went to Tijuana and found one soil-pipe foundry operating with about thirty employes. We were fortunate that we could go through the plant. There are thirteen squeezer floors making soil-pipe fittings and one pipe floor. The output per man compares favorably with the output per man in soil-pipe foundries in the States. These workers spoke very little English, and inasmuch as we could speak no Spanish, it was hard to get information from them. However, we did find out that all of the molders working there work piecework, earning from $3 to $5 per day. All other employes work by the hour, and as near as we could find out, they earn about thirty cents per hour. They are paid for an eight-hour day; however, they must be working at least fourteen hours per day as we were in the plant at 6:00 in the afternoon and they had just started to pour off, and at the rate they were going, we judged that it would be 9:00 or 10:00 that night before they could finish up. All of the equipment for making fittings was very good. The match plate and core boxes were as good as the average equipment in the foundries in the States, and undoubtedly were made somewhere in the States and shipped there.

This plant is located on Mexican Highway 2, about three and one-half miles east of downtown Tijuana and about one mile east of the race track. At the border we visited with the custom officials and asked the two officials, Mr. Simmons and Mr. Cole, about this plant and its output. They advised that the entire output of this plant is exported to the United States through the Port at Tijuana. They told us that the plant is owned by a Mexican National, P. Cuevas, and a Richard Gorman, a native of Los Angeles, who also owns and



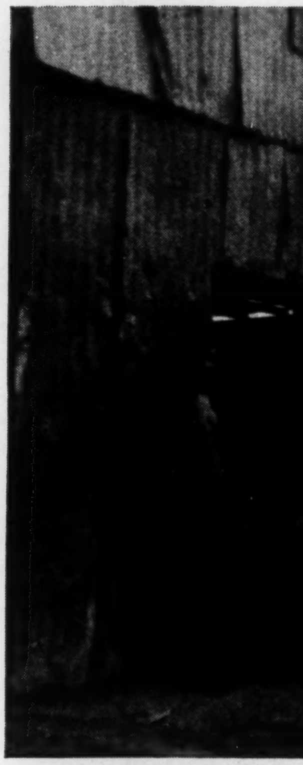
View of typical soil pipe foundry (wide open) in Tijuana, Mexico.



Scene at foundry in Tijuana, Mexico, showing molder at cupola catching iron. Cupola is located outside of foundry.

Cleaning room located outside of foundry at Tijuana, Mexico. Shown in background, grinder grinding casting. High temperatures prevail. Rain is practically nil.

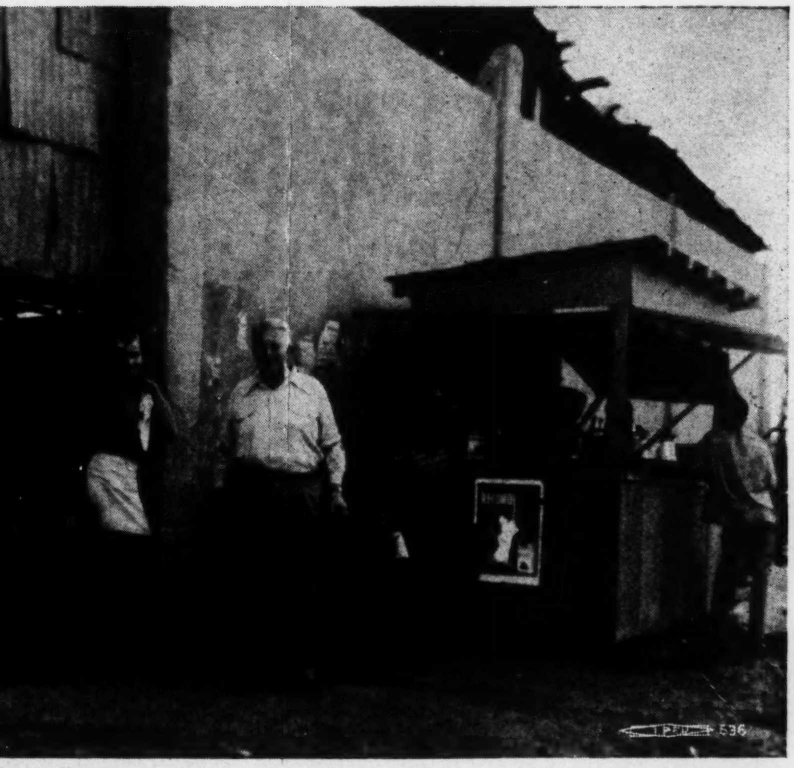
operates the Richard Gorman Specialties Company in Los Angeles. They also advised that this Specialties Company is the jobber for the castings produced at Tijuana. All of these soil-pipe castings carry the trade name of Gorman. The duty charged on these castings coming across the border is approximately ten per cent of the manufacturer's cost at point of origin, which, in this case would be very small. The building for the plant has a roof of sorts, apparently scrap sheet roofing; a wall on one



International Representative
two molders who average appr

side of the same material,
have no wall. There are no
house or bathing facilities f
You would have to see a p
believe that human beings
live under these conditions
located about ten feet outsi
nothing over it and the mo
iron from there to their
ladles.

We had received inform
other soil-pipe foundry loc
Mexico. However on talki
tom officials there, we foun
dry had been moved just a
into California. We found
desert canyon right up agai
One of the molders told u
employes were making $1
is a small soil-pipe shop
fitting floors, working eight
It is owned and operated
by the name of Frank Fau
obtain no further informa
plant.



sentative Teeters standing in front of foundry at Mexicali, Mexico. To his right,
ge approximately $3.25 per day.

aterial, and three sides
are no toilets, no bath-
ilities for the employes.
see a place like this to
beings could work and
ditions. The cupola is
t outside the shop, with
the molders carry their
their floors by hand

information about an-
dry located in Tecate,
talking with the cus-
e found that this foun-
just across the border
found it located in a
up against a mountain.
told us that all of the
ng $1 per hour. This
shop with only three
eight or ten employes.
rated by an American
nk Fauver. We could
nformation about this

We were able to locate another soil-pipe foundry in Mexicali, Mexico. The name of this company is the Tundidora California S. A., and is owned by E. Ponce and Mario Zamora, both Mexicans. All of the production from this plant is exported to the United States and received by an importer by the name of Rene Romero, who has offices located at 102 Rockwood Ave., Calixico, California. The plant is located in Mexicali at the corner of Guadalajara and Jalisco Streets. All of the above information on this plant was secured from the custom officials at the Port of Calixico, California. These people also told us that the duty paid on these castings was approximately ten per cent of the manufacturer's cost at the point of origin. We visited this plant and found that they have about eighty workers with twenty-three squeezer floors of fittings with good match-plate patterns and other equipment apparently made in the States. They are also running three floors of soil pipe with very crude equipment; a wood flask with one pipe

Open-air foundry in Mexicali, Mexico. To the far right is one of the cupolas. To the left is a young Mexican shake-out about fourteen years of age.

Vice President Doyal standing in front of soil pipe foundry in Mexicali, Mexico.

This part of foundry in Mexicali is supposed to be under roof. Notice the many holes in the roof. Molds are rammed up, ready to pour.

per flask. Again it was hard to secure information from the workers. However we finally found one who spoke some English and learned that these people are paid off in Mexican money, with the piece-work molder earning from forty to fifty pesos per day, which would be from $3 to $3.25 in American money. All other workers receive thirty cents per hour, and are paid for an eight-hour day. Apparently they work many more hours than eight. We learned this by going back to the plant at about 8:00 at night and finding the men still pouring iron. The wages at this plant are even less than at Tijuana. The plant has adobe walls and a beat-up sheet iron roof over part of it. About twenty-five per cent of the plant has no roof over it at all and the people work in the sun. The average temperature there is around 120° and sometimes goes as high as 130°. They have no toilets or bathing facilities of any kind. These were positively the worst conditions we have ever known human beings to work under. As near as we could figure, the wages paid in these plants are about fifteen to twenty per cent of the amount received by the members of the Molders' and Foundry Workers' Union for similar work in the States. The custom officials, with whom we talked, advised that there was no chance of any of these castings getting across the border without duty being paid on them. However, with the small amount of duty being paid, we could see no reason for anyone to try and smuggle castings across.

The custom officials were very cooperative with us. However, they would not tell us the total amount or the value of the castings coming across the border from these foundries. They said they were not permitted to make that public, and that figures on this would have to be secured from the Department of Commerce in Washington.

It is the opinion of the writers that the Molders' and Foundry Workers' Union will have to join with the Soil Pipe Manufacturers' Association and carry this matter to

Open-air foundry at Mexicali.
down on them.

the proper officials in Washing
essary, to contact our Congr
Senators to stop this importa
Mexican-made soil-pipe casti
which are made with cheap
the most inhuman conditions i

Reprint from Internation

exicali. Two men shown catching iron from two cupolas with sun beaming

Vashington. If nec- Congressmen and nportation of these e castings, castings cheap labor under itions imaginable— low wages, no holiday pay, no vacation pay, no pension plan, and long hours. These Mexican foundries are non-union. Maybe the workers have the "right-to-work," but not to undermine our American union foundry workers.

---

rnational Molders' and Foundry Workers' Journal, October, 1958

PROFESSOR G.E.G.CATLIN, F.R.S.L. Catlin, G.E.G.

4, WHITEHALL COURT,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

30th May, 1960.

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
26, Hallam Street,
W.1.

Dear Murrow,

It has been far too long since I had the opportunity of seeing you. I am just off to South Africa and probably Nigeria and Ghana - but I hope we may be able to remedy this before too long. Dennis Brogan was lunching with me only the other day.

I enclose herewith some material which I hope may be of some interest to you. At least the Press Attché of the U.S.Embassy seemed to think it some good.......

It may interest you to know that my daughter Shirley (Mrs. Shirley Williams) is now the National Secretary of the Fabian Society - incidentally the first woman ever to hold the job.

With warmest regards,

Yours cordially,

George E.G.Catlin.

File Cavalier

THE Cavalier
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

September 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Winter vacation time is rapidly approaching and the CAVALIER in Fort Lauderdale has the welcome mat out for you.

The CAVALIER is a "home away from home" for you and yours to rest, relax and enjoy the sunshine.

We have a new Chef, well known for his excellent cuisine. You will be delighted with the superb food and luxurious surroundings when you dine in the Suwannee Dining Room overlooking the Blue Atlantic. Our beautiful cocktail lounge and Suntan Patio Bar are open for your pleasure.

Our accommodations have been redecorated, all rooms are air-conditioned with individual control, and central heating throughout, to assure you of complete comfort.

We are enclosing our winter rate schedule and brochure for your convenience.

We do hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Clark
Mrs. Margaret Clark
Manager

MC/ak
Encl.

The Cavalier

Tariff Schedule

The Cavalier

505 N. ATLANTIC BLVD., FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., PHONE LOgan 4-8535

EUROPEAN PLAN DAILY RATES (Single or Double Occupancy)

	Dec. 1-15	Dec. 16-Jan. 31	Feb. and March to April 10	April 11-30
OCEANVIEW PATIO ROOMS	$10-12	$14-16	$18-20	$10-12
OCEANFRONT ROOMS — Private Balcony	$12-14	$16-18	$22-24	$12-14
OCEANFRONT EFFICIENCY APARTMENT — Living-Bedroom Combination, Bath, Kitchenette, Private Balcony	$14-16	$18-20	$32-34	$14-16
CORNER OCEANFRONT APARTMENTS—Living Room, Bedroom, Bath, Kitchen	$24-26	$30-32	$44-46	$24-26
CORNER OCEANFRONT APARTMENTS—Living Room, Two Bedrooms, Two Baths, Kitchen	$36-38	$40-42	$55-60	$36-38
CORNER OCEANFRONT SUITES—Living Room, Bedroom, Bath	$22-24	$26-28	$30-35	$22-24
CORNER OCEANFRONT SUITES—Living Room, Two Bedrooms, Two Baths	$32-34	$36-38	$42-44	$32-34

Rate for Child or Third Person in Double Room $3 Daily Additional

Rates Quoted are for Single or Double Occupancy

• Oceanfront • Motel-type Parking on Premises • Elevator • Patio Swimming Pool • Shuffleboard • Regulation 9-Hole Pitch and Putt Golf Course • Central Heating • Air Conditioning • Dining Room • Cocktail Lounge • Patio Suntan Bar and Dining Terrace • Entertainment Nightly • Golf Course and Shopping Centers • Night Club Tours Arranged—Escort Not Required

The Cavalier

505 N. ATLANTIC BLVD., FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

PHONE LOgan 4-8535

RESERVATION REQUEST

Please make reservations for: Name ____________________

Street Address ____________________ City ____________ State ____________

Arrival Date ____________ Airline (________ ________) Flight (__________) Time ____________

Train (______________________) Departure Date ____________________

Number of Persons in Party: Adults ____________________ Children ____________________

Type Accommodations Desired ____________________ Rate ____________________

We suggest a deposit in the amount of two days' accommodation accompany requests for definite reservations.

Reserve a New Rental Car (______) Type ____________________

Hotel Transportation is provided for guests arriving by train in Fort Lauderdale. Rental Car Service provides a courteous driver to meet guests arriving by plane in Miami at no extra charge over car rental rates.

(All major Credit Cards Are Recognized and Honored)

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SMALL CARS
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$25 per Week, 8c per Mile

CHEV CORVAIR & FORD FALCON
STANDARD SHIFT
$7 per Day, 8c per Mile
$35 per Week, 8c per Mile
AUTOMATIC SHIFT
$8 per Day, 9c per Mile
$40 per Week, 9c per Mile

FORD, CHEV & MERC. COMET SEDANS
STANDARD SHIFT
$7 per Day, 10c per Mile
$35 per Week, 10c per Mile
AUTOMATIC SHIFT
$8 per Day, 10c per Mile
$40 per Week, 10c per Mile

FORD GALAXIE, CHEV. IMPALA
HARD TOP AUTOMATIC
$9 per Day, 10c per Mile
$45 per Week, 10c per Mile

CONVERTIBLE AUTOMATIC
$11 per Day, 10c per Mile
$55 per Week, 10c per Mile

STATION WAGON — AUTOMATIC
$60 per Week, 14c per Mile

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The Cavalier

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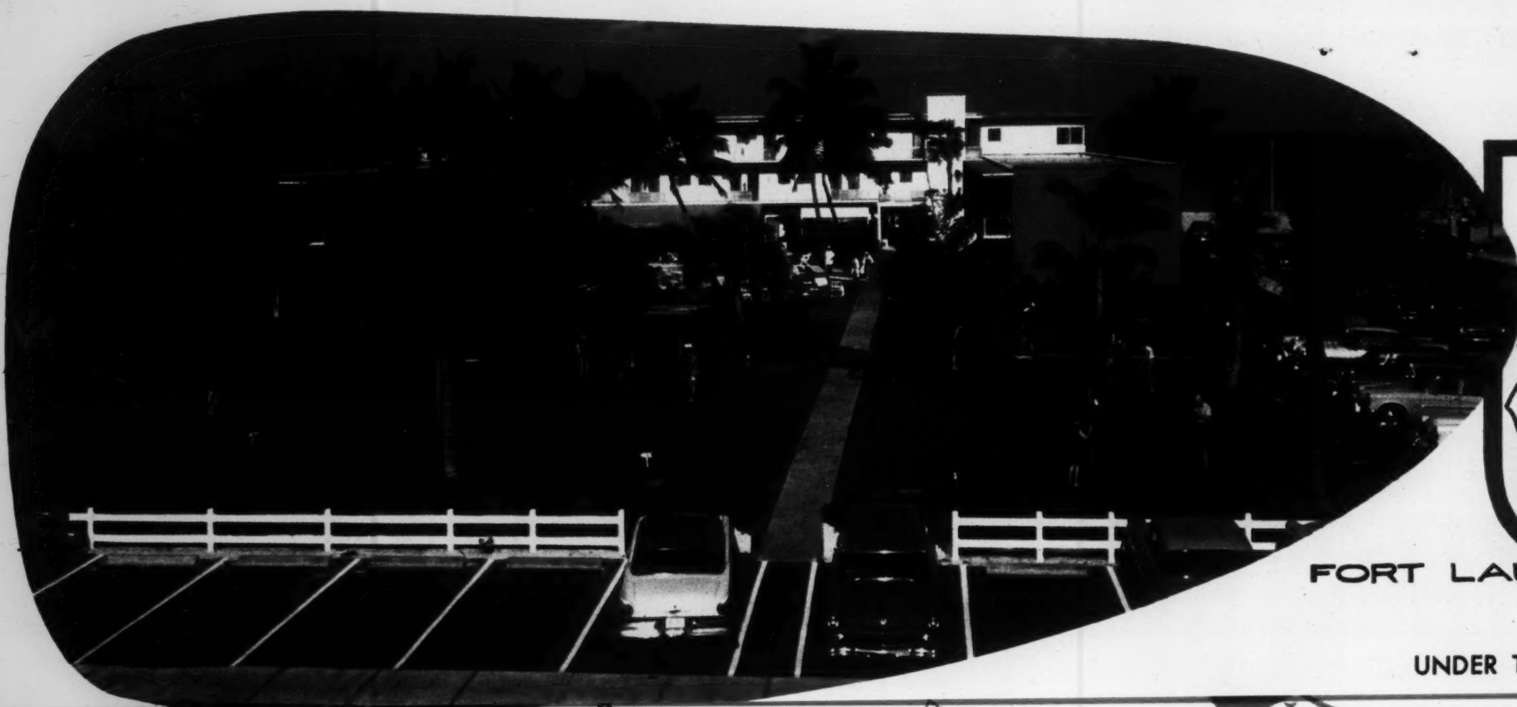


The Cava

FORT LAUDERDA

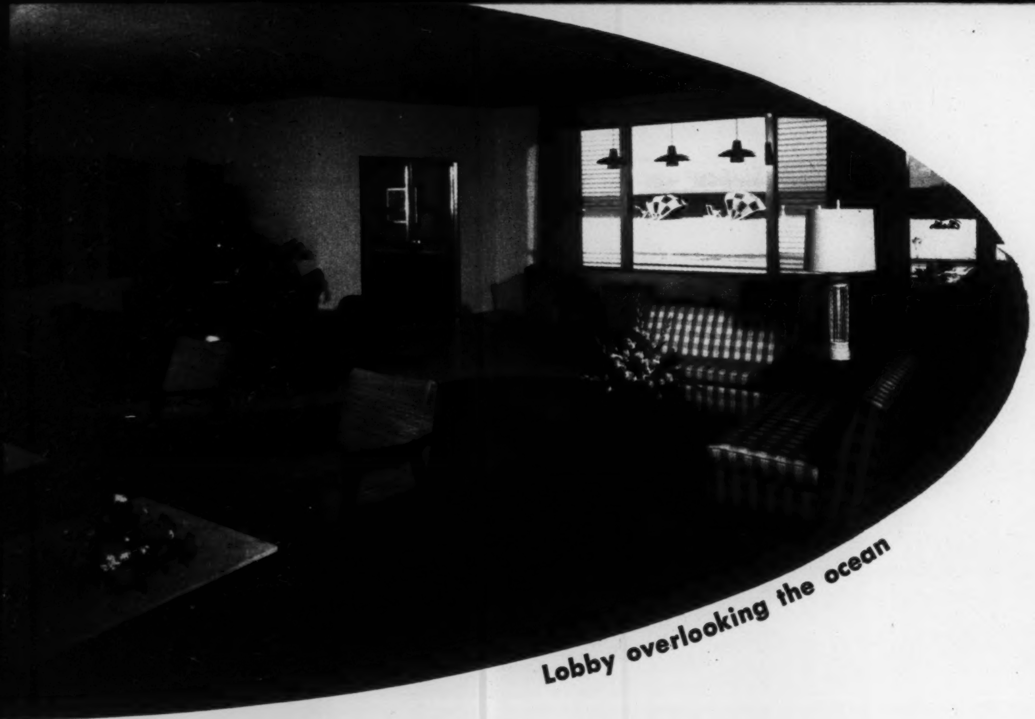
UNDER THE DIRECTION

Sun Tan Bar and

RDALE FLORIDA

TION OF FRED E. WATKINS

entertainment



Lobby overlooking the ocean

Sun Tan Bar and Luncheon Terrace

so florid

Under the same ownership as the famous
Lauderdale Cavalier is a hotel in the new
so designed and arranged that everythin
built for breeze, sun and view, it is the pe
In this idyllic spot time stands still, frets a
into the pleasure world of sunkissed days
magic and glamour of Florida's fabulous

Occupying an entire city oceanfront b
the beach — oceanfront veranda and p
and apartments, air conditioned suites
where guests enjoy a sapphire pool, p
terrace, a nine hole pitch and putt cou
parking on premises. Open all year.

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mous Jefferson Hotel at Richmond, Virginia. The
new tropical concept of luxurious informality,
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ulous Gold Coast.

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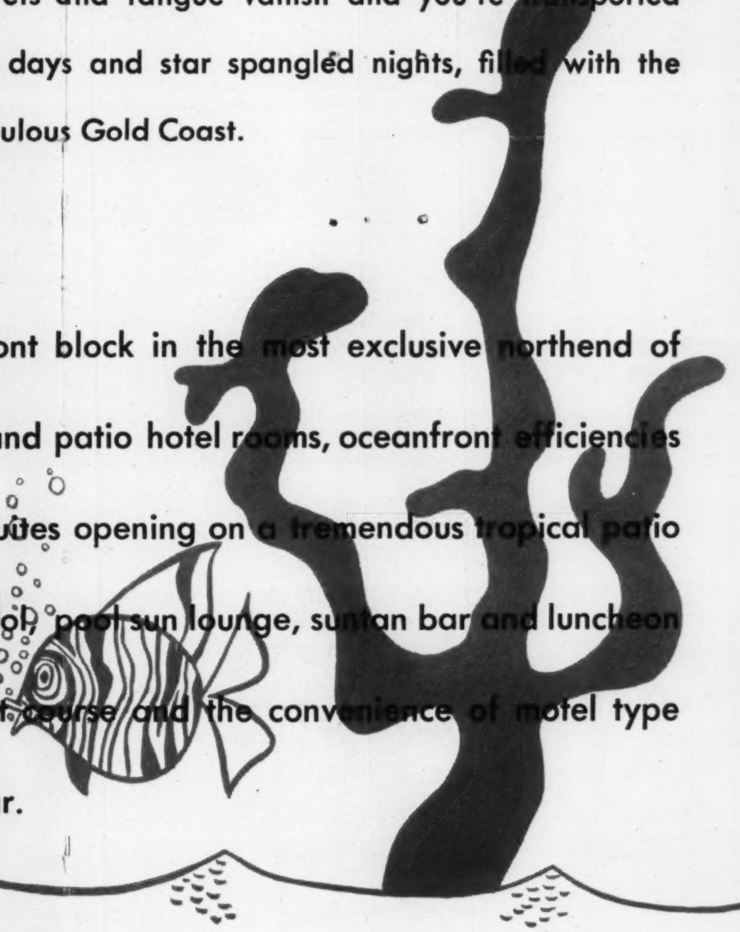
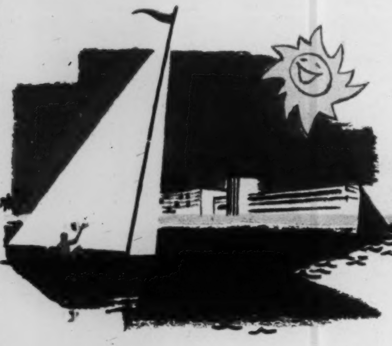


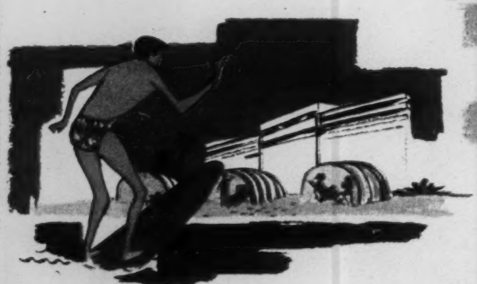
The Suwannee Dining Room

Cocktail Lounge with entertainment



Exclusive Oceanfront location so convenient to

the endless variety of pleasures that abound in the "Venice of America." Just a wish away from Bahia-Mar Yacht Basin, Sunrise Shopping Center, three superb golf courses, the race track, the dog track, jai-a-lai, the finest of salt water fishing and a galaxy of exciting night spots. Situated on the oceanfront halfway between Sunrise Blvd. and Las Olas Blvd., The Cavalier has as its neighbors the proudest of Fort Lauderdale's hotels and apartments.



Consult
Your
Travel
Agent or
Write
Direct to
The
Cavalier,
Fort
Lauderdale,
Florida

LITHO IN U.S.A.

Chambers, C. P

September 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Chambers:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to thank you for your nice letter of July 25th.

In your letter to us, you refer to the PERSON TO PERSON program of 5-3-57. Unfortunately, transcripts are not made available for distribution.

If you would like to write to Mr. Curley, you may write him in care of our office and we shall gladly forward your letter.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mr. C. P. Chambers
6364 Vicksburg Street
New Orleans 24, Louisiana

6364 Vicksburg Street
New Orleans 24 La
July 25th 1960

Pt P
5|3|57

Dear Mr Marrow!

Sometime ago I was looking at T.V. when you were interviewing Mr Curley, Former Mayor of Boston, Mass. My reason for writing you is to find out if your book we find in the Book Stores Carry this interview. I wants to buy the book. And my Main reason is to find the words in your question to Mr Curley regarding his Age, and his answer regarding wanting to live longer than his enemies, or something like that. you will greatly oblige me if you Can arraince furnish this information. Respectfully

C.P. Chambers

Schuyler Chapin

September 22, 1960

Mr. Schuyler G. Chapin
Columbia Records
799 Seventh Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Schuyler:

This will confirm our understanding in regard to the services of Ed Murrow on your forthcoming Columbia Record Club's PANORAMA series.

I just realized that I was careless in noting the countries that Ed is agreeable to doing for you: there are four of them, not three. He is agreeable to doing Japan, Hawaii, England and Sweden. However, if you have made arrangements for only three, it doesn't matter.

In any case, it is agreed that he will receive $1,500.00 per narration, and on top of that one cent per unit of the albums sold.

I assume it is agreeable to you that he will have final approval of the copy. I am sure that this will not involve any difficulties; it is simply that nobody knows better than Ed how much more effective narration sounds if it is done in his own words.

Have a good trip in Europe; I hope I see you in Londontown, but if not, we will get together when you return after the middle of October and get to work on a possible revised "I CAN HEAR IT NOW" Vol. IV.

Sincerely,

JGG:hmo

J. G. Gude

Copy Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Chauncey, Tom

December 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Chauncey:

Many thanks for your wire concerning HARVEST OF SHAME.

The overwhelming response of the viewing public tells me the show had real impact, and Fred Friendly and I feel that we may be justly proud of the program and of our colleagues, who put so much of their energies into it.

I am more than grateful for your kind words.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tom Chauncey, President
Station KOOL
511 West Adams Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Chauncey, T

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

1960 NOV 23 PM 8 07

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

KLA308 LB443
L PFA591 CGN PD FAX PHOENIX ARIZ 23 5 15P MST
ED MURROW, CBS TELEVISION
485 MADISON AVE NYK

"HARVEST OF SHAME" IS TELEVISION AT ITS BEST. THANK YOU AND CONGRATULATIONS.

TOM CHAUNCEY PRESIDENT KOOL RADIO-TELEVISION PHOENIX ARIZONA.

K.C. - thanks —

Childers, Juanita

F.M.

September 12, 1960

Dear Miss Childers:

I have your letter of September 9th.

It was nice of you to take the time to write to express your opinions on Mr. Khrushchev's upcoming visit to New York.

Thank you again for your comments.

Sincerely,

Miss Juanita E. Childers
Rm. 300
John Dibert Building
Tulane and S. Claiborne
New Orleans, Louisiana

New Orleans, La.
9 September 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. News
New York City,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have been informed by the different and various news sources of Khrushchev's coming visit as head of the Russian Delegation to the United Nations. Apparently three known factors are responsible for this visit (besides the unknown ones milling around in "K's" brain).

1st: The coming presidential election which furnishes him an excellent opportunity for propaganda (particularly with the able assistance of our newspapers, television, radio, etc.).

2nd: The knowledge of President Eisenhower's intention to address the coming United Nations Assembly.

3rd: His parlezvous with Castro as a sort of side trip or vice versa.

I wonder why in this forthcoming issue that our television, radio, newspapers and news magazines don't fight the cold war for once by giving Khrushchev the cold treatment. I'm sure you have thought of the effect it would have on "K" to not be met with a barrage of newsmen and photographers. To announce his arrival with only a couple of lines stating he had checked into such and such a hotel with his entourage, if he plans to stay in one - otherwise, only that his boat has docked at whatever port. Report nothing else until after he makes his speech to the United Nations. Then only "Today Khrushchev made his usual propaganda speech to the United Nations." Take no pictures and ask for no interviews. When he leaves the country, report his departure with similar emphasis given to his arrival.

I realize this would be most difficult to do but I believe it could be done with cooperation instead of competition among those responsible for news to the American public. At least it would keep his point of view out of our politics which we certainly do not need at this time.

My reasons for writing to you should be apparent, because of your knowledge of editors and influence which I certainly do not possess. But as an American citizen, I know I am not alone in this viewpoint and I feel very deeply about the further damage Mr. Khrushchev can do by coming to the U.S.A. at this time. Sometimes it is better to put country ahead of money.

Sincerely,

Juanita E. Childers

Juanita E. Childers

P. S. A similar letter has been sent to Mr. Chet Huntley, N.B.C. News.

Chilton, J.E.R. Jr

October 18, 1960

Dear Brother Chilton:

I had delayed replying to your cordial invitation to participate in the Founders Day program of the Kappa Sigma Alumni Association, because I hoped it would be possible for me to join you on that occasion.

However, my radio and television schedule for the coming months is so heavy that I have had to decide, most reluctantly, not to undertake anything of an extracurricular nature - no matter how tempting the occasion may be.

Please convey my regrets to all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J.E.R. Chilton, III
2112 Jackson Street
Dallas, Texas

J. E. R. CHILTON, III

MERCHANTS RETAIL CREDIT *Association*

ESTABLISHED 1897

Telephone Riverside 7-8411

2112 JACKSON STREET *Dallas, Texas*

CONSUMER CREDIT REPORTS
CREDIT RATINGS
COLLECTION SERVICE

August 25, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

V.C. — no —

This year, Brother Murrow,

our Alumni Association is anxious to stage the largest and finest get-together ever conceived in this area. To do this, it is necessary to top the past two years' programs. This may seem a bit unusual to you, but this Kappa Sigma Alumni Association has, just two years' ago, been revitalized having lain dormant for many years. One of the ways this "sleeping giant" was awakened was to provide the members Founders Day programs of the highest possible quality. Consequently, principal guests for the past two gatherings have been Hoagy Carmichael and Joe Foss. Incidentally, the past two Founders Day programs have been attended by around 400 brothers.

Therefore, Brother Murrow, to accomplish this year's task, our executive committee has voted unanimously to invite you to be our principal guest this year.

We hope that you will find time in your busy schedule to help make this Founders Day the most memorable one in this area's history. All you need do is drop me a note saying; "Yes, I'll be there" and indicate the date that is most convenient to you, so that we may plan the event on that night. It would, naturally, be more preferable somewhere around the 10th of December which, of course, is Founders Day. Your earliest decision will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. R. Chilton

J. E. R. Chilton, III
Chairman, Founders Day

CHLO Radio

June 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Hooper:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 5th. I am sorry not to have been able to reply sooner, but I have been on a year's leave of absence and returned to the office only last week.

My best wishes to Radio Station CHLO.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert J. Hooper
News Editor, CHLO Radio
133 Curtis Street
St. Thomas, Ontario
Canada

EBM:gw

CHLO Radio 68

133 CURTIS STREET, ST. THOMAS
TELEPHONE:
ST. THOMAS, ME 1-3910 LONDON, GE 2-2286

April 5, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
News Department,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, New York,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

May I please introduce myself. My name is Robert Hooper and I am news editor of radio station CHLO, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

In this capacity, I, along with the news director James Walsh, maintain the interesting hobby of collecting the signatures, or autographs if you like, of well-known people. We would indeed consider it both an honour and a privilege if you could find time in your busy schedule, to add your own signature to our growing collection. Your complying with our request would be more than appreciated and would add the signature of one of the best news commentators in the broadcasting industry today, to our collection.

Thank you for the time taken to review this request and we sincerely hope you may be able to oblige.

I remain,
Respectfully yours,

Robert Hooper

Robert J. Hooper,
News Editor, CHLO RADIO.

RJH/

Reo Christenson

Department of Government
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio
November 2, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am collaborating with Prof. Robert O. McWilliams of Eastern Michigan University in preparing a book of readings on public opinion and propaganda. We would like to have your permission to publish your article, "A Broadcaster Talks to his Colleagues," in Reporter, November 13, 1958. This would appear in Voice of the People: Readings in Public Opinion and Propaganda, to be published in paperback by McGraw-Hill in May, 1961. The probable sales price of this volume is between $3.50 and $4.00.

We would appreciate hearing from you as promptly as possible. A release form is supplied for your convenience. The duplicate is for your files.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Reo M Christenson
Reo M. Christenson
Associate Professor

……

I hereby grant permission for the use of the material requested above. The permission costs will be whatever you consider appropriate.

Signed________________________

____

____
(Date)

Christie, Dorothy

701 W. Atherton Road
Flint 7, Michigan
December 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C. B. S. News,
New York, New York,

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a freshman speech student at Flint Junior College. For my speech topic, during the semester, I have chosen Freedom of Speech.

Since I consider you one of the Great Speakers, may I have your opinion on three things?

As a speaker extolling the value of freedom to debate and to present the opposing point of view, would you dare to make this concluding statement, several days before Thanksgiving?

> "This Thanksgiving, when you are seated at your dinner table and pause to say grace, add this to your list of many blessings: Thank you, God, for my American heritage, which gives me the right to stand in dignity and have my say, whether my words are words of praise or words of discontent."

I know you could say this much more eloquently!

As a member of an audience listening to the above words, would you be offended by the reference made to saying grace? Do you feel there is any relationship among freedom, grace and Thanksgiving?

I would appreciate hearing from you concerning this.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Christie

(Mrs. Robert W. Christie)

Ted Church

TED CHURCH
WASHINGTON HOSPITAL CENTER
110 IRVING STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CHARLES LAMB SAID IF THERE BE REGAL SOLITUDE IT IS A SICK BED STOP MAY YOUR BED BE REGALISSIMO STOP BUT YOU ARE NOT ALONE STOP THE WHOLE SHOP SAYS GET WELL SOON

ED MURROW

514-70
gw
11-16-60

March 1, 1960

Clapp, Gordon R.

Dear Mr. Clapp:

Thank you for your letter of February 23rd, which I have forwarded on to Mr. Murrow.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Gordon R. Clapp
Development and Resources Corporation
50 Broadway
New York 4, New York

DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES CORPORATION

LILIENTHAL
MAN OF THE BOARD

R. CLAPP
DENT

50 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
WHITEHALL 4-4521

February 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I don't suppose this letter will try to chase you around the globe!

I was with a group of young Iranians with whom I was working in Washington, they being the Iranian delegation to negotiate the World Bank loan for the Dez dam.^ The World Bank officials had a copy of your show on IRAN: Brittle Ally. My Iranian friends and colleagues who saw it made extremely favorable comments about it. I thought you would like to know.

Dave and Helen are now en route from Manila to Tehran, so that Dave may be in the Khuzestan standing on the rim of the Dez canyon when His Imperial Majesty, the Shahanshah, makes his first official visit to the damsite the first week in March.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gordon Clapp
Gordon R. Clapp

GRC:mb

x The Loan Agreement - for $42 million was signed in Washington last week

Clark, Dale

waga·tv

Storer Broadcasting Company - CBS - Channel 5 - Atlanta, Georgia

May 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Last night's airing of the "Reporter's Notebook" program you did while in Atlanta had an excellent response, and I hasten to send this note of warmest personal thanks even before the mail count.

There was a great number of telephone calls to the Station from enthusiastic viewers, and I have had many personal calls expressing appreciation for your stimulating thoughts on such a wide range of provocative subjects.

For all of us on the program it was an enriching experience. We do appreciate your cooperation and kindness in adding this to your schedule while in Atlanta.

We're looking forward with even greater interest now to the "CBS Reports" program next week, and to the other programs you have lined up in the coming months, if Mr. K. lets us survive. (I'm in the depths of the summit sadness this morning.)

Again, sincere thanks.

Yours truly,

Dale Clark

Dale Clark

Clark, Tom

X

19 East 73rd Street
New York, New York
September 20, 1960

Mr. Robert Kintner
President
National Broadcasting Co.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Kintner:

I have read with interest the recent comments in Time Magazine regarding the quoted exchange between your network and critic John Crosby. If you will bear with me, I should like to throw in considerably more than two cents worth of opinion.

As an advertising man, but more importantly, as a concerned member of the viewing audience, I must say that John Crosby has made some pretty strong and quite accurate observations. Unfortunately, he was not strong enough. Although writing letters of this sort usually accomplishes little short of a curt reply and dishonest claims in retort to honest criticism, I am taking this course to strengthen in some measure Mr. Crosby's remarks.

First, NBC is certainly only one third at fault for the overwhelmingly disgusting pap being fed the American people -- the other two major networks must claim equal responsibility -- and thus share equal criticism.

Whether or not you as a network are making more or less money with this type of programming is a minor question. In any discussion of the merits or lack of merits of your programming theories we must arrive at a conclusion of colossal misdirection by a group of aesthetically lacking men. The public is being served a platter it cannot stomach very much longer.

Because of an attitude of programming to the lesser sensitive one third of your overall audience, two thirds suffer the indignity of watching childish, unplotted, poorly directed, inadequately acted, painfully bad programs. And rather than improve the situation, you compound it by replacing bad with worse.

Advertisers are involved in this sorry mess no less than you, but I cannot condone a lack of courage on the part of the network for accepting a bad idea from a Madison Avenue stereotype who knows nothing about the TV art, any more than I can understand the sponsor who listens to the advice of both of you, and buys the whole saddening show.

There have been bright spots on your past schedules. They have been not really outstanding, except in rare, very rare, circumstances. Unfortunately, it seems that when a moderately good program finds its way on the gray list of everyday nonsense, it stands out very much like a sore thumb. It is not that the program is good, but that all else is so bad. Mr. Crosby and his associate critics cannot help but genuflect in thanksgiving and murmer an Alleluia chorus.

The past year has been the worst in TV since Berle and Gleason and their contemporaries left the scene. If you plan an increase in intellectual programming (it will not be enough), I cannot applaude that which will be too little, too late.

For an industry that has had within its power the opportunity to teach, influence, and generally rekindle an awakening of though and opinion among an entire populus, television has failed miserably, and no amount of compromise will help this situation or that of the viewing public.

I will venture to say this will be the last year of such programming. It will have to be. Sooner, rather than later, the Ed Murrows, the David Susskinds, the John Frankenheimers and indeed the John Crosbys will make themselves felt. They, after all, have been trying to do something. The networks, the agencies, and the sponsors have not. Perhaps those of action, coupled with an aroused viewing public, will at last raise the industry to its fullest height. I think we, the public, will not stand for less.

Sincerely,

Tom Clark

J. T. Clark

Richard Clements

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Clements:

Thank you for your letter of October 18.

I am sorry that it was not possible for us to meet while I was in London but, as you know, my time there was extremely limited.

I had nothing to do with the selection of the panel on the program to which you refer, and it has, of course, subsequently become clear that their attitude towards Polaris did not reflect anything like the unanimous opinion of the people in Great Britain.

I hope that my next visit to London will provide us with an opportunity for some discussion.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Clements,
Editor of the TRIBUNE
222 The Strand, W. C. 2
Fleet Street 2572
London, England

xc

TRIBUNE

222 THE STRAND, W.C.2
FLEET STREET 2572

18th October, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I watched with great interest the "Panorama" programme in which you took part on Monday night. I noted with particular interest one statement which you made in the second part of the programme which got little or no reply. It was that you would like to know the reaction in Great Britain and Europe to the idea of nuclear strategy - particularly the strategy revolving around Polaris. Unfortunately, the panel with whom you were discussing this strategy was willing to dismiss in one half-sentence any opposition to this strategy as much overplayed.

I believe sincerely that if you accept this advice you are being totally misguided. The argument against Polaris and nuclear strategy in Europe is neither overplayed nor basically emotional; there is a strong and logical argument against it which has been growing steadily in the last four years.

I wonder whether you would accept the challenge to portray the real arguments behind this campaign in a programme which would discuss the real gravity of America's construction of the Polaris missile and its submarine launching base. I throw out this challenge, not because I want to make propaganda, but because I am sure that this is the most terrifying crisis which faces mankind and one in which we must try to make every man think out his own personal position.

I hope I might be able to see you some time while you are in London and discuss this matter.

Best wishes,
Yours sincerely,

Richard Clements

RICHARD CLEMENTS,
Editor.

Clurman, Shirley P.

October 24, 1960

Dear Shirley:

Very many thanks for sending me a copy of "Great Reading From Life"; also for "The National Purpose".

I have been rather consistently on the move during the past two weeks and, therefore, haven't had a chance to read either book as yet. However, I'm hoping to get to them very soon.

Many thanks again.

Cordially,

Mrs. Shirley Potash Clurman
Time, Inc.
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York City, New York

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

V.C. Thanks

October 18, 1960

Dear Ed:

I thought you might like to have for your personal library a copy of "Great Reading From Life." This is an anthology of text pieces which have appeared in LIFE; it includes the finest writers of our time and covers the past 24 years. I hope that you will enjoy it.

Cordially,

Shirley

SC/jc

Shirley Potash Clurman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

October 13, 1960

VC
Thanks

Dear Ed —

We thought you would find the enclosed book, "The National Purpose," of particular interest at this time. Each of ten distinguished Americans have written of what our goals should be -- as a country and as individuals. When the articles were first published in LIFE earlier this year, they evoked widespread discussion and response. We hope that you will want to add "The National Purpose" to your personal library.

Sincerely,

Shirley

Shirley Potash Clurman

SC/jc

William Cofer

ANACONDA ALUMINUM COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
P. O. BOX 1654
LOUISVILLE 1, KY.

November 29, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Office of Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner

I want to thank you for investigating the prospects of borrowing a copy of the five volumes of records taken from the program entitled "This I Believe". These recordings were produced by Help, Inc. in 1951.

If by chance you discover later that these recordings would be made available to me, I would appreciate your thinking of my interest.

Thank you again for your courtesy and cooperation.

Sincerely

William Cofer

William L. Cofer
Personnel Development Director

WLC:nm,

ANACONDA
ALUMINUM

Roberta Miller Cohan

October 10, 1960

Dear Mrs. Cohan:

Thanks for your gracious note of October 5th. I do indeed remember with gratitude and affection the times when we labored together in the more tranquil vineyard of radio. I still prefer it to television.

Sorry I can't come down and do the chore in Dallas, but as Miss Wachsner undoubtedly explained to you I have to make a choice between doing what little I can on radio and television or going about making speeches. I am particularly sorry to have to decline this invitation because it would have given me a chance to see you and your son again. Many thanks for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Roberta Miller Cohan
6474 Brookshire Drive
Dallas 30, Texas

ERM:gw

6474 Brookshire Drive
Dallas 30, Texas
October 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know what a busy and important man you are, but I had hoped to be able to talk to you on the telephone when I called last Friday. I presume that you do remember that I once worked for you, in those more relaxed days of C.B.S. radio.

I hope your secretary, Miss Waxner, delivered the message that I called in behalf of the Dallas Real Estate Board, to see if it were at all possible for you to reconsider their invitation to appear as Moderator of a panel program to be presented at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium

on the afternoon of Nove
as a feature of the Natio
Convention of Real Estate
They expect between 7,000
8,000 registrants.

Although we know
a busy schedule, the P
Committee and I, person
were hopeful that you m
be able to fit this engag
into your program.

My best wishes to y
Mrs. Murrow and Casey
believe the last time
was in Central Park w
sons were toddlers. Bo
now 14 and as tall as

Sincerely,
Roberta Mille

ovember 17.
ational
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w you have
Program
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night
gagement

to you,
ey. I
we met
when our
Bobby is
as I.

ller Cohan

Ben Cohen

WORLDMARK PRESS, INC

236 EAST 46TH STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • YUKON 6-609

January 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It gives me great pleasure today to inform our distinguished honorary advisors on the progress achieved in the production of our Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations.

As of this date most of the articles (list of authors attached hereby) are finished so that we can look forward to an early start of actual production.

Our present estimates, pending completion of details, are that the volume shall approximate 1,200 pages. So far it will consist of individual descriptions of 118 sovereign units (list enclosed), a section of coloured maps to supplement the black and white ones in the texts, and a comprehensive presentation of inter-governmental agencies through which national authorities handle their common problems in all fields.

In order to ensure wide distribution in various world markets, cooperative arrangements have already been completed with several publishers. We are glad to inform you that Harper and Brothers shall act in that capacity for the U.S. and Canada.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Cohen
Editor-in-Chief

BAC/if

Enclosure

Pamela Colin

V.C. will do

Yu 8-7610

October 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My father told me that when he had lunch with you yesterday, you expressed an interest in coming to the Men's cocktail party for Christmas presents on November 16th. I would be thrilled if you would like to come, and certainly will send you an invitation. However, in case that it not a convenient day for you, and if you wanted to send anything to Europe, perhaps you would like to come for a drink at my apartment, then I could show you the sweaters in peace and quiet.

If this is better for you, do telephone me anytime now, and we could make a date.

I am so pleased you are interested in the sweaters. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

PAMELA COLIN

YUKON 8-7610

SWEATERS BY PAMELA

3 EAST 80TH STREET, NEW YORK 21

PAMELA T. COLIN

2nd fl.

Thursday, October 20th

2

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My father told me that when he had lunch with you yesterday, you expressed an interest in coming to the Men's cocktail party for Christmas presents on November 16th. I would be thrilled if you would like to come, and certainly will send you an invitation. However, in case that it is not a convenient day for you, and if you wanted to send anything to Europe, perhaps you would like to come for a drink at my apartment,

YUKON 8-7610

SWEATERS BY PAMELA

3 EAST 80TH STREET, NEW YORK 21

PAMELA T. COLIN

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If this is better for you, do telephone me anytime now and we could make a date.

I am so pleased you are interested in the sweaters. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Pamela Colin

LeRoy Collins

STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TALLAHASSEE

LEROY COLLINS
GOVERNOR

December 7, 1960

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Friendly:

As I told you in our telephone conversation, before the "Harvest of Shame" program was presented I was bombarded by angry people who feared that it would tarnish the good name of Florida before the nation. Afterward, I got some more of the same.

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed statement which I made at a news conference.

I hope to see you soon.

Very sincerely,

Governor

LC/smi
cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

November [illegible]

News release

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR LEROY COLLINS:

I knew that the program "Harvest of Shame" by Ed Murrow was coming, and I viewed it with great interest.

From our point of view here in Florida, I was disappointed over the complete failure to let the people of the nation know of the very great efforts we have been making to improve the lot of these migrant workers. Our communities, the counties, many of our farmers and the state, actually deserve great credit for past progress, and I am quite sure the same is true in the other states involved. This has not been a neglected problem as I think most viewers would assume from the production.

I was dismayed and disappointed, too, by some of the scenes from which most viewers would get a very wrong impression that they were of a general nature, or typical, when in fact and in truth they were rare and exceptional.

At the same time, Mr. Murrow did not fabricate any of the scenes depicted. While exceptional, so far as I know they were nonetheless true, and I will not condone the continuance of any of these conditions, regardless of their size or scope.

I concur with him, too, that this is to a large degree a federal problem, or an interstate one, and it must be resolved far more effectively than it has up to now. We simply cannot have human beings living in any state under conditions of poverty such as those depicted. Not only is this wrong so far as the migrants are concerned, but conditions like this develop effects which are severely damaging to our society in general.

Summarizing, I think Mr. Murrow had a mission to accomplish. His position was that of an advocate, not as an impartial arbiter. Advocates always emphasize and dramatize the points and conditions which support their cause. This was done with telling effect. The good which will result from it will outweigh the harm in my opinion.

LeRoy Collins

STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TALLAHASSEE

LEROY COLLINS
GOVERNOR

October 21, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your thoughtful and generous telegram about my appointment as President of NAB. I hope that my work for this organization will fully deserve your confidence.

Mary Call, Darby and all the Collinses send their best. They think they are going to like the jungle. I'm afraid, though, that they are looking at it through glasses tinted somewhat by their admiration of you, and a few others they have come to know in the industry with whom they have had direct contact.

My continued duties as Governor will make it impossible for me to begin my work for the industry before next year, but I look forward to the time when I can devote my efforts to the industry wholly and without reservation.

With warm regards, I am

Very sincerely,

Roy

Governor

LC/smi

What became of your program on Reapportionment - safety act?

Leroy Collins

GOVERNOR LEROY COLLINS
STATE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

CHEERS STOP WELCOME TO THE JUNGLE STOP FOR ONCE BROADCASTERS DEMONSTRATED JUDGMENT AND DISCERNMENT STOP

REGARDS

ED MURROW

ERM:gw
514-70

Collins, Leroy

August 11, 1960

Dear Roy:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of August 3rd.

I do not yet know when I will be airing the interviews we did at Glacier Park. We'll now have to do the editing.

Unfortunately, there is no chance of my coming down with Bill Leonard on the reapportionment report. I am, nevertheless, grateful for your very kind invitation.

Your handling of the Democratic Convention was altogether masterful and I offer my sincere congratulations.

Please convey my greetings to Mrs. Collins.

Sincerely,

Mr. LeRoy Collins
Governor
State of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

State of Florida
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Tallahassee

LeRoy Collins
GOVERNOR

August 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a note, after returning home and catching my breath from the Democratic convention, to let you know how very much I enjoyed participating with you in the TV interview done at Glacier Park.

Especially, I enjoyed the opportunity this gave me to get to know you better.

I do not know whether your present plans include coming to Florida with Bill Leonard in connection with the CBS program dealing with reapportionment, but in the event it does I hope you will try to find a little time to spend here in Tallahassee, where Mary Call and I would be delighted to have you as our guest at the mansion.

Our entire family enjoyed watching you on TV during the Republican convention. None of us, I'm afraid, had much time to look at a TV set during the Democratic convention, however.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Roy

Governor

LC:pgs

Colton, M. B.

January 27, 1960

Dear Doctor Colton:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Murrow your paper regarding the problem of disarmament.

Due to the increased activity engendered by Mr. Murrow's additional travelling during this past month, he shall have a good deal of correspondence to look over when he is again in the office.

I know Mr. Murrow will find your proposals most interesting, and I assure you they will be brought to his attention immediately upon his return.

Cordially yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Maxwell B. Colton
45 West 81st Street
New York 24, New York

M. B. COLTON, D. D. S.
45 WEST 81st STREET
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

TRAFALGAR 4-5060

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
c/o WCBS -T.V.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Knowing your deep concern with the problem of disarmament it is my hope that the content of this paper will be of interest to you.

I believe that the proposals presented deserve careful study and critical appraisal.

Please feel free to use this material as subject matter for discussion on your T.V. program.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Colton

MBC:jz

Recently (Fall 1960) Daedalus, published jointly by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Wesleyan University Press, issued a special edition on Arms Control. Some 21 experts from various fields examined the problem and presented their views.

The proposals presented in this paper in no way run counter to any solutions offered by these eminent authorities. As a matter of fact the implementation of the proposed Plan would only make many of their suggestions more feasible.

The major stumbling block to arms reduction, or general and complete disarmament, is the inability of the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. to reach agreement on an acceptable system of controls. To quote Donald G. Brennan, "comprehensive controls. . . have not proved to be at all easy to negotiate, and are not likely to be so in the future." [1]

So long as negotiations take place in the present atmosphere of fear, suspicion and distrust, the likelihood of any effective agreement is certainly questionable.

The plan outlined herein would lead to an immediate, dramatic and drastic reduction of armaments without the need for controls such as have been proposed. It would create a climate in which further arms reduction with adequate controls would become progressively more acceptable. It could well be "regarded as a transient phase toward the goal of total disarmament." [2] It is a plan by which "each of the parties . . . gains more than it loses by entering into it and loses more than it gains by leaving it." [3]

PLAN FOR REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

POINT 1:

It is proposed that all nations reduce their arms budget by 50%.

POINT 2:

It is proposed that a sum equal to the amount of the arms reduction be deposited in a fund to be controlled and administered by the U. N.

POINT 3:

It is proposed that one half of each nation's contribution be earmarked for peaceful projects within the country of origin.

POINT 4:

It is proposed that the remainder of the fund be utilized in building up the underdeveloped areas of the world.

Let us briefly examine the effects of the above proposals point by point.

Point 1. It is proposed that all nations reduce their arms budget by 50%.
EFFECT: Each nation would be free to use its reduced arms budget in any manner consistent with the maintenance of its national security. Arms reduction would be drastic, but relative strength would be maintained. Both camps would retain, for the time being, their capability of mutual deterrence. The massive contributions demanded (U. S. & U. S. S. R. approximately $20 billion dollars each) would make "cheating" virtually impossible. No economy could continue to maintain its present armament level without evasion becoming immediately apparent. The only control necessary would be access to budgetary, production, and labor statistics.

The budget cuts would also result in curbing the development of nuclear and thermo-nuclear capability by the 5th, 6th, 7th...nth powers.

Point 2: It is proposed that a sum equal to the amount of the arms reduction be deposited in a fund to be controlled and administered by the U.N.

EFFECT: Assuming that the present world armaments budget is $100 billion, $50 billion would be available for the proposed fund in the first year. Control and administration of the fund, vested in the U.N., would increase the power and prestige of this international body. Representation in the controlling organ could be allocated equally between the Western bloc, the Eastern bloc and the uncommitted nations.

Point 3: It is proposed that one half of each nation's contribution be earmarked for peaceful projects within the country of origin.

EFFECT: Utilization of half of each nation's contribution in its own country would make the plan more acceptable to the national legislators. For instance, in the U.S. $10 billion annually would be available for such projects as health, education, the arts, flood control, urban redevelopment, etc., etc. This in turn could lead to reduction in taxes or the national debt or both.

Point 4: It is proposed that the remainder of the fund be utilized in building up the underdeveloped areas of the world.

EFFECT: Approximately $25 billion annually would be available for improvement for underdeveloped areas of the world. The improvements in agriculture, industry, education, health and culture would lead to relief of tensions and result in increased political stability.

Sufficient resources would be available for feeding the millions who are at present subsisting at sub-minimal levels. The fund could purchase the surplus food stocks at present taxing our storage facilities. Overproduction of farm produce in the U. S., as well as in other countries, would no longer constitute a problem. This would further reduce the tax burden on the populations.

Let us briefly examine possible objections to the plan.

1. The U. S. S. R. may reject the plan.

In its program for general and complete disarmament the U. S. S. R. proposes, "the funds made available as a result of the implementation of general and complete disarmament shall be used to reduce or abolish taxation of the population, to subsidize national economies, and to furnish extensive economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries."

The rejection of the plan by the U. S. S. R., as a preliminary step to eventual general and complete disarmament, would have a profoundly adverse effect on world public opinion.

2. "In the minds of many people, and especially non-economists, the economic consequences of arms control, and especially of disarmament, are sources of real anxiety." 4

The conversion from arms production to production for peaceful use need not be economically disruptive. The needs of the underdeveloped areas alone are so great as to challenge our present means of satisfying them for many years to come.

Ample resources would be available in the U. N. fund to stabilize economies during the period of adjustment.

3. The plan is Utopian.

All so-called practical plans have come to naught, and are not likely to lead to any solution in time to prevent the holocaust.

It has even been suggested that man and his society is unprepared for peaceful existence - that this would lead to stagnation and decay.

Unfortunately we have, perhaps prematurely, arrived at a state where nations can destroy each other completely. To live together in peace is no longer Utopian, it is a necessity. Again I quote Kenneth Boulding, "we have dreamed of Utopia and secretly been thankful that it is only a dream, now we are going to be compelled to think about it and think hard and long, for we may be forced into it by the absence of any alternative but Doomsday." 4

Conclusion: Adoption of the Plan would lead to the following results:

1. Immediate and massive arms reduction with relative strength maintained.
2. Limit membership in the "Nuclear Club."
3. Improvement of economic and cultural levels in all countries.
4. Reduction of tensions creating a climate favorable for the implementation of general and complete disarmament with rigid controls.
5. Enhance the power and prestige of the U. N.

Bibliography: All references taken from Daedalus. American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Wesleyan University Press.

1. Brennan, Donald J. "Settings and Goals of Arms Control."
2. Wiesner, Jerome B. "Foreword to the issue 'Arms Control'."
3. Fox, William T. R. "Political and Diplomatic prerequisites of Arms Control."
4. Boulding, Kenneth C. "The Domestic implications of Arms Control."

Maxwell B. Colton
45 West 81st Street
New York 24, N. Y.

jz.

December 1960

Combs, B. F.

January 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Combs:

Unfortunately, your interesting material reached our office long after the GREAT HOLIDAY MASSACRE had been put together.

The reaction from the public and the press to the show has been overwhelming, and everyone is feeling justly proud.

Mr. Murrow has asked that convey his thanks to you for sending along the drawings, which I herewith return.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. B. F. Combs
East Berkshire, Vermont

Mr Edwin M Murrow Commentator

Dear Mr Murrow

I am eighty one and Mrs. Combs 82 we have followed every one of you interviews available to us.

Last eve Mon Dec. 26 10-11 P.M. Climaxes in usefulness pertinency to our greatest calamity. the best of all and I doubt that you fully realize its usefullness at this most critical time.

Ending up with your Cal. speaker quoting actions or findings identical with mine. My freight train education fails me in proper expression.

I called our New Berkshire Rep. requesting that he sponsor a proper bill for Vts coming Jan. 4 session.

No Ferrisburg Vt have a sizable organization featuring Vts get tough program which has proven huge failure and excessive burden

A fifty member group from Vergennes Vt. all need such help as you have given.

I began in 1920 and until 1927 built up and earned the $100 000.00 investment ~~when~~ an ideal marketing structure buying from the James B. Berry Co of Oil City Pa. later When our Vt manopoly interests brought pressure on us after the death of the Berrys deaths and accumulation of these interests by Gulf and I guess Quaker State. Our Deputy Com'r of Motor Vehicles a banker mind which has crippled our states reasources. Withdrew our licences to import, using Bonding Cos to also destroy our credit. And when I reinstated my best retailing unit I found myself blocked and refusal to supply my needs by every supplier in our State.

Now in hopes that you will follow up your most wonderful start and located Manopoly interests to a final conclusion such as the Suez Canal catastrophy revealed. and my constant follow up of the Petroleum News. and Plats price grams reveal. (Not available to non manopoly interests.)

Page 2 Dec 26 1960

While I have prepared bulletins and appeals to both Congress and our State for over 40 years. covering and appealing for a clean state. I have been instrumen in reversing both the Congress and the Supreme Court. the U.S. in restoring the Worthy Debtor Act after declaring i unconstitutional and ordering our Stat Dist Courts to close out all worthy Debtor Farmers at once before th restoration Act was announced. Nixon licked himself in putting the words in Eisenhower mouth calling out the U.S. Malitia to enforce integration of Schools. which just cannot be done. All your articles cover a white or superior race. which must not be polluted.

While there is no place to stop I wish to add to your article or television.

The Line up method in car construction The greater use of Impact. I will enclose a 7th page of mimeos copy prepared for Congress. and our State but delays and the summup in 6th page was spoiled with the 60th Co and these divided between the Congress and Legislature of this state

I followed up Pres. Eisenhower appeal to the eleven N.E. states Governors attendance of 1000 people in N.J. to find a a way to stop this ever increasing highway slaughte in 1957- or 58 I have followed up each session with advise to Pres. Ei's met in this period by Monopoly delays. 1200 Slogans by a Boston Press. An example of which I will quote Burling Free Press Rut. Herald who defy me even J.K. Sullivan W.C.A.X refuses to inform the public I dont understand how they let your Article appear before their Advertisers. They have bled Vermont States economy almost dry.

I challenged our New Gov. Elect at his early rally ~~to a~~ A young inexperienced lawyer that he was in a Rotton State and to wake up to facts.

Our States Economy has been distroyed, It is Every clean white mans job to day is restore it.

He has a copy of my bill to act on, the Origional to Gov. and Congressman elect Robert Stafford a month now with no comment.

Stafford to handle the Congressional part. prepare a bill Regulating the Construction of Safe and sane real Highway Vehicles for the line up method encountered by me in my 65 years contact experience.

My letters to Pres Eisenhower were answered by Paul F Rogge Asst to the Fed Highway Administrator, Aug 17. My later letter loaned to Robt Stafford and am Gov Elect to return to me

CC these letters placing the Normal Responsability for regulation of Motor Vehicle Equipment is contained within the Individual States and the Federal Govt. exercises no direct Authority except those carriers regulated by the I.C.C."

Reccommending that for 60 cents I could Get a Copy House Document No. 93. I requested that Sen Aiken furnish me a copy which he did. also a Cong. Record With two marked Items.

In 1933 I prepared Senate No. 36 Vt Leg. Branding product intelligently from Tank Car Analasys furnished us with every car of James B. Berry Gas. Fuels etc. Prohibiting any other posting. I got a wonderful start but my sponsor was made Liquor Comr. and Our other Senator took it up but we were defeated

Now again 1954 my bill reached the Draughtmans office and held up. creating a special Sub. Committe a 500^{00} appropriation and all my monopoly claims proven. Our cocky Petroleum monopolies openly defying this committe. My Answer from its Atty was they had no jurisdiction. Now I have again proven their proper jurisdiction. practically regulating all products after entry in this State.

Now the Dept of Com. 232 Pages of exhaustive detail has been reduced along with all other investigations in a summary 1st Session 86 Congress Report No 715 July 27 1959 accompanying H.R. ~~B~~ 1341

Now Mr Morrow. your Cal. narrator I couldnt catch his nam quoted my most exacting findings and in my enthusia quoting them again to Mrs Combs. who feels overburdened by the apparent waste of time on a subject beyond our reach but I never give up. in these vital crusades.

Her sisters husband was one of the first smog methods in Cal. A recent cut out quotes a tube connection from manifold to carburetter costing only 15^{00} and reducing fog 80% by burning these exhaust gases. Mfgr cost a probable one dolla

Now drivers in any congested travel are subjected to inhaling these poison gases. It should be a regular accessory. such as the five the Ford Co credited me with use of as accessories in their 1956-7 models. whereas the Gen Motors and others have had free use of these five items under my 1953 Contest entrance Copies only to Ford and Studebaker. These 5 are also as discussed and approved by Mfgrs. in Report 570

Now then Congress must act. and Act Now on these Exhaustive regulations of car parts Acc etc which have not been enforced or

~~Also~~ via a recent Act placing jurisdiction on Natural gas with such states as assume its regulation otherwise jurisdiction must be assumed by the Federal act.

Again only a few States Manufacture cars and could not be expected to regulate for all fifty states ~~on~~ the huge importation of Foreign cars Our greatest catastrophy of to day. Mr Morrow you have confirmed my findings The States and Congress Know Exactly what to do. How are we going to make them do it. Delays are intolerable I have no way of financing the necessary drive.

Please excuse pen. and Many thanks for your fine work.

Yours truly B. F. Combs

Dec 26 1960 East Berkshire Vermont

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

COPY

May 11, 1960

Dear Governor:

Thank you for your letter of May 5. The idea of holding a conference on automation seems to me to be a particularly sound and appropriate one at this time. I regret, however, that Ed Murrow will apparently be unavailable during this period to participate in the conference. As you know, he has just returned to the country from a lengthy trip around the world and has not as yet worked his way back to New York. I have been informed by his office that he will, under no circumstances, be available prior to June 5.

I am sorry that Mr. Murrow will not be able to participate but I wish to offer my own best wishes for a very successful conference on this important topic.

Sincerely,

Governor Foster Furcolo
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Department
State House, Boston, Mass.

SM:ja

bcc: Miss Campbell

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Department
State House, Boston

r Furcolo
overnor

May 5, 1960

Accept Regret
Appropriate Action
Background?
FYI FILE
Note & Return
Phone SM
Reply Direct
Return to Sender
Status?
Suggest Reply
To Discuss
Comment or Recommendation
Copy to SM
URGENT

Mr. Sig Mickelson
President, CBS News Division
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Mickelson:

I have called a Conference on Automation to be held on June 2 and 3, 1960, at the Harvard Business School in Cambridge. This will be the first conference of its kind, involving participants from industry, labor and the public in an attempt at mutual enlightenment as to the nature of automation and its implications for the entire country. My office has already received acceptances from several of the leading corporations and unions throughout the United States. Between 100 and 150 top-level participants from all over the country will be gathered together for these two days to seriously discuss the nature and impact of one of the greatest problems in the immediate future for the whole American community.

I believe that the participants in this conference would greatly appreciate any observations Mr. Murrow might like to bring to their attention as the only speaker at the luncheon session on Thursday, June 2.

Therefore, I am inviting Mr. Murrow to be the luncheon speaker and thereby to make a substantial contribution to what I believe will be an important occasion.

Sincerely,

Foster Furcolo
FOSTER FURCOLO

F/dk

MRS. RANDOLPH P. COMPTON • 53 BROOKBY ROAD • SCARSDALE • NEW YORK

May 28 1960

Compton, R.P.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Cheers! You did it again. It was an amazing report - Mayor Hartsfield is terrific & so full of wisdom.

I'm sure in the McCarthy era your T-V. reports contributed greatly to his downfall. Lets hope now in the integration school battle you will have as much weight. Thank you. Keep it up. Dorothy D. Compton

POST CARD

SCARSDALE
MAY 28
7-PM

Mr. Edward Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling
New York

MERRIMADE · LAWRENCE, MASS.

Conventions

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Al Bryant

from: Kay Campbell

April 14, 1960

May I please put in formal request for hotel accommodations and travel requirements needed by the Murrow unit going to the political conventions. For the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles, we would like a suite for Mr. Murrow at the headquarters hotel, the Biltmore. Also, two single rooms, one each for Ed Bliss and myself. Present plans call for us to fly to Los Angeles on Wednesday, July 6th. I would appreciate your suggestions as to suitable flights.

At the Republican Convention in Chicago, we would like a suite for Mr. Murrow at the Blackstone Hotel and again two single rooms for Ed Bliss and myself. I am not quite sure on what date we shall go to Chicago, but it seems likely that we will arrive there from Los Angeles on Monday, July 18th.

Will you please arrange for Mr. Murrow to have a chauffeur-driven car at his entire disposal for the full period of his stay in both convention cities. Many thanks.

KC:gw
cc:Dick Kirchner

Cooper, B. H.,

December 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Many thanks for your letter of November 22.

I was sorry to have to miss the Annual Meeting of the English Speaking Union but, as you know, I was only just beginning to recover from a bout with pneumonia.

I have the greatest respect and admiration for WCAU and have a number of good colleagues who work there. So, I wish very much that I could accept your invitation to be speaker at the luncheon or dinner you are planning to organize in honor of the Station.

Unfortunately, I finally had to decide between making speeches and chairing panels or fulfilling my radio and television commitments. I am extremely sorry to have to decline, but I am sure you understand.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. B. Hubert Cooper, President
The English-Speaking Union
of the United States
935-937 Land Title Building
Philadelphia 10, Pennsylvania

The English-Speaking Union
OF THE UNITED STATES
935-937 Land Title Building · Philadelphia 10, Pa. · LOcust 3-1381

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EDWARD F. R. WOOD
ALLEN M. WOODRUFF, ESQ.

22nd. November, 1960

V.C. have greatest respect & admiration for WCAU but no —

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I hoped to see you at the Annual Meeting of this organization in New York last week, but did see Mrs. Murrow, who suggested that I write you about a meeting we are hoping to arrange shortly. You might remember that I helped Ward and Margot Wheelock form Packages for Britain after our organization, the British War Relief Society, was asked to liquidate. You spoke at the first luncheon.

For some time past WCAU Radio/Television has been most cooperative with this Branch of E-SU, making recordings of important addresses delivered before us and having filmed interviews with important visitors, and making this material available to us to loan to other branches in the United States and Canada. Thus these addresses have been brought to many in different parts of North America through their local radio and television stations.

For these outstanding services WCAU was awarded our senior National Better Understanding Award.

I am hoping to organize a special luncheon or dinner to which will be invited influential Philadelphians for the purpose of doing honor to WCAU and presenting this award. The Press and all Radio and Television stations will have their representatives present. I want to lift this out of the ordinary run of meetings for such purposes and to show our real appreciation for what this fine company have done for us here in Philadelphia.

Would you be our guest speaker for this occasion? I know of noone who would fill this job as well as you and I am sure that Philadelphians would be delighted to welcome you.

I shall be very glad to come over to New York to discuss the matter with you at your convenience and shall look forward to hearing from you.

Yours very sincerely,

B. Hubert Cooper.
President.

Cooper, Sonia H.

February 29, 1960

Dear Miss Cooper:

Thank you for your recent letter, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Since Mr. Murrow is not expected to return to the States for several months I am answering your letter in his stead.

I regret to tell you that there are no openings on Mr. Murrow's staff at this time and very little likelihood of any appearing in the near future. However, we shall be glad to keep your letter on hand and let you know if anything opens up.

I am indeed sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Sonia Harrison Cooper
"Five"
Station Road
Cambridge, England

"Five,"
Station Road,
Cambridge.
4. 2. '60.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
C/o B.B.C.,
London.

Dear Sir,

Please excuse me for approaching you in so unorthodox a fashion. I have just returned to Britain after a world journey which has taken five years. I have been employed in a Government capacity in S.th East Asia, to which part of the world I am likely to return.

Travelling alone, I have been in Hong Kong, Thailand, India, Kashmir, Japan, Malaya, Singapore, Ceylon, Egypt, Macau, Vietnam, Philippines, Hawaii, Canada and America etc. I came across the United States by 'Greyhound'

Coach. I've taken
to New York publishers
recommended by Some
whom I met in the
am completing a recor
an oriental backgroun
in a Sultan's Palace
in a mud hut in Kashm
longhouse in Sarawak
human heads grace t
quarters; been with
(having crossed the b
by train, at night)
goat ceremony in a
temple, I sure have
and talk about. Sin
so packed with terrific
feel I should try to
and, therefore, I ha
to you, just in case
are ever required for
I have coloured slides
I write.

n a manuscript
shers, having been
Somerset Maugham
he Philippines, and
econd novel with
ound. Having stayed
ee in Malaya; lived
shmir, also in a
oat, where shrunken
e the batchelor's
to hordes of Hindu's
s heart of India
) to slaying of
a Maharaja's Palace
ve plenty to write
Since my past is
ific adventures I
o make use of them
thought I'd write
se world travellers'
or your programmes.
des to support what

Actually, I know no fear, and being alone, as I have been in the jungle at night, had no terror for me. I am more lonely among my own people than I am when I'm abroad on my own.

Please contact me if you know of anything where my experiences could prove useful. I'd love to use them in any way I can. May I add that I have stage experience and can impersonate fairly well.

Hoping you may wish to know more about me.

Yours faithfully,
(Miss) Sonia Harrison-Cooper.

Cooperative School for Handicapp
Children

February 25, 1960

Dear Mrs. Fox:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 11, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to do as you ask, since he and Mrs. Murrow are traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Lucile E. Fox
Cooperative School for Handicapped Children
4444 Arlington Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia

February 11, 1960

Mrs. Edward R. Morrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mrs. Morrow:

As parents of retarded children, we are very aware of the truth in the slogan "retarded children can be helped." One of the local programs that is of great benefit to those participating is the Cooperative School for Handicapped Children in Arlington, Virginia. The school is administered as a cooperative organization, wherein all the business functions are performed by the parents of the children enrolled, although the director and the teachers are professional people with specialized training.

The Parent-Teachers' Association of the school is sponsoring a "Celebrities' Hat Auction" on Thursday, March 24, 1960, from which all proceeds will go to the school treasury. The tuition does not begin to cover the cost of teachers' salaries and other operating expenses. In order not to be prohibitive for many families, the tuition must remain close to the level at which it stands. Also scholarships are provided for the children whose families are in need of assistance. In order to meet our yearly budget, money must be raised through donations and various projects. The "Celebrities' Hat Auction" is our spring project. Our two previous ones were very successful. We received many, many lovely hats. The night of the auction these hats were worn by professional models with commentaries from the master of ceremonies. Our project received very good publicity in the local newspapers and radio. This year we hope to receive some television time as well.

You, as a well-known personality, could help us in this worthwhile project by donating one of your beautiful hats. Your interest will surely contribute to the success of our project.

If you find it possible to help in this way, would you please send your hat to the school at the address given below. Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Cooperative School for Handicapped Children
4444 Arlington Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia

Lucile E. Fay

Guy Coriden Jr

November 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Coriden:

Thank you for your letter of November 23rd and for the pamphlet, "The Report of the President's Commission on National Goals."

Mr. Murrow is away from the office for a few days, but I shall bring it to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Guy E. Coriden, Jr.
Staff Administrator
The President's Commission on National Goals
The American Assembly, Columbia University
New York 27, New York

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON NATIONAL GOALS
administered by
THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
New York 27, New York

Staff Director
William P. Bundy
1809 G Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
STerling 3-6970

November 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last February President Eisenhower appointed a Commission on National Goals to make a broad study of problems facing the nation in the next decade and to report to him its recommendations for specific courses of action. The Commission's task was to suggest goals in the hope they would evoke discussion among American citizens.

The Report was presented to the President today, and will be released to the press for publication on Monday, November 28. Dr. Wriston thought you might be interested in looking over a copy. The Report, together with sixteen supporting chapters, will be published by Prentice-Hall on December 12.

I hope you find the Report rewarding.

Yours very truly

Guy E. Coriden Jr

Guy E. Coriden, Jr.
Staff Administrator

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Not for release
until morning papers
November 28, 1960

The Report of the President's Commission on National Goals

November, 1960

Not for release
until morning papers
November 28, 1960

The
Report
# of the
President's Commission
on
National Goals

November, 1960

Administered by
The American Assembly
Columbia University

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Members of the Commission

HENRY M. WRISTON, *Chairman*
President, The American Assembly, Columbia University; President, Brown University, 1937-55.

FRANK PACE, JR., *Vice Chairman*
Chairman of the Board, General Dynamics Corporation; Secretary of the Army, 1950-53.

ERWIN D. CANHAM
Editor-in-Chief, *Christian Science Monitor;* President, United States Chamber of Commerce, 1959-60.

JAMES B. CONANT
Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, 1955-57; President, Harvard University, 1933-53.

COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.
Governor, Commonwealth of Virginia, 1942-46; Member of Congress, 1933-37, 1939-41; President, University of Virginia, 1947-59.

CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT
President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.

ALFRED M. GRUENTHER, General, U.S.A. (ret.)
President, American Red Cross; Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, 1953-56.

LEARNED HAND
Retired Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. *Served until October 1, 1960.*

CLARK KERR
President, University of California.

JAMES R. KILLIAN, JR.
Chairman of the Corporation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Special Assistant to the President of the United States for Science and Technology, 1957-59.

GEORGE MEANY
President, AFL-CIO.

Letter of Transmittal

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON NATIONAL GOALS
administered by
THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
New York 27, New York

November 16, 1960

Dear Mr. President:

We transmit herewith the Report of the President's Commission on National Goals. It is in compliance with your request to "develop a broad outline of coordinated national policies and programs" and to "set up a series of goals in various areas of national activity."

We have respected your desire that our efforts be non-partisan, and have no connection with the government. All financial support has come from private sources, with the sole exception of unfurnished offices temporarily available for our small staff. The only participation of government officials has been to supply requested data.

We asked the counsel of approximately 100 people expert in various topics, and invited 14 men and women of acknowledged competence to write essays for our consideration. The response was generous, many accepting the assignment at considerable personal sacrifice. We desire to record our deep gratitude to them. We have also drawn upon excellent work and reports in relevant fields, by many groups and institutions.

However, the Report expresses views that reflect solely our own judgment, sometimes in accord with and other times at variance from those of the several authors. This judgment was arrived at during long hours at the conference table, and members of the Commission participated actively in drafting the Report.

We do not expect our recommendations to command unanimous acceptance. Rather it is our hope that they will evoke active discussion. Under the democratic process this is the path to a national consensus. The Report and the accompanying chapters will be published in cloth and paper bound editions. We hope the volume will have wide circulation.

Our work would have been impossible without the assistance of a brilliant staff. Mr. William Bundy, the Staff Director, Mr. Hugh Calkins, his Deputy, Mr. Guy Coriden, Jr., Miss Barbara Donald, and Mr. Hubert Kay, together with Miss Blanche Moore and Mrs. Margaret Keefe, have given themselves unsparingly to this task. They have had the loyal and effective support of the officers and staff of The American Assembly, especially Mr. Peter Grenquist, Mrs. Olive Haycox, and Mrs. Sylva Sinanian.

Judge Learned Hand participated in the early meetings which established the procedures and policies of the Commission. His wisdom and cooperative temper made his participation extremely valuable. To our great regret, because of ill health he was forced to withdraw from active participation before the Report of the Commission was drafted.

We express our gratitude for the opportunity which you opened to us by our appointment.

Respectfully,

Erwin D. Canham
James B. Conant
Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
Crawford H. Greenewalt
Alfred M. Gruenther
Clark Kerr
James R. Killian, Jr.
George Meany
Frank Pace, Jr., *Vice Chairman*
Henry M. Wriston, *Chairman*

The President,
The White House

COMMISSION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The paramount goal of the United States was set long ago. It is to guard the rights of the individual, to ensure his development, and to enlarge his opportunity. It is set forth in the Declaration of Independence drafted by Thomas Jefferson and adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. The goals we here identify are within the framework of the original plan and are calculated to bring to fruition the dreams of the men who laid the foundation of this country.

They stated their convictions quite simply:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

It was a mighty vision. In the echo of those fateful words can be heard the onrolling thunder of a new age. It was an even broader and bolder declaration than those who made it knew. Its soaring vision enabled our society to meet the trials of emerging nationhood. It placed the young republic securely behind the principle that every human being is of infinite worth. In time it led the nation out of the morass of human slavery. It inspires us still in the struggle against injustice.

To make this vision a reality, a framework of self-government was established nationally and in each state. It rested upon two fundamental principles—the election of representatives from among competing candidates, and the constitutional limitation of power of those elected.

The way to preserve freedom is to live it. Our enduring aim is to build a nation and help build a world in which every human being shall be free to develop his capacities to the fullest. We must rededicate ourselves to this principle and thereby strengthen its appeal to a world in political, social, economic, and technological revolution.

In the 1960's every American is summoned to extraordinary personal responsibility, sustained effort, and sacrifice. For the nation is in grave danger, threatened by the rulers of one-third of mankind, for whom the state is everything, the individual significant only as he serves the state. These rulers seek the "peace" of a Communist-oriented world, in which freedom is suppressed and the individual permanently subordinated. Supporting their aim are the Soviet Union's great and swiftly growing strength, the industrial and military progress and potential of Red China, a great capacity for political organization and propaganda, and the specious appeal of Communist doctrine to peoples eager for rapid escape from poverty.

Meanwhile, weapons of cataclysmic power have come into existence. A major nuclear conflict would be a world catastrophe; violence even in or between small nations could involve the great powers and spark the holocaust.

The Sino-Soviet threat and modern weapons present great dangers; we have equally great opportunities. With the increase of knowledge and material resources, we have achieved a standard of individual realization new to history. We can continue to improve our own way of life, and at the same time help in the progress of vast numbers in the world whose lives are blighted by chronic sickness, hunger, and illiteracy.

Since 1946, foreign rule has ended for more than one billion people in Asia and Africa. Much of their yearning for independence, for respect, and for abundance has been inspired by Western and especially American example. Nevertheless, historic resentments, inadequate economies, inexperience in self-government, and excessive expectations offer fertile ground for Communist persuasion and conquest. This restless tide of events defines the magnitude of our problems and the scope of our opportunity.

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To preserve and enlarge our own liberties, to meet a deadly menace, and to extend the area of freedom throughout the world: these are high and difficult goals. Yet our past performance justifies confidence that they can be achieved if every American will accept personal responsibility for them.

This Report identifies goals and sets forth programs. It is directed to the citizens of this country, each of whom sets his own goals and seeks to realize them in his life, through private groups, and through various levels of government. Choices are hard, and costs heavy. They demand subordination of lesser goals to the greater. But the rewards are beyond calculation, for the future of our nation depends on the result.

At the same time, the United States cannot attain its goals alone, nor by offering the free world grudging alms or condescending leadership. We must lead, but in a spirit of genuine partnership. Together, the free peoples of the world can develop unmatched strength and vindicate the mighty vision of the Declaration.

PART I

GOALS AT HOME

1. THE INDIVIDUAL

The status of the individual must remain our primary concern. All our institutions—political, social, and economic—must further enhance the dignity of the citizen, promote the maximum development of his

capabilities, stimulate their responsible exercise, and widen the range and effectiveness of opportunities for individual choice.

From this concern springs our purpose to achieve equal treatment of men and women, to enlarge their incentives and to expand their opportunities for self-development and self-expression. From it comes our insistence on widely distributed political and economic power, on the greatest range of free choice in our economy, and on the fair and democratic exercise of public and private power. It underlies the value we put on education. It guides the pursuit of science. It is the source of our interest in the health and welfare of every citizen.

The great ideas that have moved the world have sprung from unfettered human minds. The spirit of liberty, in which they thrive, makes one man hesitate to impose his will on another. It relies on the conviction that the truth will emerge from free inquiry and exchange of views.

The notion that ideas and individuals must be rejected merely because they are controversial denies the essence of our tradition. Schools and institutions of higher education, and the trustees, board members and legislators responsible for them, have a particular responsibility to ensure freedom of expression by students, faculty and administrators alike. We must bring up young men and women to believe in the individual and to act upon that belief. There are subtle and powerful pressures toward conformity in the economic, social, and political world. They must be resisted so that differences of taste and opinion will remain a constructive force in improving our society.

Unity of purpose must never be confused with unanimity of opinion. Vigorous controversy and the acceptance of dissent as a positive value will renew our strength and demonstrate to the world our calm confidence that truth and reason prevail in a free society.

2. EQUALITY

Vestiges of religious prejudice, handicaps to women, and, most important, discrimination on the basis of race must be recognized as morally wrong, economically wasteful, and in many respects dangerous. In this decade we must sharply lower these last stubborn barriers.

Progress toward realizing these ideals in practice has been extraordinary. We have ever more closely approached a classless society; there has been a revolution in the status of women; education is more nearly available to all; most citizens have opportunities which a century ago were dreamed of by only a handful.

Respect for the individual means respect for every individual. Every man and woman must have equal rights before the law, and an equal opportunity to vote and hold office, to be educated, to get a job and to be promoted when qualified, to buy a home, to participate fully in

community affairs. These goals, which are at the core of our system, must be achieved by action at all levels.

Primary responsibility rests with individuals. Habits of prejudice and fear of social and economic pressure restrict employment opportunities and housing choices, cause exclusion from eating places, hotels, and recreation facilities, and inhibit the free action of public officers. No American should remain within the grip of these habits and fears.

The right to vote is basic. Private pressures and discriminatory administration of registration laws must not continue to obstruct it. Predominant state control of voting qualifications is traditional; but if necessary, the basic democratic right to vote must take precedence.

One role of government is to stimulate changes of attitude. Additional municipal, state, and federal legislation is essential.* The federal government should enforce the principle that federal funds shall not be disbursed to employers who discriminate on the basis of race. Similar policies should progressively be applied to federal grants for universities, hospitals, and airports, and to federal housing programs.**

By 1970 discrimination in higher education should be entirely overcome. Every state must make progress in good faith toward desegregation of publicly supported schools.***

3. THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

The degree of effective liberty available to its people should be the ultimate test for any nation. Democracy is the only means so far devised by which a nation can meet this test. To preserve and perfect the democratic process in the United States is therefore a primary goal in this as in every decade.

The democratic process functions only when the individual accepts his full responsibility as a citizen by forming considered opinions on public policy and by active participation in the choice of public representatives.

Democracy gives reality to our striving for equality. It is the expression of individual self-respect; it clears the way for individual initiative, exercise of responsibility, and use of varied talents. It is basic to the peaceful adjustment of differences of opinion. It must not be curtailed out of impatience to find quick solutions.

The institutions of the federal government require improvement but not drastic change. The conduct of the office of the President and the presence of high-quality people in key executive departments remain principal sources of effective policy-making and administrative performance.

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* See the Additional Statement by Mr. Meany, page 29.

** See the Additional Statement by Dr. Darden, page 24.

*** See the Additional Statements by Dr. Kerr, Dr. Killian, and Mr. Meany, pages 26, 27, and 29.

Changing times require that the Congress reassess its procedures. Multiple hearings upon the same issue by several committees put an undue burden upon administrative officers and legislators. Congress could be more effective by focusing its attention on the determination of broad policies. Legislation has become unduly detailed. Congressional committees and their staffs too often encroach upon the administrative function. In the interests of efficiency and economy, Congress might well experiment with an occasional bill authorizing the President to eliminate or reduce specific items, subject to reversal by concurrent resolution.

Improvement of the democratic process requires a constantly better-informed public. Mass circulation periodicals have opportunities beyond their current performance. Television, although it has improved, can do better still in communicating serious ideas. In far too many communities newspapers are inadequate in their coverage of significant public affairs. The problem of interesting and informing mass audiences, which most media must serve, is a constant challenge. The American people remain among the best informed in the world, but their sources of information must steadily be enriched to cope with ever more complex problems.

Private interest groups exemplify the rights of assembly and petition. Thus, the functioning of pressure groups of many kinds has become a part of our democratic process. Special interest groups must operate legitimately. The program of any particular group can be opposed most effectively by the formation of a counter group. There is need for more which represent broader interests such as consumers and taxpayers.

The vastly increased demands upon the federal government require at the higher levels more public servants equal in competence and imagination to those in private business and the professions. This involves a drastic increase in their compensation. The President should be given unequivocal authority and responsibility to develop a true senior civil service. The executive branch must also place greater emphasis on the recruiting, training, and stimulation of career employees.

Employee organizations, dealing with the executive branch on wages and conditions of work, can play a constructive part.

National, state, and local governments collaborate and share power in many domestic concerns. To ensure dispersion of power within the system without obstructing solution of pressing national problems, we must pursue the following primary objectives: enlarge local discretion, as for example in the handling of matching federal grants; increase the financial resources of state and local governments;* represent urban populations more equitably in those state legislatures where they are

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* See the Additional Statement by Mr. Meany, page 29.

now under-represented; further develop limited metropolitan authorities or governments.

Shared power is the key to the miracle of effective democratic government of a vast and diverse country. Our major cities and suburban areas need to find means to coordinate numerous local governments for the solution of common problems. State and local governments are increasing their activities more rapidly than the domestic sector of the federal government. Their load will continue to grow, and their capacity to meet it must be strengthened.

4. EDUCATION

The development of the individual and the nation demand that education at every level and in every discipline be strengthened and its effectiveness enhanced. New teaching techniques must continue to be developed. The increase in population and the growing complexity of the world add urgency.

Greater resources—private, corporate, municipal, state, and federal—must be mobilized. A higher proportion of the gross national product must be devoted to educational purposes. This is at once an investment in the individual, in the democratic process, in the growth of the economy, and in the stature of the United States.

Education is primarily a responsibility of the states. They have delegated responsibility for public elementary and secondary education to local authorities, and have chartered colleges and universities. This is the firmly established pattern; it can be made to function satisfactorily to meet the needs of our vast and diverse nation.

In a few states four-fifths of the youth complete four years of high school and one-half enroll in an institution of higher education. This is a majestic accomplishment. However, in many states less than half complete four years of high school and less than twenty per cent enter college. Clearly the goal is to bring every state nearer the present standard of the best. Within the next decade at least two-thirds of the youth in every state should complete twelve years of schooling and at least one-third enter college.

There must be more and better teachers, enlarged facilities, and changes in curricula and methods. The enrollment in professional schools should be increased. Above all, schooling should fit the varying capacities of individuals; every student should be stimulated to work to his utmost; authentic concern for excellence is imperative.

Among the important things that should be done are the following:

- Small and inefficient school districts should be consolidated, reducing the total number from 40,000 to about 10,000. The local school district remains the key to good public education. Local boards should be greatly strengthened.
- Every state should have a high-level board of education.

- Teachers' salaries at all levels must be improved.
- Two-year colleges should be within commuting distance of most high school graduates.
- Graduate school capacity must be approximately doubled.
- Adult education should play a vital role, stressing a new emphasis on education throughout life.

Financial Support. Annual public and private expenditure for education by 1970 must be approximately $40 billion—double the 1960 figure. It will then be 5 per cent or more of the gross national product, as against less than 4 per cent today.

Most of these funds must continue to come from state and local governments, tuition payments and gifts. State and local appropriations have more than doubled since 1950. The federal role must now be expanded. Total government expenses at all levels must amount to $33 billion for education by 1970.

Federal aid to higher education must include increased scholarship and loan funds, support of research as an essential part of the educational process, and direct assistance for buildings and equipment.

The federal government should supplement state funds where per capita income is too low to maintain an adequate school program. It should also offer matching grants, for educational purposes to be determined by the states.* Since the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the federal government has participated in the support of education without destroying local initiative and responsibility. In the future those values should still be safeguarded.

5. THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

Knowledge and innovation must be advanced on every front. In science we should allot a greater proportion of our total effort to basic research, first, to realize fully the rapidly unfolding opportunities to extend still further our understanding of the world, and second, to enrich applied science and technology so essential to the improvement of health, to economic growth, and to military power.

Today we must give high priority to those aspects of science and technology which will increase our military strength, but for the longer term we should recognize that our creative activities in science and all other fields will be more productive and meaningful if undertaken, not merely to be ahead of some other nation, but to be worthy of ourselves.

These objectives should govern our civilian space programs and policies. We should be highly selective in our space objectives and unexcelled in their pursuit. Prestige arises from sound accomplishment, not from the merely spectacular, and we must not be driven by nationalistic competition into programs so extravagant as to divert funds and talents from programs of equal or greater importance.

* See the Additional Statement by Mr. Meany, page 29.

We should ensure that every young person with the desire and capacity to become a scientist has access to the best science education our leading scholars can devise. Given the availability of such education, science will find its fair share of the pool of talent. But this pool of talent must itself be enlarged to the maximum, by seeing to it that those who have the capacity for the rigorous academic discipline required for all the professions start their course of study early, are offered opportunities to develop their talents, and are urged to continue to do so.

We must use available manpower more efficiently. The practice of wasting highly trained people in jobs below their capacity, particularly in some defense-related industries, must be eliminated. On the other hand, we must recognize that many workers have potential for higher positions. We must intensify the practice of upgrading men and women who may not have had advanced training but who have demonstrated capacity.

We should allot a larger proportion of federal research and development funds to basic research. The total program of basic research in industry and other institutions should be increased.

The federal government supports more than half of the research and development in the United States. It is of urgent importance that the administration of its scientific and technical programs be strengthened, but without resort to bureaucratic overcentralization and planning.

The humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences all are essential for a rounded cultural life. Literature and history are vital to understanding, to capacity to feel and communicate, to a sense of values. Economics, psychology, all forms of study of human relationships, have become more urgent as the conditions of living have become more complex; our progress in dealing with national economic policy is an indication of what may be achieved by continuing to give these studies full weight. Our world-wide responsibilities require fresh emphasis on foreign languages and continued improvement in teaching them.

The arts are a vital part of human experience. In the eyes of posterity, the success of the United States as a civilized society will be largely judged by the creative activities of its citizens in art, architecture, literature, music, and the sciences. While an encouraging creative surge in the arts is already manifest, our society must stimulate and support richer cultural fulfillment. Our theater must be revitalized; it must have the kind of support in universities, colleges, and communities that will give it greater strength at the roots. Professional artists require rigorous discipline; provision should be made for the long years of training which are required. We should raise our critical standards and widen the area and depth of public appreciation. Thus far, television has failed to use its facilities adequately for educational and cultural purposes, and reform in its performance is urgent.

6. THE DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY

The economic system must be compatible with the political system. The centers of economic power should be as diffused and as balanced as possible. Too great concentrations of economic power in corporations, unions, or other organizations can lead to abuses and loss of the productive results of fair competition. Individuals should have maximum freedom in their choice of jobs, goods, and services.

Government participation in the economy should be limited to those instances where it is essential to the national interest and where private individuals or organizations cannot adequately meet the need. Government, of course, must maintain its regulatory control in areas such as anti-trust laws, collusion, and protection of investors and consumers. We must take special precautions to prevent government officials from being influenced unduly by the sectors of the economy they regulate.

Collective bargaining between representatives of workers and employers should continue as the nation's chief method for determining wages and working conditions.

Conferences among management, union leaders, and representatives of the public can contribute to mutual understanding of problems that affect the welfare of the economy as a whole.

Corporations and labor unions must limit the influence they exert on the private lives of their members. Unions must continue to develop adequate grievance procedures and greater opportunities for legitimate opposition. Professional organizations and trade associations should conduct their affairs on a democratic basis.

Pension rights should vest more rapidly and fully, to improve the mobility of employees.

Barriers to the employment of women and older workers must be removed. While women will maintain and enrich the home and the family, those whose children have left home for school, and those who are not married, are increasingly able to contribute their talents to jobs and voluntary organizations. They may well be the country's largest pool of inadequately used ability. Their enlarging opportunity will help significantly to meet the nation's needs.

7. ECONOMIC GROWTH*

The economy should grow at the maximum rate consistent with primary dependence upon free enterprise and the avoidance of marked inflation. Increased investment in the public sector is compatible with this goal.**

Such growth is essential to move toward our goal of full employment, to provide jobs for the approximately 13,500,000 net new additions to

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* See the Additional Statement by Mr. Greenewalt, page 24.

** See the Additional Statements by Dr. Kerr and Dr. Killian, page 27.

the work force during the next ten years; to improve the standard of living; and to assure United States competitive strength.

Public policies, particularly an overhaul of the tax system, including depreciation allowances, should seek to improve the climate for new investment and the balancing of investment with consumption. We should give attention to policies favoring completely new ventures which involve a high degree of risk and growth potential.

In practice, we must seek to keep unemployment consistently below 4 per cent of the labor force. Reduction in unemployment and operation of the economy closer to its capacity require steadily growing consumer demand, and proper management of interest rates, money supply, and government budget surpluses and deficits. If Congress were to raise or lower tax rates more readily, stabilization of the economy would be facilitated.

Increased reliance on research and improved technology will provide opportunity for American industry to expand its markets by producing new and authentically improved products rather than by too great a dependence on superficial changes in style. To these ends, universities, research institutes, governments, and industries should greatly increase basic research, the ultimate source of new ideas and new products.

Education at all levels should aim at a more capable and more flexible work force.

There is no consensus among the economists as to the growth rate those measures will produce. We have before us carefully documented evidence indicating an annual increase in the gross national product of 3.4 per cent without extraordinary stimulating measures. Other estimates made with equal care indicate higher growth rates up to 5 per cent annually. The higher the growth rate, the fewer additional extraordinary measures will be necessary. If the growth rate is lower, it will impel consideration of higher taxes, increased quantity of labor, and the greater individual effort and sacrifice exemplified by forced savings and reduced consumption.*

There is no merit in a statistical race with the Communist nations. The real test is capacity to achieve our own over-all goals. Our economic decisions must be governed by ability to meet our needs for defense, for education, for a healthy private economy with rising standards of living, and for foreign aid.

8. TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

Technological change should be promoted and encouraged as a powerful force for advancing our economy. It should be planned for and introduced with sensitive regard for any adverse impact upon individuals.

Education on a large scale is provided by many industrial firms for

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* See the Additional Statement by Mr. Meany, pages 28 and 29.

their personnel. Such activities combined with advance planning can minimize unemployment due to rapid technological change. Where reemployment within the industry is not possible, retraining must be carried out through vocational programs managed locally and financed through state and federal funds.

Private initiative can accelerate technological change in our non-military economy.

In our military economy, the federal government must strengthen the management of its programs in technology by improving its supervisory and contracting procedures. It must avoid undertaking impracticable and unnecessary projects and thereby wasting scientific and engineering manpower. Both government and industry need to encourage that combination of engineering and management talent which can master our increasingly complex technology.

We must continue to adapt the management and organization of the Department of Defense to changing military needs. We must encourage fundamental advances in military technology and their rapid introduction. Through bold and tough-minded management we should reduce lead-time in bringing new weapons to operational use. Civilian and military leaders, with the help and understanding of Congress, must make and make stick the difficult inter-service decisions required for the selection of major weapons systems from among available alternatives. The increasing complexity of these systems, the time required for their development, and their fabulous cost give these decisions overriding importance. Conservation of time is critical; it may be more important than the conservation of funds. Saving time is likely to save money.

Throughout the economy, collective bargaining between management and labor will have a marked influence on the process of technological change. It should anticipate needed adjustments, through retraining and transfer policies, and, if layoffs become necessary, by such means as severance pay. Problems of technological change will require far-sighted planning by industry, labor, and government on a cooperative basis.

Public and private leadership are required where whole areas are economically distressed. Measures to encourage industries to move to such communities and relocation programs for individuals are justified. Consideration should be given, where necessary, to state and federal government participation in loans and grants to aid community efforts and to underwrite support for programs of retraining.

9. AGRICULTURE

The relative financial return to agriculture in the economy has deteriorated. The ultimate goal must be a supply-demand equilibrium to permit the market, with a fair return to farmers, to determine the man-

power and capital committed to this sector of the economy. To avoid shock to the economy, this goal should be approached by gradual stages.

A separate problem concerns the 50 per cent of farmers who operate at subsistence levels and produce only 10 per cent of farm output. For them new opportunities must be found through training and through location of new industries in farm areas. During this decade non-farm jobs must be found—where possible locally—for about 1.5 million farm operators who now earn less than $1,500 a year.

Farm industry is a notable example of rapid technological change and difficult adjustment. Productivity in agriculture rose in the last decade about three times as fast as in the economy as a whole. Therefore, more resources—more people, and more investment—are employed than are required to meet our domestic and foreign needs.

Farmers are leaving the industry. There are a million fewer families operating farms than there were in 1950, a decline in the decade of about 20 per cent. This shift of occupation contributes to our economic growth, and ultimately to a healthy farm industry.

Major measures to reduce oversupply must include much increased retirement of farm land, with emphasis on whole farms. To increase demand we need energetic development of overseas markets. Agriculture could be competitive in world markets if there were reciprocal lowering of quotas and other trade barriers. In selected areas, our surpluses can meet human want without disrupting the markets of other nations. Improvement of nutritional levels for many Americans would not only increase the work efficiency of our population but also reduce farm surpluses.

Government programs of help for farmers, including price supports and other means to prevent collapse of incomes, will continue to be necessary for some time; they must be so managed that they cushion the shock of the transition, without unduly slowing the pace of necessary fundamental adjustments.

10. LIVING CONDITIONS

We must remedy slum conditions, reverse the process of decay in the larger cities, and relieve the necessity for low-income and minority groups to concentrate there.

We should also seek solutions for haphazard suburban growth, and provide an equitable sharing of the cost of public services between central cities and suburbs. In many parts of the country, the goal should be a regional pattern which provides for a number of urban centers, each with its own industries, its own educational, cultural and recreational institutions, and a balanced population of various income levels and backgrounds. The needs of a growing population for parks and recreation must be met.

To these ends, we need dedicated private leadership, together with public and private action to provide improved services and facilities for residents of slum areas, stepped-up urban renewal programs, and an increased rate of construction of lower-priced homes and apartment units. Effective regional planning is essential, and there should be fresh emphasis on considerations of beauty. We should seek elimination of racial discrimination in housing.

Experience in the past decade has taught us some of the steps which must be taken. Further urban renewal programs, costing as much as $4 billion per year, are needed to purchase city land, clear it of dilapidated buildings, and make it available for residential and business use. Roads and rapid transit facilities should be planned and financed as a unit, and effective regional planning should deal with all transportation, industrial location, and government-assisted housing plans. Services to residents of slum areas, including particularly education, need the same emphasis as slum clearance.

Because experimentation is needed and solutions to these problems may well vary from place to place, federal housing policies should permit local authorities much more discretion. Where local laws prohibit discrimination, federal officials should withhold assistance from housing projects that violate the local fair housing policies. Consideration should be given to federal support, for a limited period, of an intensive moderate-cost housing program under which state and local governments could experiment with mortgage insurance, low-interest loans, non-profit corporations and other forms of industry-municipal cooperation.

Private and civic initiative are vital to such programs. The attainment of these goals will involve massive investment. In the long run this will pay handsome social and economic dividends.

11. HEALTH AND WELFARE

The demand for medical care has enormously increased. To meet it we must have more doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel. There should be more hospitals, clinics and nursing homes. Greater effectiveness in the use of such institutions will reduce over-all requirements. There is a heavy responsibility on the medical and public health professions to contribute better solutions.

Federal grants for the construction of hospitals should be continued and extended to other medical facilities. Increased private, state and federal support is necessary for training doctors.

Further efforts are needed to reduce the burden of the cost of medical care. Extension of medical insurance is necessary, through both public and private agencies.*

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* See the Additional Statement by Mr. Meany, page 30.

As our need for doctors rises, the number of applications to medical school is declining. To meet our medical needs, we must not only increase the number of places in medical school by about one-half in this decade; we must also make it much more practicable for young men and women of talent and modest means to enter the profession. Scholarships during medical school and internship training are necessary.

The study of environmental health measures should be increased. We need to mobilize our resources better to understand such problems as air and water pollution, radiation hazards, and food additives. This is necessary in order that the government may formulate wiser policies of regulation.

Some 17 million persons suffer from mental illness in this country; it costs state governments over $1 billion per year. A maximum research effort, a substantial increase in the number of mental health clinics, and further progress in improving state mental hospitals are all part of the necessary effort to cope with it.

An important welfare objective is to learn more about the causes and methods of prevention of juvenile delinquency and family breakdown. There is great need for sustained study in order better to understand this complex community problem. It requires cooperative attention and action by many professions, community services and organizations. It also requires special measures to find jobs for youth, while maintaining labor standards. Additional trained social workers are urgently needed. Church and neighborhood action must continue to play a major part.

Continued attention should be paid to the social insurance system. The federal government, having relinquished to the states 90 per cent of the unemployment compensation tax, should encourage the states to meet a minimum standard of adequacy of benefit levels, duration, and fiscal solvency.* In addition, there should be established a federal reinsurance program for states with temporary acute employment problems. Public and private arrangements for maintaining income during sickness should be improved.

PART II

GOALS ABROAD

Introduction

The basic foreign policy of the United States should be the preservation of its own independence and free institutions. Our position before the world should be neither defensive nor belligerent. We should cooperate with nations whose ideals and interests are in harmony with ours. We should seek to mitigate tensions, and search for acceptable

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* See the Additional Statements by Dr. Kerr and Mr. Meany, pages 27 and 30.

areas of accommodation with opponents. The safeguarded reduction of armaments is an essential goal.

The United States, though omnipresent, is not omnipotent. We and the nations which share our basic aims cannot hope always to prevent violence, the corruption of nationalist movements to Communist ends, or other adverse developments.

Whether nations will prefer freedom to totalitarianism is a vital issue. The free nations must exert themselves to the utmost to influence that choice, by assistance freely given to help develop political stability based on progress and justice, and to ease economic pressures. They must seek to prevent the denial of choice by Communist expansion.

Our goals abroad are inseparable from our goals at home. We must strive toward an open and peaceful world by making democracy ever more effective and individual life freer and more rewarding.

Information programs should be made more effective in counteracting distortion and presenting a balanced picture of American life and policy to people in foreign lands.

12. HELPING TO BUILD AN OPEN AND PEACEFUL WORLD

Foreign Trade Policy*

The healthiest world economy is attained when trade is at its freest. This should be our goal. The United States should join with other free world industrial nations in seeking a gradual reduction of tariffs and quota restrictions. We should seek this goal while safeguarding the national economy against market disruption, against destructive competition as a result of grossly lower unit labor costs, and to preserve national defense. We must effectively counter totalitarian trade practices. While many underdeveloped nations will insist, as the United States did for many years, upon tariffs and other forms of protection, we should continue to seek lowering of trade restrictions elsewhere in the world, especially barriers by larger regional trading groups. Our export trade must be conducted with ingenuity and vigor.

If the United States is to participate effectively in this process, some revision in our trade legislation will be required. The so-called "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions may need some modification, since they put a floor on the reduction of tariffs, which has now been reached in many areas.**

Elimination or modification of these restrictions might lead to imports taking larger shares of particular domestic markets. Normally the reductions should be undertaken step by step. Where the impact of a tariff reduction is such that an industry or community cannot absorb

* See the Additional Statement by Mr. Greenewalt, page 25.

** See the Additional Statement by Dr. Darden, page 24.

it unaided, temporary government assistance toward retraining, relocation, and reinvestment is warranted.

Though the trend should be downward, there may be rare cases where increases will be necessary in the national interest.

Although exports have slightly exceeded imports in recent years, expenditures abroad for economic aid, military bases, private investment, and foreign travel have led to a deficit in international payments of about $3.5 billion in 1958 and 1959 and perhaps higher in 1960.

This unfavorable balance of payments is caused by many factors, some of which do not relate to foreign trade policy. At least three steps are essential to rectification: a much higher export surplus; larger participation of other developed nations in assistance to the underdeveloped; and more equitable sharing of defense costs among the Allies.

The principal Western European nations are capable of larger capital export and aid to underdeveloped nations; this is notably true of the German Federal Republic. Similarly, it may be necessary for the United States to seek greater sharing of the cost of new weapons systems by the nations of Western Europe.

Aid to Less Developed Nations

Our principles and ideals impel us to aid the new nations. The preservation and strengthening of the free institutions of underdeveloped countries, and the defense of the free world, require a substantial increase in the amount of foreign aid, to be equitably shared by the major free nations.

International economic organizations, such as the World Bank, deserve our support. We must devise new forms of cooperation, in which developing countries have opportunities for participation.

The success of the underdeveloped nations must depend primarily on their own efforts. We should assist by providing education, training, economic and technical assistance, and by increasing the flow of public and private capital.

Through investment of about $20 billion a year, three-fourths of it from their own savings, the underdeveloped countries are increasing their production at an average rate of about 2 per cent. However, this economic growth is nearly balanced by population growth, so that the rise in living standards is barely perceptible.

Doubling their economic growth rate within five years is a reasonable objective. This could be accomplished if the developing nations increased their own yearly investment by about half, and if foreign investment rose from the present approximate $5 billion a year to about $9 billion in 1965—roughly 1 per cent of the Western industrial nations' combined gross national product. The United States share of such an effort would require by 1965 an outflow of $5 to $5.5

billion per year of public and private capital, as compared with $3.4 billion per year in the 1956-59 period.

Government funds for roads, port facilities, utilities, educational facilities and other institutions should account for a high proportion of these totals. The balance can and should be supplied by private investors. Broader guarantees and incentives will be needed to induce the required volume of private investment.

Better coordination of the assistance programs of the industrial nations will be necessary. The newly proposed Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is a promising instrument for stimulating cooperation among the North Atlantic industrial nations, and with the nations to be assisted. The World Bank and International Development Association, with wide membership from both groups and high technical competence and experience, can and must continue to expand. Our special relationship to Latin America will call for an increasingly close cooperation on the basis of partnership.

We must encourage far larger numbers of qualified Americans to live and work abroad.

Half a million American civilians live abroad, as a result of private and government employment. Their number and their ability to represent the United States creditably must rise rapidly in the next decade if we are to attain an adequate level of exports and foreign investment and carry out programs for training and technical assistance. Universities, businesses, and the federal government should each in appropriate fields greatly increase language and other specialized training for such work.

13. THE DEFENSE OF THE FREE WORLD

The Soviet Threat

Communist aggression and subversion threaten all that we seek to do both at home and abroad. Consequently, the maintenance of our independence and way of life, as well as our concern for the freedom of other nations, require the most effective counter-measures.

The power and opportunities of the Sino-Soviet nations are such that it will be a major task to prevent their expansion in the coming decade. Nevertheless, we must never lose sight of our ultimate goal: to extend the opportunities for free choice and self-determination throughout the world.

We must stand firm wherever, as in Berlin, our commitments and interests are squarely opposed to those of the Soviets. At whatever cost, we must maintain strategic and tactical forces of sufficient strength to deter the Communist powers from surprise attack and to cope with military aggression even on a limited scale. A secure deterrent is essential. We must meet Communist military threats used for political purposes. We must be ready to make the sacrifices necessary to meet the rising costs of such military capabilities.

We must also meet subversion by cooperation with other nations, by direct help on request, and through economic programs which, in addition to other purposes, reduce conditions favorable to subversion.

Nonetheless, we should try continually to find a basis for mutual tolerance and reduction of tensions. We should be prepared to negotiate on any reasonable basis. We should enlarge personal and cultural contacts.*

Communist China

Communist China's blatant hostility to the United States makes it especially urgent to strengthen our Pacific defenses and our ties with our Pacific allies.

Over the next decade, Communist China may be more aggressive than the U.S.S.R. Within a few years, Peiping may have the capacity to produce atomic weapons. Its strong conventional forces and rapid industrial progress already exert great impact in Asia.

Our policies in the Far East must include maximum cooperation with Japan in solving its difficult economic problems, continued support for the Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of China, programs of military and economic assistance to the free nations of South-East Asia, major assistance toward the economic development of India, and the maintenance of our own military forces.

Military Alliances

For the common defense, we must maintain and strengthen our military alliances. Our commitment to NATO in particular must remain firm. We should encourage the trend to greater military integration among the European members and the assumption by them of greater responsibilities. Our other military alliances and relationships in the Middle East and Asia must likewise be reaffirmed and strengthened. The Organization of American States must continue to have our unstinting support.

In support of these alliances, and in a few nations not covered by them, the United States must continue to furnish military assistance. To the extent that other nations gain strength, and local dangers diminish, it may become possible to reduce such aid. But major reductions are not in prospect. In some instances, our military aid is essential to progress toward political stability on an increasingly democratic basis.

Communist-dominated Areas

In nations subject to Communist domination or influence, our hope must be that the right of self-determination will ultimately be achieved.

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* See the Additional Statement by Mr. Meany, page 28.

Trade, cultural exchanges, and occasionally technical or financial aid may be useful policies toward Communist-dominated peoples who are not hostile to us.

14. DISARMAMENT

Since a major nuclear war would be a world catastrophe, the limitation and control of nuclear armament is imperative. Disarmament should be our ultimate goal. It cannot be attained without eliminating the sources of distrust and fear among nations. Hence, our immediate task must be the step-by-step advance toward control of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, with effective international inspection. A safeguarded agreement to suspend nuclear testing may well be the first step, and would tend to limit the number of nuclear powers.

In view of the complex interaction of arms control and national security, we must organize a major government effort for the study and analysis of political, military, and technical issues in order to provide a sounder basis for policy formulation and negotiation.

The essential condition of any stabilizing agreement must be that neither side be left in a position of significant advantage. Inspection measures providing adequate safeguards must be accepted by both sides, but we should recognize that any inspection system will have risks which must be balanced against the advantages of arms limitation agreement.

A real difficulty in progress toward arms limitation is to induce the Soviet Union to overcome its long habit of secrecy. The United States and its allies should emphasize their readiness to accept international inspection, although it will mean a degree of foreign presence and activity that will be novel and distasteful even in our open societies.

15. THE UNITED NATIONS

A key goal in the pursuit of a vigorous and effective United States foreign policy is the preservation and strengthening of the United Nations. Over the next decade, it will be under tremendous strain. However, it remains the chief instrument available for building a genuine community of nations.

This requires constant strengthening of world law, through the discovery and adoption of legal principles common to all or at least to many cultures, through improved methods for making existing international law accessible, and through the further development of the International Court of Justice.*

Through various specialized agencies the United Nations does significant work in many fields. It shows increasing effectiveness in technical assistance to new nations, and often assumes a major role in the control of violence and the settlement of disputes.

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* See the Additional Statement by Dr. Wriston, page 31.

In a world in social, economic, and political ferment, international violence is a constant threat. Since nations have become so closely inter-locked, there is danger that local violence will induce widespread conflict. Without abandoning, in justified cases, our right to unilateral action, the United States should join with other nations in seeking resolution of as many issues as possible through the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and other international agencies.

It must be recognized that the United Nations provides a forum for Soviet propaganda and tactics of dissension, and an opportunity for Soviet vetoes to block or delay free world advances. On occasion, the growing bloc of votes from the new and uncommitted nations may turn a decision in the United Nations against our interest. Nevertheless, we should give the world community, as represented by the United Nations, our steadfast support.

PART III

A FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Resources are a crucial test of a nation's ability to attain its goals.

At the present time, federal, state, and local governments are spending about $135 billion each year, of which about $99 billion represents purchases of goods and services (as opposed to social security and similar transfer payments). These totals are 27 per cent and 19 per cent respectively of our total gross national product. We cannot now determine whether this proportion of our national product will be adequate for the role of governments in the Sixties.

The increase in defense expenditures is difficult to predict. National security expenditures, exclusive of veterans' benefits and interest costs due largely to prior wars, account for 36 per cent of the total amount spent at all levels of government. Foreign aid should be raised over the next five years, and there is little prospect for reduction in other national security expenditures.

Domestic expenditures are also hard to estimate. For education, we shall need a large additional sum. Expenditures at all levels of government for health, urban renewal, housing, transportation systems, and reservation of open space will certainly rise materially, and federal government support for basic research must be increased.

Economies can and must be made. Some savings in the federal agricultural program may be possible, and greater efficiency throughout government would reduce costs. But these savings cannot be counted on to offset rising expenses.

We therefore face the prospect, though by no means the certainty, that aggregate tax rates will continue at something like their present level through the decade, and may even have to be increased. We must face squarely the issue: if attaining the goals outlined in this Report should require a somewhat higher level of taxation, can we bear this level without consequences which themselves make the goals more difficult to reach?

Provided that economic growth proceeds at an annual rate of 3.4 per cent or higher, there is no doubt that we can do so. In aggregate terms, increasing public expenditures are very unlikely to reduce the level of average individual consumption in this country; the average citizen's standard of living would continue to rise, though perhaps at rates below those of the recent past. A moderate increase in tax rates need not, if its necessity were understood, materially impair the incentive or the morale of the American people, nor alter the primary reliance of the economy on private choice.

Tax systems which must allocate for governments about one-fifth of the national product must be both fair and designed to reduce to a minimum the impact of taxes upon growth.

A substantial reform of the tax systems is essential, whether public expenditures must be increased or can be reduced. It will facilitate the attainment of many national goals.

The federal tax system should be revised to eliminate unjustified exceptions to its general rules, to assure equitable treatment of all types of incomes, to encourage the accumulation of risk capital so vital to economic growth, and to remedy the many contradictions and flaws which have grown up within the system.*

Many state governments must find new tax sources. Local governments must be freed of unnecessary restrictions on taxing and borrowing powers, and the pronounced inequalities in the property tax bases of local jurisdictions should be corrected.**

If these reforms are made and the minimum growth rate we postulate is achieved, it is this Commission's conclusion that the levels of public spending we would need to realize the recommendations of this Report are attainable. There must be no ideological preference for public spending as such. Costs must always be carefully weighed. But the needs outlined in this Report are themselves vitally related to ultimate freedom and individual development. We should not fail to meet them.

A CONCLUDING WORD

The very deepest goals for Americans relate to the spiritual health of our people. The right of every individual to seek God and the wellsprings of truth, each in his own way, is infinitely precious. We must continue to guarantee it, and we must exercise it, for ours is a spiritually-based society. Our material achievements in fact represent a triumph of the spirit of man in the mastery of his material environment.

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* See the Additional Statements by Dr. Darden and Mr. Greenewalt, pages 24 and 25.

** See the Additional Statement by Mr. Meany, page 29.

The family is at the heart of society. The educational process begins and is served most deeply in the home.

From the first days of our history, every American has been responsible for his own life and livelihood, and for his family's, and has shared responsibility for his neighbor's. In our early years, the perils which threatened were close at hand, and the responsibility was inescapable. Now dangers, and opportunities as well, come from greater distance, and more subtly. But they are just as real. And it is as true as in the days of the frontier that the goals for Americans cannot be won without the efforts of all.

The major domestic goals of equality and education depend overwhelmingly on individual attitudes and actions.

It is the responsibility of men and women in every walk of life to maintain the highest standards of integrity.

American citizens will in this decade have countless opportunities to take the national interest into account in deciding their course of action. Negotiators for labor and management affect the growth of the economy and its ability to compete with industry abroad when they reach a decision on compensation and working conditions, and thus influence the rate of technological change. Young men and women will help shape the course the United States will take by deciding in what occupation they will spend their lives. Americans who live or travel abroad can persuade countless people of the sincerity of American ideals and the values of democracy, or they can tarnish the nation's reputation. Voters will determine whether schools will be built, teachers' salaries raised, foreign assistance enlarged, defense needs fulfilled. Our goals will be attained and our way of life preserved if enough Americans take the national interest sufficiently into account in day-by-day decisions.

The American citizen in the years ahead ought to devote a larger portion of his time and energy directly to the solution of the nation's problems. There has been repeated occasion in this Report to emphasize the overriding importance of contributions by private groups and individuals. Many ways are open for citizens to participate in the attainment of national goals. To mention but a few: they may help to control delinquency by organizing a boys' club, serve on a school board, accept a tour of duty with government, participate actively in politics through parties or interest groups.

Above all, Americans must demonstrate in every aspect of their lives the fallacy of a purely selfish attitude—the materialistic ethic. Indifference to poverty and disease is inexcusable in a society dedicated to the dignity of the individual; so also is indifference to values other than material comfort and national power. Our faith is that man lives, not by bread alone, but by self-respect, by regard for other men, by convictions of right and wrong, by strong religious faith.

Man has never been an island unto himself. The shores of his concern have expanded from his neighborhood to his nation, and from his nation to his world. Free men have always known the necessity for responsibility. A basic goal for each American is to achieve a sense of responsibility as broad as his world-wide concerns and as compelling as the dangers and opportunities he confronts.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Statement by Dr. Darden

I am disturbed by the suggestion contained in the next to the last paragraph in *2. Equality*. The denial of funds to universities, hospitals, airports and federal housing programs where controversies over racial discrimination exist will result in many cases in the withholding of funds urgently needed by both races. It would be more effective to go on as rapidly as possible with the undertakings found desirable, relying upon education, persuasion and law to bring about a settlement of the controversies which arise. I wish to so record myself.

I have difficulty in reconciling the first three paragraphs of *12. Helping to Build an Open and Peaceful World*. With the first paragraph I am in accord. The observations in the next two paragraphs dealing with the "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions seem to suggest and approve tariff revisions so drastic as to violate our recommendation that the national economy be guarded against market disruption and against destructive competition as a result of grossly lower unit labor costs. Since adherence to this last principle is important, I desire to record my dissent from what I take to be a departure from it.

Mr. Greenewalt in his memorandum is dealing with tax revision and the possibilities for stimulating employment in this way. I wish to associate myself with his views on this subject. In addition to what he has to say I wish to record my view that the very high rates imposed are designed not to raise revenue but to confiscate incomes beyond a fixed figure and are a denial of opportunities for the individual upon which, and properly so, we place such emphasis.

Statement by Mr. Greenewalt

The goals here presented call for unprecedented increases in government expenditures over the next decade. Were these to be superimposed on our *present* economy the tax burden would be clearly unsupportable. Should the American people endorse these spending proposals, it becomes essential that the economy grow at a pace which will make the added funds available at tax rates no greater and, hopefully, even lower than those now being levied.

While the sections on economic growth, foreign trade, and tax policy contain much that is sound, they do not in my view adequately recognize this problem. A vigorous and expanding industrial economy is essential to our domestic well-being and to our position of world leadership. We dare not risk weakening it; we must do all we can to strengthen it.

The improvement of education and the allocation of increased resources to basic research are of course essential for the longer term, but even if implemented immediately could have little effect within a ten-year period. We must act promptly to improve the atmosphere for vigorous economic growth. Two things should be done. Depreciation policies, as indicated in the Report, should be modified to permit rapid amortization of new plant and equipment. This will encourage industry to undertake needed modernization and, more importantly, will facilitate entirely new and risky ventures with high growth potential.

The steep progression in our personal income tax rates should be abated. These high rates strike directly at incentives for personal accomplishment and cannot fail to weaken the drive at all management levels. If our business enterprises are to flourish, we dare not risk decreased initiative for those men and women responsible for the process.

High tax rates also tend to remove an important source for new venture capital—capital of the very kind likely to support bold new discoveries. There is insufficient recognition in the Report of the importance of *quality* in capital investment. The growth rate will be influenced much more favorably by a given number of dollars invested in plant for a completely new product than the same dollars invested in, let us say, a model change in a refrigerator or an automobile. New product ventures imply an inherently high degree of risk. Traditionally their conception and implementation has come from the initiative, creativity, and financial backing of individuals as well as from corporations. At present corporations have no difficulty in finding capital to meet new investment opportunities. This however cannot be said for today's Henry Fords or Thomas Edisons. The proportion of commercial successes from the invention of creative individuals is likely to be small. Financing must come from those who can afford to take the gamble and lose.

The section on foreign trade presents points of view that appear inconsistent and ambiguous. In certain portions of the section it is suggested that tariffs be reciprocally reduced so that imports and exports will be increased. Should such action produce unemployment in the United States, it is proposed that federal funds be made available for retraining and relocating the affected workers. I cannot agree with these proposals. To be sure trade between nations should be at its freest. We cannot, however, afford to accelerate the process if the result is to compound the very real problems of reducing present unemployment and absorbing more than 13 million new workers into a productive labor force. The problems of international trade are complicated by the gross disparity between American wage rates and those obtaining in all other industrial nations. Traditionally, improved technology in the United States, arising out of its great marketing area, has neutralized those differences. Today the creation of equally great trading areas abroad and technology fully equal to our own make such neutralization impossible.

Reduced tariff protection in the United States then becomes a clear invitation to greatly increased imports. To be sure industry should show initiative and vigor in increasing exports, and I have no doubt that progress can be made in this area. Reduction of tariffs abroad will increase these opportunities. I should point out, however, that differences in wage rates may be as effective in limiting our exports as they are in increasing our imports. For industrial England, Europe and Japan are not standing still—and the inevitable improvement in their industrial stature and in their ability to provide for the material needs of their citizens will make maintenance of exports at high levels progressively more difficult.

I should make it clear that I do not favor tariffs at rates so high that they bar imports in any industrial area. Competition from foreign products is as healthy for our economy as is competition among our own companies and industries. What is necessary, it seems to me, is the maintenance of tariffs which will no more than compensate for existing wage differentials. Were this to be done we would have the benefit of foreign competition on a fair, competitive basis. Imports would not be excluded but would have to compete on their merits with the products of American industry.

Finally, the section on taxation says nothing specifically about steeply progressive personal income tax rates. Here I make once more the suggestion that the slope of progression be substantially reduced. I find it a pity that a Report which speaks so eloquently of the rights of the individual should condone legislative strictures limiting him in some cases to less than nine per cent of the fruit of his labor.

Statement by Dr. Kerr

This Report represents the consensus of the Commission members. It is not precisely as any single member would have written it. But the Report accurately reflects general agreement on an impressive number of important issues, and I am glad to endorse it with the following reservations:

1. With reference to national goals in the area of equality of opportunity, I should prefer to state that discrimination in education (not only in higher education) should be entirely overcome by 1970. Similarly, our goal should be the complete elimination by 1970 of dis-

criminatory practices in employment, housing, and in the provision of other services and facilities. These goals are both essential and attainable. Granted that difficult problems sometimes exist, they can and must be solved during the present decade. The moral and constitutional rights of American citizens must take precedence over all other concerns.

2. In the economic sphere, I should prefer to state as our goal an economic growth rate of not less than 4 per cent, and, if reasonably possible, 5 per cent annually. Our many essential national objectives and tasks require such a growth rate and justify the measures which may be necessary to accomplish this rate of growth.

3. The experience of widely varying standards and requirements in state administration of unemployment compensation funds indicate that federal encouragement of specific standards almost certainly will not be enough. I believe the federal government will need to establish minimum standards for benefit levels and duration of benefits just as it has established minimum standards with respect to coverage and certain other features of our federal-state unemployment insurance program.

Statement by Dr. Killian

I wish to note my agreement with points 1 and 2 of Dr. Kerr's Statement above, dealing with desegregation of schools and with the growth rate of our economy.

Statement by Mr. Meany

The Commission has outlined goals for the United States in the fields of education, science and the arts, in city planning and urban renewal, in health, welfare and the improvement of living conditions that are of the first order. The role of the individual and the attainment of these objectives, through the full extension of the democratic process, is excellent.

In the area of world affairs, desirable goals are set forth on the basis of a full recognition of the threat of Communist aggression and subversion. These goals proclaim the need to preserve and extend the area of freedom and our duty to support the United Nations, pursue the objective of safeguarded disarmament, and to cooperate with friendly nations for both peaceful and defense purposes. Excellent positions are stated on the need for expanded foreign economic aid and improvements in international trade.

I am happy to associate myself with the above goals.

I find myself in disagreement, however, with the hasty optimism shown by the Commission in the international field in the references to exchanges with countries under Communist dictatorship and control.

"To enlarge personal and cultural contacts" with peoples behind the Iron Curtain would be an undoubted good if there was thereby a really free exchange of ideas, opinions and information. It is possible that little harm results from exchanges of artists, scientists, actors and professional technicians. Damage is done, however, when governmentally-appointed heads of governmentally-controlled organizations from behind the Iron Curtain are welcomed as non-governmental delegates and are permitted to gain respectability and legitimacy in the eyes of the free world. This applies with particular emphasis in relation to trade unionism which is assigned such a key role in the subversive efforts of Soviet Communism and in its goal of penetration of workers' organizations throughout the free world.

I also stand in disagreement with some of the means proposed by the majority for the attainment of major domestic goals, or, in many cases, their failure to provide any adequate means for attainment.

Private initiative and incentive are important; state and local governments must expand their roles to meet new needs. But the superior resources of the federal government, collected through fair, equitable and progressive taxes and administered through a truly democratic structure, must be more greatly utilized. Failure to recognize this not only blinds one's self to reality, but would doom many of these worthwhile goals.

The Report grudgingly recognizes the role and responsibilities of the federal government and, when it does recognize it, sees it only as a last resort. Hoping that private initiative and/or state and local governments will do the job is just not enough.

The major question, with which the Commission wrestled but failed to conquer, is how to meet the costs of these programs without undue burden upon the nation's economy. The Report seems to say we can do it, maybe, but if not we are prepared to sacrifice.

I am in complete agreement with the need to sacrifice, if necessary through higher taxes and even a slower rate of progress in living standards.

But I am not convinced either is necessary for I firmly believe our economy can and will grow fast enough, given proper leadership, to permit the costs of these programs, many of which will also contribute to economic growth and expansion.

It is precisely here that the majority report fails. It speaks firmly and positively on goals; it speaks only timidly on methods for attaining them.

Let me cite the specific timidities to which I take exception:

1. The Report says, "There is no consensus among the economists as to the growth rate those measures (high levels of demand and adequate

monetary and fiscal policy) will produce." The Commission tends to accept as valid the projected 3.4 per cent growth rate that it had before it, though it concedes that other estimates of 5 per cent growth have been made by competent authorities. The majority admits that the 3.4 per cent growth may not provide the financial resources to insure achievement of its goals. It foresees the need for "extraordinary stimulating measures" to attain the higher growth rate and it proposes, as a last resort, "forced savings and reduced consumption." I am not prepared to accept this pessimistic approach. I am convinced, as are many sound economists, that the nation clearly can, should and must grow at an annual rate of 4.5 to 5 per cent, without resort to "extraordinary stimulating measures" such as forced savings and reduced consumption. America can meet its world responsibilities, insure its military security and increase the living standards of its people in the fully democratic and competitive society which is our heritage. I am not prepared to aim for less.

2. The Report sets excellent civil rights goals, but fails to support the action steps necessary in two major specifics.

a. In discussing private employment opportunities regardless of race or sex, the Report says, "Additional municipal, state, and federal legislation is necessary." It timidly stops short of supporting the only realistic legislative step: an enforceable federal fair employment practices law, supplemented by similar state and local laws.

b. It sets a 1970 goal for desegregation in higher education, but astoundingly sets no time goal at all for desegregation of publicly supported schools, urging only "progress in good faith." By 1970, all Negro children must have available to them the opportunity to attend all local schools, subject only to meeting uniformly administered academic standards.

3. The Report properly points out that "the financial resources of state and local governments must be increased," and that "many state governments must find new tax sources." It should go one step further and recommend that a federal income tax credit to the states be enacted by the United States Congress as a means of assuring a sound equitable way of raising additional revenue, rather than enacting regressive sales and excise taxes. A federal income tax credit is one sure way of reducing the reliance of state and local governments on the larger financial resources of the federal government.

4. Its education goals are excellent and the Report correctly observes that the percentage of the gross national product spent on education must increase in the coming decade. But it proposes only federal supplemental funds to states whose per capita income is inadequate and provides other states with federal funds only on a matching basis. What America needs is federal grants to all states with further supplemental funds to those states whose per capita income is too low.

5. In the field of medical care, the Report correctly assesses the need for reducing the cost burden through extension of public and private insurance. But, in the field of medical care for the aged, easily the most pressing problem in this area, the Report refuses to take the next, necessary step and say such insurance should be extended through the tried and proved Social Security system.

6. The Report recognizes the inadequacies of the present unemployment compensation setup but calls only for "encouraging" the states to meet a minimum standard of benefit levels, duration of benefits and financial solvency. We have just experienced eight years of "encouraging" the states to meet minimum standards with almost no record of success. The Report fails completely to recognize this fact and to call for what is necessary—requiring the states to meet such standards.

These specifics point up the fact that the Commission's Report marches right up to the issues, always faces them boldly, then often turns away, without making the necessary, if sometimes unpopular, proposals for attaining the very goals the Commission believes necessary.

It is not enough, in my opinion, to recognize the need unless we at the same time chart the path to attainment. The majority has correctly described the goals; they have failed, in certain instances, to point the way to achievement.

Statement by Mr. Pace

I have believed in the vital importance of the Commission on National Goals from its inception. This was not because I felt the Commission was capable of setting goals for Americans—only the people can do this—but rather to identify our major problems to our citizens who deeply want to contribute, but whose task has been made infinitely more difficult by the variety and complexity of the issues involved.

My conception of what this Commission has tried to do is to set out the things for which we should strive over the long term and to identify areas in which inaction might cost us dearly. It should be recognized that the Commission's task was to point out what this nation should do. It could not enter into the more difficult and detailed problems of priorities and the exact costing and paying for goals achievement.

A word about defense, with which I have had close association for over ten years. Clearly in so vast and complicated an area there are opportunities for improved administration and important savings, and these must be pursued vigorously. There are, however, three other areas that have commanded insufficient general attention and that are vital:

The first is the encouragement of revolutionary new ideas in weapons systems. Our greatest strength in our country is the free flow and interchange of new ideas. It is our best means of staying ahead of the Communists. Every effort should be made to encourage new approaches and to reward those who generate them. The lessons of the past are important, but clinging to the past is impossible.

The second is incisive selection at the earliest practical time of a new weapons system. In a period of enormous technological change, the variety of possible choices is so great that the selection process is most difficult. Responsibility for the selection must be clearly identified and centered in one place. Even recognizing that mistakes will inevitably be made, this still represents a lesser danger than that of pursuing too many programs inconclusively.

Finally, I want to emphasize the all-important problem of the time lag between the conception of a great idea and its production as a weapons system. Concentrating as we have on dollar savings, we lose sight of the fact that obsolescence through delay is the most costly single factor both in terms of dollars and the national security. The Department of Defense working intimately with the Congress in centering attention on improvement in this area can make a unique contribution.

A last comment: As an individual, I conceive of democracy as an expanding factor in the world—not expansion through force but through ideas. Democracy can never be allowed to become static or it withers. For it to continue to grow, our people must live it in its complete sense. In the long run the survival of our way of life depends more on the quality of family and religious life and on the full acceptance of the responsibility of citizenship in all its phases than on any other factors.

Statement by Dr. Wriston (with whom Messrs. Canham, Conant, Gruenther, Kerr, Killian, Meany, and Pace concur)

I believe that the discussion of world law (*15. The United Nations*) should include a specific recommendation for repeal of the Connally Amendment, which now limits the jurisdiction of the World Court.

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Goals for Americans

Programs for Action in the Sixties

This report, together with the sixteen essays prepared for consideration by the Commission, will be published commercially on December 12, 1960, by Prentice-Hall, Inc., under the title shown above. Copies of the volume containing the Report and the accompanying chapters will be available in bookstores on that date, both in Spectrum paperback (selling for $1) and in hard cover (selling for $3.50) editions.

Corinthian Stations

The Corinthian Stations
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York • PLaza 7-0500

New York, May 23, 1960
Contact: Herman W. Land
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CORINTHIAN TO UNDERTAKE FIRST TV GROUP COVERAGE OF POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

Plans to send a 13-man news team to cover the July presidential conventions for Corinthian's five television and two radio stations were announced today by Corinthian's Administrative Vice President, Johnston F. Northrop. This marks the first group operational venture in the news field for the Corinthian stations and the first major TV-group effort of its kind to date.

Purposes of the project, according to Northrop are "to attempt to advance the art of convention coverage from a station point of view, to develop the personnel and skills of the stations' news organization through exposure to major national news events, to enhance further the authority and stature of Corinthian newsmen in their own communities, and to translate the advantages of group ownership into concrete benefits to the local station."

Although the details of coverage have yet to be made final, Northrop reported, each station will attempt to bring a regional and local character to its handling of the convention story. "As we see it," he said, "the great challenge is how to provide significant and vital coverage from a station point of view to complement the superb coverage of the national story which CBS will provide for our audiences."

A convention planning meeting took place on Friday and Saturday of last week in New York headquarters of the news directors and the Corinthian staff. The group attended a dinner given by the president of Whitney Communications Corp. Walter N. Thayer. Present were the managing editor of the New York Herald Tribune, Fendall Yerxa and Jess Gorkin, editor of Parade. Both publications and Corinthian Broadcasting are members of Whitney Communications.

The Corinthian Convention news team will be a combination of station and headquarters personnel. From stations: the five news directors and the cameramen with which they will be teamed -- news directors are: Richard Hickox, WISH-TV, Indianapolis; Dan Rather, KHOU-TV, Houston; Roger Sharp, KOTV, Tulsa; Hank Thornley, KXTV, Sacramento; Phil Wilson, WANE-TV, Fort Wayne. Production supervisor will be B. Calvin Jones, KHOU-TV program manager; technical supervisor, Walt Jones, KOTV studio supervisor. Editorial director and group co-ordinator will be Herman W. Land, special projects head for Corinthian. Corinthian President C. Wrede Petersmeyer, now on vacation in Europe, will join the team in a supervisory and reportial capacity.

* * *

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Ticket Bureau

from: Mr. Murrow's Office
Gabrielle Wachsner, Secretary

October 11, 1960

Three friends of Mr. Murrow's will be in New York from Sunday, November 6th through Sunday, November 13th.

Would you please send me three tickets to all shows during these eight days. Thank you.

Newman Corker

ALPS ROAD DRIVE-IN THEATRE
Alps Road at Atlanta Highway
P. O. BOX 366 TELEPHONE LI 6-1241
Athens, Georgia

NEWMAN CORKER,
Owner

October 9, 1960

Dear Mrs. Wachsner:

Thank you for your letter of September 19th regarding tickets to TV shows in New York.

Please tell Mr. Murrow that Mrs. Corker's plans have been changed and she will be unable to go to New York as scheduled. The trip has been cancelled. It is possible that she may go later on, but if she does I will write again.

Please thank Mr. Murrow for his kind offer and extend to him our best regards and wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Newman Corker

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Corker, N.

September 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Corker:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send you a note to thank you for your recent letter and to let you know that we shall send you tickets for various television shows during the week of November 6th as soon as they are available. Tickets are not sent out so far in advance as schedules are flexible and subject to change.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Newman Corker
Alps Road Drive-In Theatre
P. O. Box 366
Athens, Georgia

ALPS ROAD DRIVE-IN THEATRE
Alps Road at Atlanta Highway
P. O. BOX 366 TELEPHONE LI 6-1241
Athens, Georgia

NEWMAN CORKER,
Owner

September 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thayer and two other friends of hers are spending a week in New York beginning November 6th and I wonder if you could arrange for them to see some TV shows? They will be staying in the Junior League Suite at the Waldorf.

Sorry that I have missed you on my last two trips to N.Y., but you are such a busy man.

We are all fine. Thayer is as pretty as ever and doesn't mind being called a grandmother. She sends you her regards.

Please don't go out of your way to handle this. They are going up to shop and see some shows and have no schedule.

Sure would like to see you. We'd love to have you and Mrs. Murrow visit us in Athens. It's a wonderful city.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Moon Corker

Cornell, Cameron

July 15, 1960

Dear Mr. Cornell:

Thank you for your gracious letter of June 20th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence and which I am therefore answering in his stead. Mr. Murrow recently terminated a year's sabbatical whereupon he went to the Governors' Conference and is now covering the political conventions.

I shall therefore hold your letter and the enclosed material for his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Cameron Cornell
Rt. 2 Box 216
Savannah, Georgia

ADams 65867

CAMERON CORNELL
Rt. 2 Box 216
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

June 30,1960

Dear Ed,

A personal pleasure to hear your voice on "Who Speaks for the South."

Another question is: "Does the South speak?" After a couple of years in these swamps, working for an independent which **WAS** the only news station in these immediate parts, I wonder.

In Chatham County there is hardly time to worry about the Negro problem, the Whites are so busy arranging suicides.

The above, once written, looks a bit facetious, but carries an element of truth as you will gather from the enclosures.

If you know anyone who could use a newsman who would rather speak the truth than make a deal with the neighberhood banker's family, your recommendation would be invaluable.

Let me hear from you anyway. If this finds you away from New York, as it may, I hope you can pass it along, where it may do some good.

Best wishes and cheers,

Cam Cornell

Cameron Cornell

p.s. I'm enclosing a recent picture, just to indicate to anyone who sees this how much I may, or may not have, fallen apart. Also a current resume.

Rt 2 Box 216
Savannah, Ga.

RESUME OF EXPERIENCE

Cameron Cornell

At 41, over 20 years experience in the news field, as a newspaper reporter and editor, radio and television reporter, commentator and producer.

> Most recently, in Savannah, Ga., as News Director for Radio Station WSGA (11-57--3-60) winner of six top AP awards for the State of Georgia. In 1958: Superior in Special Events; Excellent in Editorials; Meritorious in Features. In 1959: Excellent in Editorials; Excellent in News Programs and Features; Excellent in Special Events.

WINNER OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RADIO NEWS DIRECTORS' SPECIAL AWARD FOR "COURAGE AND ENTERPRISE" IN THE PRESENTATION OF NEWS.

Cited by Radio Free Europe for work against communism.

Awarded commendation for public service by Thomas A. Edison Foundation

Winner of Southern California Radio-TV News Club trophy for "Best Special Event" (1951)

****

IN NEW YORK, 1952-57

For the ABC Radio Network
(1955-56)

Reporter-interviewer for the program, "Events of the Day," aired in over 250 cities. Produced and broadcast feature and documentary segments.

Multiple acting roles in the dramatization of news stories.

For the Dumont TV Network
(1952-55)

Chief News Editor-Commentator, also in charge of special events and public service programs.

Over 800 shows personally on the air, including a daily news commentary, a daily news interview program (devoted largely to international affairs) and special shows on subjects, ranging from the H bomb to a presidential inauguration, to the most varied of civic, educational and political issues.

Host and Co-Producer for "The Local Scene," a weekly half-hour, filmed and live, treatment on the life of New York.

For Associated Press TV
(1952)

Combination, director, writer and narrator for AP Spot News, a daily television news service. Produced and wrote special features. Did all narration for a daily scored newsreel. Worked with film crews, shooting and editing.

For the Thos.Edison Foundation
(Intermittently, 55-57)

Radio-TV Consultant. Wrote, produced and aired special programs, aimed at encouragement of young people in the fields of science and engineering. Campaign helped stir nation-wide awareness of science shortages.

IN CALIFORNIA, 1946-52

For CBS, Hollywood
(1949-52)

Newswriter-Broadcaster, handling all types of assignments and working extensively with on-the-spot tape recordings.

Produced, wrote and aired these documentary series:

"A Dance with Death," a study of juvenile narcotics addiction. *
"The Silent Million," a series on traffic accidents.
"America's Last Frontier," a documentary on migrant farm workers.
"The Wasted Years, a series on economic problems of the aged.
"The Greatest Mother," a documentary on the Red Cross.
(Programs adopted for use in California schools and incorporated in records * of the Calif. Crime Commission.)

Moderated a Television Discussion program, "Editor's Forum."
Made regular contributions to Edward R. Murrow's "Hear it Now."
Also contributed regularly to such West Coast programs as "Sunday Desk" and "This is Los Angeles."

For McClatchy Broadcasting,Publishing Co.
(1946-49)

Organized and headed a news bureau, covering California's Southern San Joaquin Valley from Bakersfield, and serving both newspapers and radio stations of the company chain. Aired two daily local newscasts on Station KERN, with ratings exceeding all combined competition.

Newspaper Experience

Reporter for the Fresno,Calif. Bee (Portion of above period prior to radio assignment.)
Wire and Makeup Editor for the Richmond,Calif., Independent (1946)
Staff Correspondent for the Los Angeles Examiner (1946-49)
City Editor (earlier Spts.) Holdenville,Okla., Daily News (1939-42)
News Editor (earlier reporter) Weatherford,Okla.,News (1935-39)
Correspondent for the Daily Oklahoman and Associated Press (1935-42)

PUBLISHED IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, READER'S DIGEST AND OTHER MAGAZINES

In the Navy
(42-46)

Served in both the Atlantic and Pacific, emerging as a Lieut. (SG).
Did special writing on anti-submarine warfare for classified publications.
Published a widely-circulated shipboard newspaper. At war's end spent six months as editor for the Navy News Bureau, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous

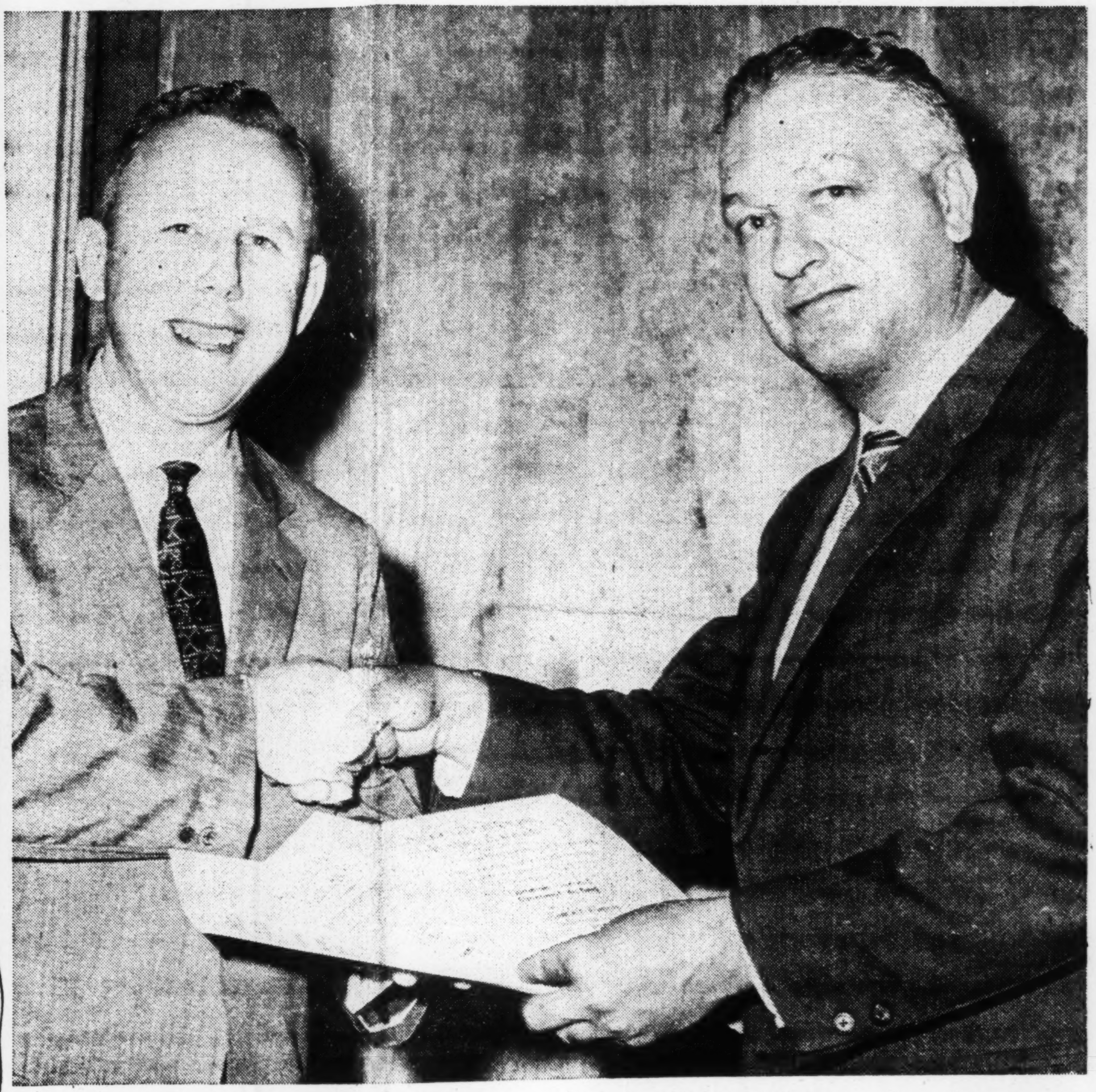
AB degree in English and speech, Southwestern (Okla.) State College.
Special work in drama, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.
Married to an accomplished pianist-composer. Have four daughters.

THIS WORK WAS A CREDIT TO RADIO JOURNALISM

THIS WORK WAS A CREDIT TO RADIO JOURNALISM

Hungry Hero

Cornell's Honest Reporting Wins Prize, Costs Him Job



SAVANNAH REPORTER HONORED—Cameron Cornell, Savannah radio reporter who lost his job with WSGA in a dispute about news, is shown at right receiving two awards from the Associated Press for outstanding radio journalism. The awards, pictured above, are self explanatory. Presenting the awards to jobless Cornell, on behalf of the Associated Press, is Dr. Worth McDougald, of the University of Georgia School of Journalism. Ceremony took place in Atlanta.

Radio Newsman Cameron Cornell had the unique experience of seeing an Associated Press award for excellence placed on his work in the editorial field, dealing with the same general subject that a month ago cost him his job as news director of Savannah Station WSGA.

Cornell received all told three awards for excellence for his work during 1959, also taking laurels in the fields of "News Programs and Features," and "Special Events." It was his second year in a row as a three-way winner for newscasts done in Savannah. The awards were presented Saturday at the annual News Clinic luncheon of the Georgia AP Broadcasters association.

Cornell's principal submission in the editorial field was a treatment on the reporting and investigation of cases of sudden or violent death in Chatham County, dealing partly with the Perry Williams case, which is currently under reinvestigation by the grand jury. (He also submitted brief editorials on needed safety measures at Hunter field and the now-abandoned utilities-use tax for schools.)

The Savannah newsman's two more recent editorials, based on the long delay in any report to city police on the apparent suicide of TV copywriter, Margaret Bradley, resulted in his summary discharge by Station WSGA, where he had been news director since 1957.

"It seemed to become a matter of the persons involved," Cornell said. Actually, the local news commentator had since 1958 repeatedly directed attention to certain seeming lacks in our of-

See HUNGRY HERO—Page 6A

Hungry Hero

(Continued from Page 1)

ficial reporting of sudden or violent deaths. In that year his disclosure of a completely unreported death prompted then County Commissioner Jack Jones to sponsor a now existing county ordinance aimed at remedying the situation.

The latest AP awards were presented by Dr. Worth McDougald, of the University of Georgia School of Journalism, at the luncheon Saturday in the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel.

Other awards of "Excellent" taken by Cornell were for his roundup on the survival of John Manson Owens in Arizona's Grand Canyon, entitled, "The Miracle," and his in-the-air coverage of the flight of a jet tanker, during which Hunter Field namesake, General Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, took the controls of a jet plane for the first time in his long and brilliant career as a pilot.

Cameron Cornell

Gun Death Probe In Chatham Is Hit

By JACK NELSON
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH—Police here have criticized what they termed the "quiet handling" and hurried investigation of the shooting death of Maggie Bradley, 39-year-old Savannah television copywriter.

The body of Miss Bradley, still clutching a .22 rifle with both hands, was found March 24 in the bedroom of a house where she lived.

Leonard J. Hallman, investigator from the solicitor general's office, investigated the case. He said that within 30 minutes he concluded it was suicide. Dr. Harold Smith, coroner, said he came to the same conclusion "in 30 minutes or less," and officially labeled it suicide.

FIRST WORD

Savannah police said the body was removed and the case closed before they knew about the death. They said they received first word of the woman's death through a radio newscaster.

Police Chief Ed Barnes said his department should have been notified immediately. He said police investigators would have questioned witnesses, taken fingerprints and photographs and searched for other clues.

Hallman and Dr. Smith said they reached a quick decision in the case because it was a "clear-cut case of suicide." The crucial point, they said, was that the body still clutched the rifle with both hands. Since the victim died almost instantly from the wound in the temple, they said, her hands were frozen on the gun at death and could not have been placed in that position after death.

REPORT QUOTED

Hallman's report said there was "no note or other apparent writing to explain the reason for the suicide."

He said he left the rifle in the care of Dr. Kirk Train, inasmuch "as it was the property of a friend and had been borrowed a week or so prior . . . for the purpose of hunting rabbits."

Miss Bradley lived in a two-story brick home with Mrs. Harriet Train Blake, next door to the office of Mrs. Blake's brother, Dr. Train.

According to Hallman, Mrs. Blake, women's editor of the Savannah Morning News, found the body when she returned home from work shortly before 6 p.m. The body, clad in pajamas and a housecoat, was in bed in a second story room.

BROTHER SUMMONED

Mrs. Blake ran next door and summoned her brother, Hallman said, who in turn had the family physician, the coroner and Hallman called.

Hallman said when he arrived Mrs. Blake was upset and was under sedation given her by her family doctor, Dr. T. A. McGoldrick. Because of this, he said, he did not question her at the time. He said he has not questioned her since because it was not necessary.

The case was so obviously one of suicide, Hallman said, that he relied on the physical evidence at hand and statements by Dr. Train.

Chief Barnes said police first learned of the shooting about 7:45 p.m. when they received an inquiry about the death from Cameron Cornell, newsman for radio station WSGA.

OFFICERS CHECKED

Three police officers who checked the report said they were met at the house by Dr. Train, who informed them that Hallman already had completed the investigation. The officers reported that Dr. Train told them he had called Cornell's boss and got him "straightened out" about using the shooting incident in news broadcasts.

The officers reported that Dr. Train told them he was going to have the newspapers report the death as sudden and natural. (News accounts stated the death was from a self-inflicted bullet wound.)

Cornell, an award-winning newsman, did use the shooting case as the subject of an editorial in which he criticized the way this and other violent deaths had been investigated in Chatham County. Several days later he was fired.

Chief Barnes said that about 9 p.m. the date of the shooting Hallman, after being contacted by police, filed a written report on the investigation. Until that time, Barnes said, police knew nothing officially about the case.

Church Use Of Convicts Is Probed

VALDOSTA (AP)—Jack Forrester, state director of corrections, Monday said he is investigating the use of convict labor on construction of a church in Valdosta, the Valdosta Daily Times said.

The church — Central Avenue Church of Christ—is presently clearing land for the building of a new sanctuary next to its present location.

Monday and Saturday convict labor, plus county machinery and workmen, were helping to clear the site. The Times asked Forrester if such use of convicts is permissible under Georgia Law.

NEVER LEGALLY

He said state convict labor can never be legally used on private property either free or for pay.

Forrester said prisoners sometimes are used in extreme emergencies such as tornadoes, but even this is not provided by law.

He added that the use of city or county convicts is up to local authorities and he went on to say he is investigating the situation in Valdosta. The convicts at the Lowndes County work camp are classified as state convicts.

USED IN PAST

They are sent here from the City Court of Valdosta, the Lowndes County Superior Court

Gainesville Man Kills Self In Leap Out of Hospital

GAINESVILLE (AP)—A Gainesville man, 38, leaped to his death Monday from a second-floor sun porch of Hall County Hospital.

Officers said the man, Talmadge Hopper, had been admitted to the hospital Sunday for treatment of head injuries.

His wife and two sisters were visiting Hopper today when he said he wanted some fresh air. He walked out on the sun porch, climbed onto the rail, looked back and said, "I'm gone." Then he tumbled to the ground, officers said.

Psychology Career Parley Set

Three Atlanta psychologists will discuss career opportunities in various phases of their profession at 8 p.m. Thursday at Georgia State College.

Students from Georgia State, Emory, Georgia Tech and Agnes Scott will attend. The meeting is sponsored by Psi Chi society.

Speakers will be Dr. Cecil K. Harbin, clinical psychologist for the Veterans Administration; Dr. Sidney Q. Janus, indusetrial psychologist, and Miss Ann Burkhart, psychometrist for Atlanta schools.

Fire Levels Mill, 2 Homes in Colbert

COLBERT (AP)—Fire visible for miles wiped out a grain mill and two small dwellings and threatened to destroy this Madison County town of some 500 Monday.

The blaze started just after midnight in one of the residences and, fanned by a brisk wind, soon spread to the other buildings. Mayor Wyatt Benton summoned firemen and equipment from Athens, about 10 miles to the west, to help volunteer firemen control the flames.

Destroyed were the two-story grain mill of Cecil Eberhardt and the homes of Mrs. W. P. Butler and Mrs. Obe Graham. Benton estimated the loss at upward $20,000 or $25,000.

By the time the Athens firemen arrived all three structures were afire and the fire-fighters centered their efforts on confining the conflagration to them. Seriously endangered were a second feed mill to the rear of the one that burned and a large residence near one of those destroyed.

Ship Limps On

NORFOLK, Va. (UPI)—A 323-ton Honduran motor vessel which had reported it was sinking in rough seas off Bermuda radioed Monday it had pumped out one tank and was getting under way at low speed.

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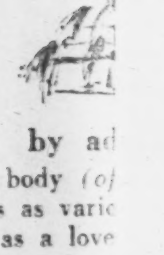

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DAVISON'S

Friday to Monday

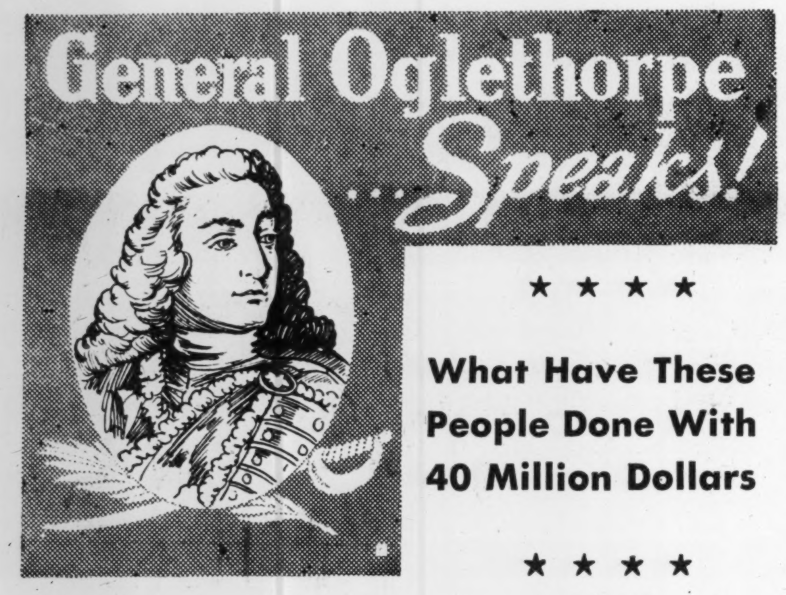
I Disapprove of What You Say but I Will Defend to the Death Your Right to Say It . . . Voltaire

The FREE STATE

An Independent Voice for Chatham County, Georgia.

TEN CENTS

$3.00 Per Year In Advance Ten Cents Per Single Copy THE FREE STATE, SAVANNAH, GA., THURS., MARCH 31, 1960 VOL. 2—NO. 12



General Oglethorpe ...Speaks!

★ ★ ★ ★

What Have These People Done With 40 Million Dollars

★ ★ ★ ★

To the Mayor and
Aldermen of the City of Savannah.

Gentlemen:

I have looked over your twelve-page paid advertisement in the Savannah Morning News and Savannah Evening Press of Monday, March 26, and I wish to congratulate you upon the most amazing piece of political propaganda and childish poppycock in the annals of this community.

From beginning to end it is an ingenius conglomeration ranging from half facts and half truths to outrageous misrepresentation.

For one thing your report is intriguing for the things it does NOT reveal. The most important thing you did not show the people concerning the "10 years of Dramatic Development" was an answer to one simple question:

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH THE PEOPLE'S MONEY?

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH FORTY MILLION DOLLARS?

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO SHOW FOR IT?

You have the nerve and brass to take pictures of Grant's, Adler's, Our House, the Westside Shopping Center (which by the way is not in the city—no NOT EVEN UNDER THE OUTRAGEOUS EXTENSION ACT!) and attempt by inuendo to indicate that you had something to do with building these fine PRIVATE businesses. How absurb can you get?

Yes, what have you done with that forty million!

You print some nice pictures of Orrie Bright's airport buildings, trying to cash in on that fine structure. Why, hasn't Orrie been claiming that all this was done WITHOUT tax money and that it will pay for itself without any tax money? So what in the world did you have to do with this new airport building. Nothing aytall!

You call the new fire station at 63rd and Reynolds the pride of Savannah, but isn't that the same station where you had to spend a lot of money remodeling a brand new set-up before you could get the fire engines inside? Who was proud of that?

You brag about the fire department, but the sad truth of it is that you have not added one new station to the department in the entire ten years you brag about! Every new station house you built merely housed a unit transferred from an existing station. For instance your ad frankly admitted that the station

See GENERAL OGLETHORPE—Page 6-A

FLASH ! ! FLASH ! ! FLASH ! !

Just as we went to press, we were advised by certain ranking firemen that the fire underwriters' inspecting team had just condemned the pumper at the Paulsen street station, which the "report" took pains to brag about. We are advised that the pumper at the station at 38th and Barnard also was condemned and that others face a similar fate. TO PUT IT MILDLY, the department is in a dreadful condition as far as equipment and MORALE are concerned.

CAMERON CORNELL FIRED BY WSGA FOR REPORTING FACTS ON SUICIDE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Detective Chief Riled By Hallman's Delay

By OLE THYMER

By-line of Wm C Harr Publisher County's

Cameron Cornell, Savannah's most outstanding radio newsman, has been fired as news director of Radio Station WSGA, in about as wierd a situation as has confronted this old town in a generation.

How the discharge came about is rather involved, but sharing equal billing with Mr. Cornell is Leonard J. (Bucky) Hallman, deputy chief of police who is on assignment to the Solicitor General's Office to head up investigations of homicide and other major crimes.

In an effort to unravel this strange situation, we will approach it chronologically. But before doing so, we would like to say right here and now that Detective Chief Charles Webber was certainly right in being insistent that Mr. Hallman make his reports to the police department on the crimes he investigates, and the reason for this statement will become apparent in the chronology:

Several nights ago a woman in her late 30s, who was an editorial employee of WSAV-TV was found dead, apparently of self-inflected rifle wounds.

It appears that Mr. Hallman received information about this from a private source and investigated. He and the coronor, it appears, came to the conclusion that the lady had killed herself and the body was then ordered sent to a funeral home.

News of this suicide was flashed on the TV and also was on the radio.

That was the first the police department knew of the tragedy. An investigation was made and we hear that Detective Chief Webber was burned up with Mr. Hallman for delaying his report. It is our understanding that Chief Webber finally called Hallman's home and got him out of bed. Webber demanded to know why a report had not been made to the police department concerning the tragedy. Upon Webber's heated insistence, we are advised that Hallman dressed and went to the department and filed a written report.

Meanwhile, since the lady was a close friend and companion of Mrs. Harriet Train Blake, women's editor of The Morning News and Press, the tragedy was given that much more attention by the tongue-waggers because of the station in the community of the editor. Mrs. Blake was wholly crushed by the news and in fact became ill, so we are informed.

Mr. Cornell gathered the information about the tragedy, plus the conflict between Webber and Hallman and prepared to broadcast the news.

We understand that Mr. Cornell, who is a most conscientious reporter, was given certain advice as to what to do with the report, that he ignored the advice, which then became an ultimatum.

Mr. Cornell proceeded with his broadcast, despite the ultimatum, and that cost him his job.

Meanwhile, it became known that Mrs. Blake had resigned as women's editor of the dailies, even prior to the tragic death of her devoted friend, and that Mrs. Lee Giffen, a most able and gifted journalist, had been offered the position and had in fact accepted the same. This is rather confusing since it had been freely reported that Mrs. Giffen had resigned from the papers, but it appears this report was without foundation.

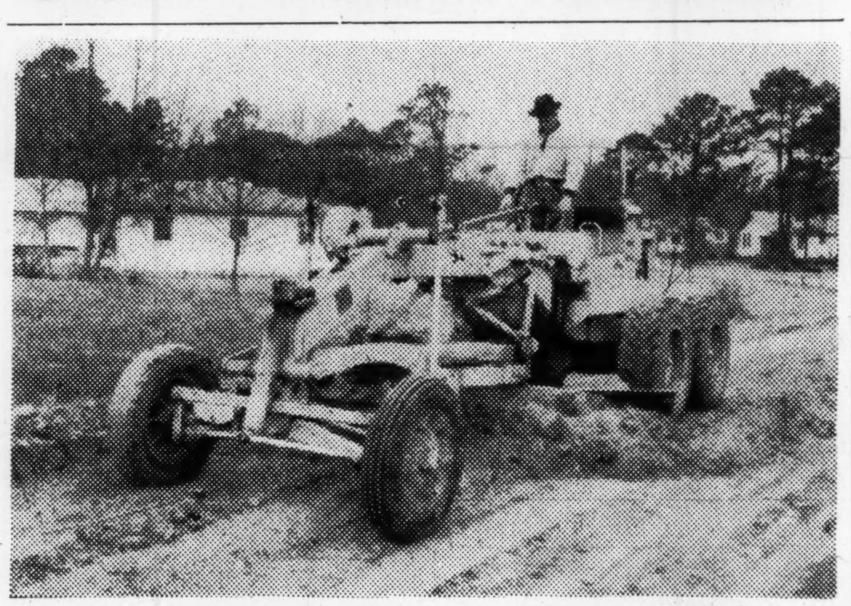
Mrs. Blake, it is understood, had planned to travel extensively abroad and that under these conditions she would not be in position to continue her work as an editor of the dailies.

Mrs. Blake, a former editor of Harper's Bazaar, brought distinction and talent to the newspapers here. She raised the level of the women's report to a new high and gave the department dignity, grace and social standing beyond anything in its history. She accomplished wonders in a short time and it is sad that Savannah will not continue as the recipient of her unusual talents. It is fortunate indeed that a woman of her temperament and taste can afford to indulge in the finer things in life that appeal to her. It is hoped that some day, in some way she will return to her native city and, through her presence, make life here finer and brighter.

In concluding this phase of this yarn, we'd like to lay 8 to 5 that Mrs. Blake had nothing whatever to do with getting Mr. Cornell fired. We'll make it 2 to 1 that she will be distressed to learn that this father of four, who was having a rough time taking care of that brood on a radio newscasters salary, had the rug pulled out from under him because he mentioned her as a friend of the deceased.

Small Boy's Big Moment

SHAKE THE HAND THAT WELCOMED SGT. YORK HOME FROM THE FRONT



A POLITICAL LEADER WHO REALLY SERVES—When the operator of the highway patrol machine at Garden City quit and the streets got in bad shape, the town officials couldn't find a substitute. So His Honor, Mayor Pro Tem R. W. Bazemore said: "Give me the key to the thing."

Here you see Mayor Pro Tem Bazemore in action as operator of the highway grading machine. He did a fine job and donated his services, too. Meanwhile, another operator has appeared and Mr. Bazemore is now devoting his entire attention to his job as plumber foreman for Prescott Plumbing Co. At present he is in charge of the big job of renovating the county jail plumbing. "He's doing a wonderful job, too," according to Sheriff Bill Harris.

By BILL HARRIS

All real Americans must have been saddened upon reading the recent Associated Press article revealing that Sergeant Alvin C. York, the greatest hero of World War 1, lies paralyzed broke at his mountain home in Tennessee.

On top of all his troubles it seems that the U.S. Government, for which he fought so nobly to preserve, is hounding him for income taxes on money he received for letting Gary Cooper take the part of Alvin C. York in the movies . . . and that was twenty years ago.

But our main purpose today is not to belabor the income tax, which we view as un-American in concept, but to tell you of some of our personal contacts with this crusty old hill-billy turned hero and some of his kin.

It was just as if it were yesterday! I can see the Memphis Special pulling into the Southern station in Knoxville. I was down there by the tracks at the west end of the station, standing there beside my father, Cap'n John Harris, who was the conductor then of the west yards and director of the train operations. As the train came to a halt, Papa and I walked down the tracks, which had long black boards covering the ties. We went past the snorting steam engine and coal car, past the baggage cars and were heading toward the huge crowd that had gathered to welcome back home the greatest hero of the war—Sergeant York of Tennessee.

Just then, my father grasped my arm and said quietly "There he is, Bill."

I turned toward the passenger cars and there stood the greatest man in the world—remember I was a 12-year-old boy, then—and I tingled all over just like the time I thought I saw Santa Claus in person. He was standing on the steps on the day coach, on the bottom step as I recall it. He had on the old khaki uniform, with rolled cloth leggings, an issue overcoat, overseas cap and had in his huge right hand a please-don't-rain suitcase. As I looked up at him, he seemed so huge did Sergeant York. He had a red mustache just like Papa's and a red face and fierce red hair. In fact, everything about him looked fierce. But the thing that I remember to this day was the look of horror on his face as the big crowd way up the track came tearing toward my hero.

I was selling newspapers in

See Shake The Hand—Page 3-A

Poor Sound Ruins Play At Auditorium

"The Dark at the Top of the Stairs," the third play in the series sponsored by the Savannah Junior Chamber of Commerce, was presented at the Municipal Auditorium on March 25.

Overall the oustanding feature was the number of players employed. A total of eleven actors appeared on stage and with four understudies, this makes a pretty good sized organization for a company on tour, if one considers the number of people required to back up these actors.

William Inge, the author, combined considerable realism with

See POOR SOUND—Page 3-A

Why the Apathy Over Civil Defense?

By NOLA ROOS

Why is there such apathy over Civil Defense. Nationally each man, woman and child contributes 22c for Civil Defense. That's less than is appropriated for the Weather Bureau.

In Sweden each person chips in $4.00 a year for Civil Defense.

It's difficult to understand why people hide their heads when it comes to Civil Defense. Is it unimportant, if so our Army, Navy, Air Force, and even the mighty Marines are just as worthless.

Is it foolish to have shelters because "once it hits you're dead anyway." If so why has the government spent 67 billion dollars to set up a protective radar and missile network which line extends down either side of America, for our protection, and pays the Telephone Company 150 million dollars per year rental for the greatest warning system ever installed.

Civil Defense is as integral a part of preparation for possible nuclear attack as all other items of defense, however the tax on each individual for defense is $40.00 annually, and 22c for Civil Defense. Consider the facts, ever since the first weapon — a thrown stone—man has feared the end of the world, yet with each succeeding finding in the never ending search for new destructive devices, some sort of method to combat annihiliation was found, no doubt even now there are probably devices available—if only in the research stage—which can deter A or H bomb radiation, SO WHY SHOULDN'T WE PREPARE.

New methods must be learned, survival is the aim, yet apathy continues.

If something should happen it would be too late to say" something should have been done."

Civil Defense is as important today as any other area of defense, the real trouble is we do not realize what could happen. Those who have never seen war are plain uninterested, those who have, seem to take the position that it is best to forget and stay away from the distasteful thing. We should not forget that from the port of Savannah more ammunition was shipped during World War II than from any other port on the Atlantic Seaboard.

There are eight (8) target areas in Georgia, and Savannah is one of them, and has a very high "priority."

Also percentage wise, Savannah is among the ten top cities in the country in the number of men who were called into active service during World War II, and the Korean conflict.

By Elton Smith Osborne, B.S., M.D.

Some Observations On The Subject Of Fluoridation

Fluorine: A Cherubin Or A Devil

By
Elton Smith Osborne, B.S., M.D.
Ophthalmology
and Otolaryngology

The Public Health Service reports that the fluoridation trend is down. Communities are sheering away from new fluoridation programs for their water supplies. Today there are over one million, five hundred thousand fewer persons using community fluoridated water. Evidently the crest of the fluoridation wave has been reached and is now receding. Why should we be the cow's tail to adopt a waning fad?

Fluorine is foreign to the animal economy. Had it been necessary a Beneficent Creator would have incorporated it in living tissue, but did not. Don't try to improve on the Lord's work, for the laws of nature is the will of God, and to those who follow these laws, through the Grace of God, health and a long span of life is granted.

Our Creator divided chemical elements into two classes; electro-positive and electro-negative: animal economy is based on the hydrocarbons carbon and hydrogen, both electro-positive, burning carbon into carbon dioxide, and converting hydrogen into water; but statistics have been compiled to prove that God has not supplied sufficient electro-negative elements and to correct His error we should add fluorine, the most electro-negative element known. Fluorine is the "Wild Cat" or Villain of the elements: it sets fire to wood, paper, cloth and similar material, will set fire to most metals, reacts with glass, porcelain and most rocks, a yellowish greenish gas, dangerous to touch or inhale.

What transformed this devil into a cherubin? Let's touch on the history of its metamorphesis. President Truman appointed Oscar Ewing, a $750,000 a year Attorney for the Aluminum Corporation of America, as Federal Security Administrator; he immediately launched a ten year health plan, federally financed and federally directed by Oscar Ewing. The American Medical Association defeated this plan.

In June 1951 a health assembly was called by a dependent service of Oscar Ewing's Federal Security Administration, namely the Public Health Service. Doctor Leonard Sheele, Surgeon General under Ewing, but now connected with a pharmaceutical firm specializing in the sale of Fluorides. This assembly included the State Health Department Officials, State and local dental directors, directors from the children's bureau, social workers and etc. The purpose of the meeting was to be a briefing on how to put over fluoridation, or as the Surgeon General stated, "For the catalysing of a National program of water fluoridation, but your toughest job is going to be with the officials of the communities who hold the purse strings."

Said Dr. Frank Bull: First you need a positive policy by your State Board of Health and Dental Society. Say, "Do it." Go to the public and say, "Do something or don't do something," and make it emphatic: otherwise they would not need Public Health Officials. What are we here for? We have told the public it works, so we cannot go

See Some Observations—Page 3-A

The Free State Welcomes SEARS ROEBUCK — See Ad On Page 1, Section B

Coste

ASSEMBLY OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS
29 WEST 57th STREET
New York 19, New York

PLaza 1-3850

Albania
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Romania

November 18, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to express to you my very sincere appreciation for your response to my appeal concerning the treatment of a tape for the EYE ON NEW YORK program on which I appeared. In the meantime, I have been informed that this program has been scheduled to be broadcast on November 26. I am quite aware that your interest in this matter has been most helpful and I wish to assure you of my gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

Brutus Coste
Secretary General

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Brutus Coste

October 19, 1960

Mr. Brutus Coste
Secretary General
Assembly of Captive
European Nations
29 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Coste:

Your letter of October 7th to Mr. Edward R. Murrow concerning an EYE ON NEW YORK program on which you appeared at a taping session but which has not yet been broadcast has been referred to me.

You will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that the program in question has not been scrapped as you feared. It is our intention to broadcast this program as soon as our other commitments for EYE ON NEW YORK have been fulfilled. In all probability, it will be rescheduled for sometime prior to December 1st.

As you know, the program was originally preempted on October 1st by the CBS-TV Network in order to broadcast a special remote from the United Nations. Commitments previously made for subsequent programs on EYE ON NEW YORK have prevented us from rescheduling the program on which you appeared. These commitments include a series of three political programs which will be broadcast between now and Election Day, as well as others.

When a definite date has been set for the broadcast in question, you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Worden

CW:nl

bcc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow ✓

ASSEMBLY OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS
29 WEST 57th STREET
New York 19, New York

PLaza 1-3850

Albania
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Romania

October 7, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your recent action in inviting the spokesmen of our captive nations to participate in your Sunday "Background" program and the forceful support you have given on this occasion to our plea that the issue of our nations be raised in the United Nations at this particular time - prompt me to write you on a somewhat related matter.

Last week I was asked by Mr. John Malko to appear on his "Eye on New York" show - prepared by the Public Affairs Department. I gladly accepted. The program was taped on Friday, September 30, and was scheduled for Saturday, October. Because of the unexpected Khrushchev speech in the U.N. on that day the showing of the "Eye on New York" program was postponed. On Tuesday, October 4, Mr. Malko advised me by telephone that it would be run on Saturday, October 8, at 1:30 p.m. But on Thursday, October 6, he phoned me again to tell me that for reasons he was not in a position to impart to me, the taped program will not be run at all unless his superiors will consider redoing the tape.

My point in writing you is to ask your help in elucidating the reason for the above decision. What I said in the eight minutes allotted time could hardly be objectionable since I focussed on the imperative necessity of countering Soviet charges of colonialism in the U.N. by bringing up the issue of Soviet Colonialism.

The decision to scrap the program is all the more puzzling as all concerned - producer, announcer, etc. - were quite satisfied with the performance. I may add that to do this program I spent the better part of an afternoon in the studio and it is rather disappointing to learn that this was done for no purpose at all.

/I........

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

I submit that the program I referred to remains of topical interest and I would therefore appreciate whatever you may deem proper to do to have the matter reconsidered by the competent officials of the C.B.S.

I take the liberty of enclosing an article of mine on "The U.N. and Colonialism - Old and New" which the AFL/CIO Free Trade Unionist carried in its October issue.

With best thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Brutus Coste
Secretary General

Capt John H. Cotten

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

Sept. 22, 1960

Dear Captain Cotten:

As the producer of the forthcoming CBS Reports presentation on Polaris, Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your recent letter.

In the course of the past year in which we have to some degree lived with the developmental program of this weapons system, we have become aware of the function performed by your command. We had, indeed, hoped to document on film some of the research and development done on Compass Island.

However, in the past couple of months it has become painfully apparent to us that with approximately fifty-three minutes of air time in which to document all the aspects of the Polaris program, we are going, perforce, to have to telescope some sharply --- others we cannot handle at all, unfortunately.

The ship's inertial guidance system certainly is a critical portion of the weapons system. But we must content ourselves with its function and development as described to Mr. Murrow by Admiral Raborn in an interview aboard the submarine.

I hope you will understand our need to combine elements of the Navy's Polaris program inside the context of our own program. We all hope you will find "Year of the Polaris" an adequate reflection of your great job.

Sincerely,

Jack Beck

John H. Cotten
Captain, U.S.Navy
U.S.S. Compass Island
c/o Fleet Post Office
New York, N.Y.

JB/bb
cc: Mr. Murrow

U. S. S. COMPASS ISLAND (EAG-153)
C/O FLEET POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

16 September, 1960

Jack Beck —
For answer.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The officers and men of the Compass Island are looking forward with great interest to your **forthcoming program** devoted to Polaris. For the past four years, since commissioning on 3 December, 1956, this ship has made what we believe to be a very important contribution to the development of the Polaris system, since our sole mission is to test and evaluate all the Ship's Inertial Navigation Systems, plus a complicated variety of related equipment, which have been and are being developed for installation in the Polaris submarines.

The work being done by the Compass Island is not widely known and it occurs to me that there is a possibility that it has not come to your attention. The ship bases at and operates from the New York Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn and will be in port until 26 September and again from 7 to 16 October. If you think it would assist you to see the ship or to discuss our operations, I would be very happy if you could lunch with me aboard any day next week except Thursday, when we are scheduled to leave dry dock. I can be reached easily by telephone by calling the shipyard (MAin 5-4500) and then asking the shipyard operator for ship line 26, which connects directly with my cabin.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Cotten
Captain, U.S.Navy

Covi, R.
f m

August 18, 1960

Mr. Rudolph Covi
317 Outlook Street
Pittsburgh 27, Pa.

Dear Mr. Covi:

Thank you for your letter of August 12 to Mr. Murrow, who is away from New York at present. I am enclosing a registration form for you to complete in accordance with CBS requirements. As Mr. Murrow has no responsibility for programs other than those he produces with Fred Friendly, I would suggest that you submit your idea to Mr. John Kiermaier who is in charge of our public service programming.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Rudolph Covi- 317 Outlook Street- Pittsburgh 27, Penn'a.

August 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A highly desirable TV program would be one that could combine drama, entertainment, be factual and informative and serve the public interest. What program would contain all these ingredients? A series based on the shocking inadequacy of our courts would accomplish this nicely. The format would be quite simple. It would simply be a re-enactment of the actual court trials that wrongly convicted defendants or that leave much in question. The courts operating under a cloak of respectability leave the impression that they are doing an excellent job. The exact opposite is the truth. Just to cite a few cases and there are hundreds like them in the archives of county courthouses:

1. A negro in Alabama was sentenced to death for stealing $1.95. Reason for the conviction: his color

2. A man in Georgia was sentenced to death for a crime he did not commit.

3. There is strong evidence that Roger Toughy was framed into serving 25 years.

4. The Alcorta case in Texas and the Simon case in Pgh are examples of judicial incompetence and poor police work.

5. Not to mention civil damage suits which amounts to nothing more than "legal" robbery.

I believe if the spotlight is turned on such court cases we could possibly look forward to some changes and improvements in our judicial processes. I sincerely believe that TV has an opportunity here to contribute vastly to the public good. I would certainly enjoy working on such a series and would appreciate your comments on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Rudy Covi

Rudy Covi

Polly Cowan

CONTEMPORARY AFFAIRS SOCIETY
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

New York Representative
POLLY COWAN
941 Park Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.
Phone: YUkon 8-2817

October 25, 1960

Dear Ed:

Just shows what can happen to one after a lapse of two years at work. Efficiency evidently impaired.

Enclosed is a list of the books selected for the introductory offer, which will give you a general idea of the type of books being selected. The ad for this appeared in The New York Times---News of the Week in Review on Sunday, October 9th.

The first selection for December is now in the process of being judged. As soon as a decision is reached, I will notify you.

We have had a good response to the ad. As yet, I have no news on the return of the direct-mail piece, which was a reprint of the Times ad and went out from Washington last week.

Warm regards,

Polly

Polly Cowan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

CONTEMPORARY AFFAIRS SOCIETY

TITLE OF BOOK	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER'S PRICE	CHARTER MEMBERS PAY
1. Introductory Offer:			
PARTIES AND POLITICS IN AMERICA	Clinton Rossiter	Purchased separately,	All three
THE PRESIDENT: OFFICE AND POWERS	Edwin Corwin	they would be	volumes
THE NATIONAL PURPOSE	Luce, Lippmann et al.	$12.30	$5.95
2. THE UNFINISHED COUNTRY	Max Lerner	$7.50	$4.95
3. 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE	Walter Johnson	$6.00	$4.50
4. THE PRESIDENCY: CRISIS AND REGENERATION	Herman Finer	$5.00	$4.00
5. MY FIRST 50 YEARS IN POLITICS	Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (as told to Robert Donovan)	$4.95	$3.95
6. IN YOUR OPINION (The opinion polls, 1945-60)	John M. Fenton	$3.95	$3.50
7. NEGRO POLITICS: THE SEARCH FOR LEADERSHIP	James Q. Wilson	$5.00	$4.00
8. THE FUTURE AS HISTORY	Robert L. Heilbroner	$4.00	$3.50
9. AMERICAN IMMIGRATION	Maldwyn A. Jones (edited by Daniel J. Boorstin)	$6.00	$4.50
10. THE SOUTHERNER AS AMERICAN	(edited by Charles G. Sellers, Jr.)	$5.00	$4.00
11. U. S. SENATORS AND THEIR WORLD	Donald Matthews	$6.00	$4.50
12. WALTER LIPPMANN: AND HIS TIMES	Edited by Marquis Childs and James Reston	$3.95	$2.95
13. THE INVISIBLE PRESIDENCY	Louis W. Koenig	$6.95	$5.50

Polly Cowan

October 20, 1960

Dear Polly:

Many thanks for sending me Spivack's memo. It is altogether persuasive, but the question is what do we do about it? Is it in fact operational? What books have been selected etc.?

We must all meet again soon.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Polly Cowan
941 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

ERM:gw

CONTEMPORARY AFFAIRS SOCIETY
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

New York Representative
POLLY COWAN
941 Park Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.
Phone: YUkon 8-2817

October 18, 1960

Dear Ed:

You were very encouraging a few days ago when you expressed your interest in the Contemporary Affairs Society. I reported your reaction to Bob Spivack in Washington. He was gratified by your favorable response, and pleased by your desire to be helpful to CAS.

Enclosed is his memo to you, explaining the background and the aim of the club. The brochure is a copy of our first (and so far only) ad, which appeared in The News of the Week in Review section of The New York Times on October 9th.

If I have left out any useful information, please let me know and I will get it for you. If you do plan to say anything about the Society on the air, could your secretary let me know? I will then notify the judges and the editors, who would be delighted by your support.

Lou and I enjoyed the evening with the Murrows so very much, and hope it can be repeated very soon.

Best regards,

Polly

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

can

THINKING, BUSY AMERICANS: This is an exciting era of international ferment and social upheaval. What happens in Africa, Cuba, India or Tibet has an effect where you live. These events are as critical as what is happening right here in the United States—in Washington, or perhaps in Mississippi. Are you well enough informed, or are you merely a late observer, passively subject to the results of events after they pass you by? ❧ There are those — dictators and autocrats among them — who still believe that the people cannot be hurt by what they do not know. We disagree! We—the editors and staff of the **CONTEMPORARY AFFAIRS SOCIETY**—believe that what you don't know will hurt you. ❧ Nor can you afford to be the *last to know* in this turbulent, rapidly-moving age. Today, the experts have first awareness, then government, then news commentators—and finally, often much too late, you are able to find out what is really going on here at home and throughout the world. This *trickle down* process is no longer adequate to the demands of democratic society. It is the purpose of the **CONTEMPORARY AFFAIRS SOCIETY** to make it possible for you to be among the first to know—and to understand the meaning of what you know. ❧ The key to knowledge in contemporary affairs is found in the tremendous reservoir of original thinking, penetrating analysis, careful reporting and fine writing done by American, British, other European and Asian authors of books that, for one reason or another, do not ordinarily come to your attention. ❧ As a member of the **CONTEMPORARY AFFAIRS SOCIETY** — a new concept in book clubs — you will be regularly exposed to the important trends, the new ideas, the thinking of outstanding thought-leaders, while these things are still *new*. You can become a part of this changing world. You can be more intelligently aware of what is going on, and serve your own interests as a citizen and voter. ❧ As an urgent example, start with the *Presidency!* In a very few days you will select the man who will lead this nation during four critical years. *What do you know about the position he must fill?* We have chosen three volumes as a special introductory offer to Charter Members of the

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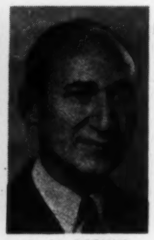

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10	THE SOUTHERNER AS AMERICAN	(edited by Charles G. Sellers, Jr.)	$5.00	$4.00
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12	WALTER LIPPMANN: AND HIS TIMES	Edited by Marquis Childs and James Reston	$3.95	$2.95
13	THE INVISIBLE PRESIDENCY	Louis W. Koenig	$6.95	$5.50

If you are billed later, 30c will be added to the price of each book for postage and handling.

Please enroll me as a member and send me at once the book(s) indicated at the right. I agree to purchase five more books from you during the coming year. I understand that with every fourth book I purchase, I will receive a book dividend, free of charge except for handling costs.

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You will receive every month a MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *Contemporary Affairs,* that will brief you on important new books, and contain articles on critical world affairs prepared by eminent writers.

TO: Edward R. Murrow October 15, 1960

FROM: Robert G. Spivack

RE: Contemporary Affairs Society

When I was a fledgling reporter, there was a story that made the rounds that went something like this:

A survey was being taken of young adults who were asked to list their most important possession. About 90 percent wrote "my intelligence". But about 50 per cent spelled "intelligence" with one "l".

Now we find that there is once again an "intelligence gap" in this country that has nothing to do with the U-2 incident, or the work of the C.I.A., or how well the Soviet Union is doing in the field of education.

It is a cultural lag that has developed through our own neglect and preoccupation with other matters. But it is one that could have serious consequences for the future of the country and all of western civilization.

What is happening is this:

Every year there are some 250 important books written in the field of world affairs and important domestic problems. Of these books some 30 to 40 are generally considered to be first-class works, revealing original thinking, sharp analysis, first-class reporting and often excellent writing. But these books rarely reach the general public, and often they do not reach the limited public for whom they are intended.

The result is a huge waste of knowledge, a neglect of serious talent, and even a feeling that our men of affairs are lagging behind the thought-leaders of the Communist world.

How did this situation develop? How can it be corrected?

There are approximately 180,000,000 Americans in this country, which is considered the most literate in the world. Yet even in this hour of great social ferment, with anti-democratic forces active in Africa, Europe and Asia, U.S. book publishers feel fortunate if they can sell 2,500 copies of important volumes that deal with the needs of our times.

During this presidential year, when interest in U.S. politics is at a peak, only two books ("Candidates, 1960", which I helped put together, and James Mc.G. Burns biography of John F. Kennedy) have attained any degree of success in reaching the general public.

A splendid, good-humored treatment of The Presidency entitled "White House Fever" simply died on the vine. John Kenneth Galbraith's "The Liberal Hour" reached a printing of 5,000 and stopped.

On the other hand, "Lolita" was a smashing success. Even more trivial books sold upwards of 50,000.

Does all this reflect public apathy and escapism?

I think not. Every public opinion survey shows that Americans are more deeply concerned with what is happening in the world than they have been at any time since the rise of Hitler. They are asking more questions and looking harder and longer for better answers.

There are 28 national magazines devoted to serious interpretation of world events—aside from the better known publications, such as TIME, NEWSWEEK, U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. The socially-minded organizations such as the League of Women Voters, ADA, the Progressive Education Association, and similar groups are larger than ever.

What, then, explains this apparent contradiction between the public's desire to know and the sale of books that will help them "to know"?

After two years' study of the problem, I believe a larger part of the difficulty is in the book industry itself, not through any particular dereliction on its part, but in the very nature of its workings.

There are two basic difficulties:

Publishers are in too much of a hurry these days to get out the "next book"; the result is they do very little with their already completed works unless they show immediate promise of becoming best-sellers.

The economics of the industry are such that a single publisher cannot spend sufficient money on advertising to promote an individual author's work, no matter how promising; many promotion efforts are on a hit-and-miss basis.

Therefore, the general public rarely, if ever, hears of the many fine works being published in this country, England and France; even better-informed citizens often miss important books because they are not brought to their attention.

To the authors the results are even more disheartening than to the publishers. If the present situation continues, it seems inevitable that more and more of our best thinkers and writers will turn to other more promising fields where their talents may be adequately rewarded.

I propose to remedy this situation by doing in the field of current affairs what is now being done in the arts, sciences, law and even among old gun collectors--that is, a book club aimed at reaching the audiences of the weekly newsmagazines, the New Yorker, and the 28 magazines mentioned earlier, whose combined circulation exceeds 10,000,000 readers.

On the basis of the success of other book clubs that have made a specialized appeal, plus the know-how in editing and publishing that those associated with this project will bring to its management, it is reasonable to assume that we can make a continuing contribution after 5,000 members are enlisted, with prospects for steady and substantial growth within five years.

Cox, J. V. K.

July 14, 1960

Dear Miss Cox:

Thank you for your gracious letter of July 1st, which I am answering in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I am sorry to tell you that the shows in which Mr. Murrow will be participating in the fall will all be taped in advance and therefore will not have a studio audience. I would suggest that you write or call our CBS Ticket Bureau and they will be happy to tell you what shows you might be interested in attending.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss J. V. K. Cox
Flat 2, Felbridge Place
East Grinstead
Sussex
England

Flat 2, Felbridge Place
East Grinstead.
Sussex.
England.
1st July '60

Dear Mr Murrow

I am coming over to the U.S.A about a month hence arriving on the Queen Mary August 2nd & staying two or three nights in New York.

I do not know a single soul in this vast city of yours & it would give me great pleasure to come & hear one of your broadcasts & see the studio.

Would it be at all possible? — but in all probability you will not be there at that time.

Yours sincerely —
(Miss) J. V. K. Cox

Lionel Crocker

September 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Crocker:

Thank you for your letter of September 23rd. Permission is granted to use the quotation, "This program...the sum total of our experience" which appeared in The New Yorker, December 26, 1953 in your text on EFFECTIVE DEBATING for the American Institute of Banking.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Lionel Crocker
Denison University
Granville, Ohio

THE
NEW YORKER
No. 25 WEST 43RD STREET

EDITORIAL OFFICES
OXFORD 5-1414

September 23, 1960

Mr. Lionel Crocker
Denison University
Granville, Ohio

Dear Mr. Crocker

Acknowledging your letter of September 20 that asks permission to use a quotation (identified in your letter) from the Profile article on Edward R. Murrow by Charles Wertenbaker, in our issue of December 26, 1953:

The excerpt in question constitutes a statement by Mr. Murrow, and it is not for us to grant permission for the reprinting of it. For our part, we would have no objection to the requested use of the excerpt, but believe that permission should come from Mr. Murrow himself.

Yours truly,

Harding T. Mason

htm:tk

DENISON UNIVERSITY
GRANVILLE, OHIO
Founded 1831

September 20, 1960

Mr.Edward R. Murrow:

Dear Sir:

In preparation of a text on EFFECTIVE DEBATING for the American Institute of Banking, 12 E. 36th Street, New York City, I would like to use a quotation from a publication on which you hold the copyright. I have listed the excerpt below. May I have such permission with due credit, of course, being given.

Thank you,

Lionel Crocker

Excerpt:

Begins: This program...

E ds: the sum total of our experience

about 40 words

Croft, E. R.

May 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Croft:

Thank you for your very nice letter of May 9th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

In answer to your request for information regarding Mr. Murrow, I am enclosing a copy of a recent speech, TELEVISION AND POLITICS, which he presented before the British Association for the Advancement of Science last October. Enclosed also is a biography. A much more extensive biography appeared in the New York Post in February, 1959.

Mr. Murrow will return to the air on July 3rd with a new weekly radio news show entitled, BACKGROUND. He will participate in covering both the Democratic and Republican Convention this July. Next fall, Mr. Murrow will appear in a number of CBS REPORTS, and due to the time and effort required for these reports, SMALL WORLD will have to be discontinued.

I hope this information will be of assistance to you and wish you success with your paper.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Edwin R. Croft
1567 Maple Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

encl

May 9, 1960

1567 Maple avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Office of Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Sirs:

Realizing that Mr. Murrow is still traveling around the world, I've addressed this somewhat unusually because I'm not well enough acquainted with the System to know how to find some information about Mr. Murrow.

What I want, if you can supply it, is some information about Mr. Murrow as a person, and most of all, about Mr. Murrow and the electronic media, particularly television. I have the speech he made before the Radio and Television News Directors' association, as printed in the November 13, 1958, edition of The Reporter magazine.

However, if you have other speeches by him; articles about him, or information about where I can find articles on him, I would appreciate it very much if you would send them to me. I am doing a term paper on Mr. Murrow and his influence upon the content of television as the public sees it upon their screens today. Of course, this will include backgrounding about him when he was doing radio commentaries during the 40's and 50's, and I could use such information also.

My real interest is, however, if and how Mr. Murrow has influenced television, particularly the public affairs reporting. I think he has had an enormous influence, and I would like to find out whether I am right or wrong.

Perhaps this is asking too much. But I will be most happy with anything you can do for me.

If possible, I would also like to know whether or not Mr. Murrow will be helping with the conventions this summer in Los Angeles and Chicago. Or what are his plans after his leave of absence--or is this to be known by the general public???

Thank you kindly.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin R Croft

Edwin R. Croft

~~Luncheon~~
Walter Cronkite

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

October 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My peripatetic boss is at it again, and won't be back from Sweden for a week.

I see by his calendar that he's scheduled to speak in Westchester on the 25th, so in his absence, please let me send his regrets at not being able to accept your lovely luncheon invitation for that day.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Faith Adams
for Walter Cronkite

fa

Walter Cronkite

November 23, 1960

Dear Walter:

Janet tells me you called from New Orleans to inquire about the old man's health. Thanks.

I'm back in the office but not enjoying it. Sorry to have deserted you on Election night. As Carl Sandburg would say, "You done good."

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Cronkite
CBS News
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

un

Dahl, J. R.

January 9, 1960

Dear Mrs. Dahl:

I feel I can no longer delay a reply to your letter of December 22nd addressed to Mr. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow barely had time to do more than glance over your correspondence, and his commitments demand that he be out of the country for the better part of the next few months. He regrets that the great amount of "similar" mail prevents him from giving your interesting letter the time and attention it deserves.

The problem of cruelty to animals is an old one. Your personal approach to its solution will help, but the great aid lies in the power of the Legislature, and it is to your representatives there - that you should direct your immediate correspondence.

I commend and encourage you in a worthwhile endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. J. Russel Dahl
714 North Fourth Street
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

714 North Fourth Street
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
December 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Reports Program
CBS News Headquarters
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In all sincerity I am hoping this letter will reach you, and I thank you for the time you must take to read it.

Its purpose is to ask whether you will aid in the passage of "humane-slaughter acts" by legislatures throughout the nation.

The January READER'S DIGEST contains an article regarding the plight of 25 million animals (annually) which are trussed up, "stuck," or scalded while still conscious, through the negligence or reluctance of slaughter houses to install adequate stunning devices.

Enclosed is the article, torn from my copy of the magazine. I have ordered 1000 reprints for distribution in my own state of Idaho but feel I cannot wait for them to arrive before writing you. Since legislatures will be meeting very soon, we must act NOW to get bills passed, in every state, which will make a violation a criminal and punishable offense. (I also advocate federal sharing of initial costs of installing proper stunning devices.)

Please, is there something you can do to remedy this inhumane situation? I am a teacher and an elementary school principal who has never before been a "crusader"! But having grown up on a farm, I am greatly shocked and grieved by the backwardness of this nation in enacting effective legislation for this tremendously important but little-observed facet of our culture.

I am determined to do all I can, and I am sure much can be accomplished within the legislative year if you will lend your sincerity and prestige to this cause. Thank you deeply for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Sandra R. Dahl

(Mrs. J. Russell Dahl)

LET US HAVE MERCY ON THESE DUMB ANIMALS

Modern methods of humane slaughter are available and in partial use. Simple decency demands laws to enforce these methods in every state of the Union

Condensed from Together

PAUL W. KEARNEY AND RICHARD DEMPEWOLFF

RECENTLY, on the killing floor of a Midwestern slaughterhouse, we saw—and heard—a knocker swing his primitive sledge hammer a dozen times before he succeeded in stunning three frightened, bellowing steers. We've had the unenviable experience, in an antiquated pork abattoir, of observing a poorly stuck pig shoved into the scalding tank while still fully conscious. We've seen lambs and calves, shackled and hanging head down, bleed to death in the same unstunned state.

This medieval brutality is strangely out of place in the 20th century in a nation which professes the highest ideals of humane treatment for animals. Yet, in many of the 3000 or more small slaughterhouses scattered from Johnson Street in Brooklyn to Townsend Street in San Francisco, such grisly practices are far from uncommon.

What makes the situation even more deplorable is that since August 30, 1960, we have had in operation the Humane Slaughter Act, a federal law which prescribes that livestock must be made insensible "by a single blow, gunshot, electric, chemical or other rapid means before they are shackled, hoisted, cast, thrown or cut."

This law came 84 years after Switzerland enacted similar legislation, and long after a dozen other

Together (January '61), © 1960 by Lovick Pierce, is published by The Methodist Pub. House, 740 N. Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill.

countries—and the Fiji Islands—abolished needless slaughterhouse cruelty. Yet it is hardly more than a step in the right direction. It carries *no* criminal penalties for violators. It affects *only* some 500 packers who sell meat to the federal government. These large houses account for roughly 80 percent of all livestock killed commercially each year for meat — more than 100 million head. But this leaves some 25 million animals a year that can still be clubbed, or shackled head down, alive and kicking until bled to death, in 2500 smaller packing plants.

In any plant, good or bad, the meat animal is dispatched by cutting its throat or otherwise severing its carotid arteries—because it must be bled as well as killed. But the manner in which the creature is brought to this point is the crux of the problem.

Because of their size and strength, cattle must be rendered unconscious first. In many abattoirs this is accomplished with a sledge hammer or maul in the hands of a powerful man who stands on a platform and belts each animal on the forehead as it enters the knocking pen. If the aim is true, the stunned beast rolls out on the killing floor for the remainder of the procedure. But if the steer shies and the sledge misses its mark, a jaw may be broken, an eye gouged, or some other painful injury inflicted. In this case, the animal is thrown into complete panic. The task of stunning it *then* needs no elaboration.

The first step in handling sheep, hogs and sometimes calves is shackling. A shackler slips a chain noose around one of the animal's hind legs, and the beast is hoisted aloft head down—smoothly and quietly if all goes well, or with a bone-cracking yank if the animal turns the wrong way or catches a leg under the door of the shackling box. Then, fighting frantically, the unfortunate creature is carried by one leg on an endless chain to the sticker, whose job is to slip a stiletto into the struggling animal's throat without amputating his own hand. This preposterous manhandling causes a bedlam of hysterical animal screams and squeals, which utterly panics incoming victims.

Such cruelty should not have required legislation to remedy. Experience in Europe with electric stunning, as well as the exemplary work of a few big U.S. packers, should have provided ample evidence of the advantages of more modern methods. At the George A. Hormel & Co. plant in Austin, Minn., for example, 1200 hogs per hour are handled without animal agony or human risk. This is accomplished by means of two ingenious carbon-dioxide immobilizers (a company invention), installed in 1950.

The animals are led single file along a rubber-lined passage into a chamber where they whiff CO_2. The gas anesthetizes them for 25 seconds. They roll onto a conveyer that carries them, silent and still, to the stickers. Gone are the furor and panic which formerly made them so unmanageable. Proof of the system's economic advantage is the fact that Hormel has now installed it in *all* the company's plants.

Another simple but effective device has been in use for 14 years at the Oscar Mayer Co., of Madison, Wis. Here it is a "captive-bolt stunner" that renders animals insensible. Long used in European slaughterhouses to replace the sledge hammer, this tool is a sort of hand-gun actuated by either a powder charge or compressed air. Instead of a free-flying bullet, its projectile is a bolt fastened to the frame. After each shot the bolt is returned to the barrel, much as is the cork in a popgun.

Like so many progressive ideas, the captive-bolt stunner ran into a barrage of objections from many slaughterers. One major criticism was that the device didn't prevent animals from arriving at the knocking pen in an excited, head-tossing state. How could you hold cattle still enough to use the instrument?

Then, a few years ago, foreman Harold Watson, at the Seitz Packing Co., in St. Joseph, Mo., had an idea. He had often noticed how deer and other wild animals stand transfixed by the beam of an automobile's headlights. Why wouldn't cattle in a slaughterhouse react to light in the same way?

Floodlights installed at bull's-eye level at the end of the Seitz pens quickly proved that they would. Even excited steers led into the knocking box suddenly stood stock-still, staring into the beam. Whereupon the knocker could perform his job humanely, and therefore swiftly and economically.

Despite the advantages of the captive-bolt stunner demonstrated by Mayer, Seitz and a progressive group of small packers who have used the technique voluntarily for years, the device has been remarkably slow in catching on. A sizable number of small packers have proclaimed unwillingness to invest in any new methods until they are forced to do so by local legislation.

Complicating the picture from the outset has been the fact that kosher slaughterers have opposed reform on religious grounds. The ritual of kosher killing prescribes that an animal must arrive clean, whole and unblemished at the point where the rabbi makes the final thrust. Orthodox rabbis and kosher packers have interpreted this to mean that the animal must be conscious, and they have insisted that the rugged shackling and hoisting alive, even of full-grown cattle, is the only practical means to comply with Hebrew law.

Hence the new federal legislation provides exceptions for ritual packers. And many small non-kosher packers have lined up behind the religious groups, arguing, "If they don't have to, why should we?"

But a few months ago Canada Packers, Ltd., of Toronto, came up with a device that will enable kosher packers to abandon shackling and hoisting of living cattle and still comply with religious doctrine. It is a plain steel box into which the animal is led or prodded. As a padded gate shuts behind him, it nudges him forward so that his head and neck protrude through a window at the other end. Here the cut is made quickly and cleanly.

This simple, inexpensive holding pen is the first known humane handling device to get orthodox rabbinical approval in the United States. Rabbis Eliezer Silver, national chairman of the Presidium of Orthodox Rabbis, and Joseph Soloveitchik, of Boston, have both endorsed it. However, few kosher packers in the United States had shown any interest in the device at the time this article went to press.

The U.S. Senate passed the Humane Slaughter Act, by a vote of 72 to 9, after seven hours of bitter debate. Unquestionably influential in this action was the flood of mail the Senate had received — tens of thousands of letters from members of humane societies, packing-house labor unions, veterans' organizations, church groups and women's clubs. Now the law needs to be strengthened. Canada has recently pointed the way with strict legislation covering *all* meat for interprovincial and export trade. The new Canadian law, which prescribes the use of mechanical stunning devices, carbon-dioxide gas or electric current to render slaughter animals unconscious, carries criminal penalties for violations.

Meanwhile, one sure way to bring into line the thousands of small plants presently untouched by the federal regulation is to get action out of the state legislatures. Bills have been defeated recently in New York, Michigan, Connecticut, Ohio, Rhode Island and Tennessee. But in California, Washington, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Minnesota and Massachusetts, humane-slaughter laws were enacted last year. And bills are now on the dockets of, or being prepared in, the legislatures of all the remaining states.

In the name of decency, don't these bills deserve *everyone's* support?

Reprints of this article are available. Prices, postpaid to one address: 4¢ each; 100—$3; 500—$12.50; 1000—$18. Address Reprint Editor, The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y.

»»««

Optical Allusion

MINNEAPOLIS restaurateur Art Murray recently hired a new waitress, a well-built and very attractive blonde. When a male patron walked in at noon and got his first glimpse of this new dish, he immediately got down on his hands and knees and began pawing the carpet. Whereupon the proprietor rushed up to him, exclaiming, "What's the matter?"

"My contact lenses popped out," explained the patron.

—Cedric Adams in Minneapolis *Tribune*

Jerry Danzig

October 20, 1960

Dear Jerry:

Thanks for the kind words about Polaris. I took it to London last week where the B.B.C. ran it. The critics were most generous. Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jerry A. Danzig,
Vice President
National Broadcasting Company
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, New York

ERM:gw

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

JERRY A. DANZIG
VICE PRESIDENT
PARTICIPATING PROGRAMS
TELEVISION NETWORK

October 13, 1960

Dear Ed:

"The Year of the Polaris" was a superior and most fascinating piece of reporting. You and your colleagues should be very proud of the result.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Jerry

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

P.S. Please don't bother to acknowledge this -- hope to see you soon, after your dash to London and return.

Davis, Billy

September 12, 1960

Dear Billy Davis:

Thank you for your recent letter.

To answer your question, since my radio and television schedule is so very heavy I doubt that I would have the time and chance to make recordings of Queen Elizabeth's life and famous speeches. And, since this is the case, I do not at this moment know what material would be used and what the title would be.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Billy Davis
Route #2 Box 480
Valdosta, Georgia

Sept. 4, 1960.

To: Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
C/o. C.B.S. Inc.
485. Madison Ave.
New york 22. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

If you had the time and Chance would you make a record of the Queen's speechs and her life like you did o Winston Churchill's life. What would you say about the *Queen? What would you entile it?

I would like to know what you thank of this.

Thank You!

my address is:
Billy Davis,
Route #2. Box 480.
Valdosta, Ga.

*I mean Queen Elizabeth II of Englan

Davis, Joe
fm

TELEPHONES: CIRCLE 5- {7658
{7659

NEW ADDRESS
441 WEST 49th ST.
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

JOE DAVIS
MUSIC PUBLISHER
1619 BROADWAY·
NEW YORK 19·N·Y·

August 1st, 1960

Mr. E. R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many people have strange hobbies, and I believe mine comes under that category.

My hobby is collecting autographs of famous people, on American Postage Stamps.

Would you be kind enough to honor me with your autograph on the face of the enclosed stamp, and return it to me in the self-addressed envelope?

Your kindness will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

JOE DAVIS

JD:BK

Enc.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LATIN FLAVORED SONG IN YEARS

I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO
(QUE TRISTE DESPERTAR)

ASCAP

Davis, R. F., M.D

ac

COPY

HAROLD SWANBERG, M. D.
RALPH F. DAVIS, M. D.

Radiology Exclusively Including Radioisotopes
209-224 W.C.U.Bldg., 506-510 Maine Street
Quincy, Illinois

October 14, 1960

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I recently read in the press that Nikita Kruschev and his entourage were getting ready to leave for Moscow and that one of the most important indications of this event prior to the actual announcement was the passage back and forth of numerous items purchased in this country, such as radios, TV sets, batteries, kitchen appliances, etc.

Now I am not the one to discourage sales of American goods to any one at all, but it seems to me we are missing a bet in our offensive in the cold war and the downgrading of the Soviet Union in this instance.

I believe that there would be a lot of propaganda mileage in routinely listing and discussing all of the items bought by the commissars in this country, listing model numbers, de luxe features, etc., always ending with the pertinent comments concerning how the rest of the world could look for new discoveries and brand new items manufactured by the Russians, "in advance of the rest of the world." Then, having put these notices in the record, when the new items come out, stand them up side by side for the world to compare, noting carefully how long it took the Russians to just copy them, how inferior they might be, etc.

As long as we can't protect our merchandise by patents, let us turn this to our advantage and show the world how long it takes this so-called great industrial nation just to copy and produce a few items which they bought months or years before from the U. S., or some other country.

This policy could be extended to all Western countries and most of their so-called advances could be revealed for their true worth.

The record might be even more impressive if photographic records were kept of each purchase, with the date the picture was taken as further proof that the buyers were interested in this merchandise years before they claimed to make it first or whatever their claims might be.

Such a graphic demonstration of the difference in productivity of the two countries would be most impressive on all of the new so-called neutral nations now being mightily impressed by the apparent overabundance of power and industrial capacity of the Soviet Union.

In the over-all problem of combatting Russian words and propaganda, this problem is similar to all of the other problems. That is, not enough publicity is being given the Russian inability to produce, live up to agreements, treaties, barter arrangements, etc. In other words, every time the Russians are one day late in living up to any agreement, it should be broadcast to the world. I think if we stop discussing what they say and talk constantly about their failures and inabilities, our counter propaganda will be much more effective with the young knowledgeables of Africa and Asia, as well as in our own hemisphere. That, I believe is the trouble with our approach to the leftist and far rightist students in these countries. We are letting Soviet words go unchallenged, except for countering them with words of how great we are. Emphasizing their shortcomings, failures, and inabilities will probably produce better results than emphasizing our industrial greatness, about which everybody is tired of hearing. I don't include, of course, Freedom, Justice, Liberty, and Security. These basic tenets could be emphasized again, by pointing at specific Russian failures and comparing them with specific examples of how these principles are applied in the United States of America.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph F. Davis, M. D.

emh

No reply,

DeAraujo, M. S.

March 7, 1960

Dear Mr. DeAraujo:

Thank you for your letter of February 23rd, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to complete your questionnaire. He has been on a year's sabbatical since last June and will continue to travel abroad for the next few months. Since he is moving about such a great deal, the time he can devote to correspondence is extremely limited.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. M. Stephen DeAraujo
22 Stephen Street
Belleville 9, New Jersey

Fairleigh Dickinson University
RUTHERFORD TEANECK MADISON

RUTHERFORD CAMPUS
207 Montross Avenue
Rutherford, New Jersey
WEbster 3-5000

22 Stephen Street
Belleville 9, New Jersey
February 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

This letter is a request for fifteen minutes of your time to complete the enclosed questionnaire.

You will see from reading the questions that faculty members and students of this university are vitally interested in preserving for the record and the body of knowledge the part which, from 1932 to 1942, you and your colleagues of radio news played in preparing the United States for its inevitable involvement in World War II. It is ironic to be gathering the information for the obituary of network radio news coverage only twenty years after its finest hour---and while many of its greatest voices are still in full strength.

We would appreciate your thoughtful consideration, not only for these questions, but for others which in our ignorance we have not asked. We have enclosed for your convenience in returning the questionnaire a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Sincerely yours,

M. Stephen DeAraujo

M. Stephen DeAraujo

Fairleigh Dickinson University
RUTHERFORD TEANECK MADISON

RUTHERFORD CAMPUS
Rutherford, New Jersey
WEbster 3-5000

Foreign News Reporting and Comment, 1932 to 1942 - A Questionnaire

1. Is there any biographical treatment of your career that you would particularly recommend?

2. Did you come to your work as reporter or commentator through the avenues of traditional journalism, or were you a "radio man" from the beginning? Was this an advantage or not?

3. How were your assignments determined?

4. Did you or "broadcasting" ever lose coverage of a key story because your request for a particular assignment was denied?

5. Which assignments do you feel were your most important? Is this described in the biographical treatment mentioned, or is this the first written mention the subject has received?

6. In what order would you evaluate the importance of your news sources:

_____ Public Personalities
_____ Dissidents
_____ Other newsmen
_____ Civil Servants
_____ Local press
_____ Your network news staff
_____ Press Releases?

7. Who were your most interesting and reliable sources for exclusive information or evaluation?

(More)

8. Have you written any articles that I should read to get an understanding of the rigors or dangers of your assignment? If not will you please comment on these?

9. Who were the most interesting foreign personalities that you observed or interviewed? If this has not been covered elsewhere, will you please comment on this topic?

10. Do you know of any written material describing the technical problems that confront the reporter or commentator of foreign news? If you do not, would you please elaborate on this topic?

11. Who were the propoganda or press officers under whose surveillance or censorship you were compelled to work? Were you ever able to put anything over on them?

12. In the period '32 to '42 was there any problem of over-coverage of any particular assignment? Did it lead to better or poorer coverage?

(More)

Fairleigh Dickinson University
RUTHERFORD TEANECK MADISON

RUTHERFORD CAMPUS
Rutherford, New Jersey
WEbster 3-5000

13. What were the greatest obstacles that confronted you in broadcasting report or comment?

14. In retrospect, what pressures can you identify that attempted to color your reporting or comment?

15. Did problems of transmitting ever distort the sense of your reporting or comment? Was it possible to back-stop yourself?

16. Did you ever broadcast any stories that were never received?

17. Which particular broadcasts do you feel were your best contribution to America's understanding of the crises you were describing? Can you approximate these dates?

18. Which broadcasts created the most interesting reactions among the nationals involved? Please comment on these reactions.

(More)

19. What were your greatest moments of insight?

20. Which were the greatest stories at which you just happened to be present?

21. Which were the best stories that you enterprised?

22. Which reports or comments were your best exclusives?

23. To what extent were your editors or executives out of sympathy with your point of view on any assignment or during any particular critical period?

24. To what extent were you given a free reign in selecting stories, areas of comment?

(More)

Fairleigh Dickinson University
RUTHERFORD TEANECK MADISON

RUTHERFORD CAMPUS
Rutherford, New Jersey
WEbster 3-5000

25. On what particular occasions did budgetary limitations hamper your effectiveness?

26. Do you feel that you were as free, freeer, less free than were your associates of the wire services, newspapers, and periodicals?

27. What were your most serious errors in judgment? Which stories or comments do you wish had never been broadcast?

28. What factors were responsible for the ineffectiveness of any of your broadcasts? Can you be specific?

29. Do you agree with our thesis that these ten years of radio broadcasting were more effective in shaping public opinion than any international reporting before or since? Can you cite examples or opinions to support or disprove this view?

30. Do you feel that radio reporting had advantages denied to both the printed word and television? If so, please comment.

(More)

31. Was there any special espirit de corps among radio newsmen as distinct from newsmen in general? Please comment.

32. Did you and other newsmen ever disagree radically on the significance and direction of any newsstory? Please cite instances.

33. Whom among your associates: executives, technical men, radio reporters, radio commentators, made greatest contributions to your effective broadcasting?

34. Which of your colleagues' broadcasts (report or commentary) do you consider to be their most exciting or significant?

35. At the end of this paper is a list of your colleagues; have we omitted any radio foreign new reporter or commentator who deserves consideration?

(More)

36. Have you any objection to authorizing an approach to the Broadcasting Company to hear or read a record of this material?

37. What was the best story you never could tell?

38. What Americans and future allies commanded your deepest respect and admiration?

39. What non-allies earned your sincere respect?

40. Have you any suggestions for making this research more valid and significant?

41. If you are in the New York area, we would appreciate an interview at your convenience. Will you please grant us one?

Dearnley, J.

January 27, 1960

Dear Mrs. Dearnley:

Due to the increased activity engendered by Mr. Murrow's addditional travelling during this past month, he has fallen slightly behind in his correspondence.

He is now in Birmingham, where he is filming for an upcoming CBS REPORTS presentation.

I am,therefore, acknowledging your letter of January 25th, in which you suggest that Mr. Murrow read the Veritas Foundation report. I have ordered a copy for him, and he shall probably read it upon his return.

Thank you for calling the report to our attention.

Cordially yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. James L. Dearnley
653 Washington Lane
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

653 Washington Lane
Jenkintown, Penna.
January 25, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Service
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because I have admired you for years, I feel it is urgent that you read the Veritas Foundation report "Keynes at Harvard". Even if you might disagree with some of it, you owe it to those who believe in you to read it. It is available for $2.00 from the Verites Foundation, Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, New York. Frankly I fear that our country is in mortal danger. I have been a so-called "liberal" Republican. Now I begin to see the insidious pattern that has led me to betray (with thousands of others) the very things we hold dear. I believe in the basic goodness of the people and I don't want to see our country further victimized by an arrogant Fabian elite, standardized into a sterile conformity, and become a Godless nation in which freedom no longer exists.

If you have not read the report, I am willing to use my own limited funds to send you a copy. Please take time in your busy life to answer my letter and let me know whether to send you a copy.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Dearnley
(Mrs. James L.)

Debree, Premier
Michel

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Vaurs:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Murrow the excerpts of the speech delivered on October 13, 1960 by Mr. Debre before the French National Assembly.

Since Mr. Murrow is traveling a great deal these days, I take this opportunity to assure you that your correspondence will receive his immediate attention as soon as he is again in the office.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Roger Vaurs
972 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

Ambassade de France

Service de Presse
et d'Information

972 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

October 19, 1960

Dear Ed :

The enclosed excerpts of the speech delivered on October 13, 1960 by Mr. Debré before the French National Assembly will, I believe, be of interest to you.

It deals especially with the French position on the Atlantic Alliance and Europe.

Sincerely yours,

Roger

Roger Vaurs
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
SERVICE DE PRESSE ET D'INFORMATION
972 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

SPEECHES & PRESS CONFERENCES
No. 156

October 1960

FRENCH PARLIAMENT MEETS IN FALL SESSION

PREMIER MICHEL DEBRE

OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

Following are excerpts from a statement by Premier Michel Debré, before the French National Assembly on Thursday, October 13, 1960, after Parliament had convened for its regular fall session.

This statement opened the debate on the Government bill providing a French nuclear deterrent force.

- The Atlantic Alliance Remains Firm
- European Solidarity
- Modern Defense Calls for Modern Weapons
- France's Special Responsibilities Regarding Defense
- The Means of Allied Cooperation
- France Cannot Remain Neutral and She Cannot Remain Without Defenses
- The Financial Aspect of the Bill
- France's Role in World Policy
- France Wants to Participate Effectively in the Fundamental Alliances

The Atlantic Alliance Remains Firm

"A rather surprising campaign has been launched against the bill, which has been submitted to you and which the Government is asking you to pass. It would be a sign, it is asserted, that our foreign policy is about to take a new direction; France is alleged to be at the point, if not of reversing her alliances, at least of slipping into neutralism. That is why I want, first of all, to make a brief and precise statement on the Government's foreign policy.

"First, a preliminary remark: when the Government of General de Gaulle in June 1958, and later the present Government, decided to accelerate the fabrication of the atomic bomb and to have it exploded, they could not have succeeded in that--and we could not introduce this bill today--were it not for work that had been begun many years before and continued by all the Governments of the Fourth Republic. What was the purpose of these years of effort, if not to give France the atomic weapon, in other words, a deterrent force?

"The research and experiments pertaining to atomic missiles had also been begun several years previously. Bomb and missiles alike--no one will gainsay this--were intended to improve the military defense of France. No one, however, accused the Governments that succeeded each other of wanting to change France's foreign policy. Besides, right within the Alliance, did not Great Britain follow a similar course of action? As you saw in yesterday's and today's newspapers, the responsible British Ministers, according to a statement which they issued, consider Great Britain's deterrent force only within the context of the Atlantic Alliance and European defense.

"Since, in spite of these facts, certain doubts have been nevertheless expressed, I shall try to remove them by clearly outlining the principles of France's foreign policy.

"First point: the Western Alliance must be maintained and developed. The Atlantic Pact is its legal and political form. Today as yesterday, this pact meets the fundamental requirements of world strategy. It is essential to the security of Europe and, consequently, of France. Does this mean that it is perfect? No one believes that, and it is all the more legitimate to consider the way in which it is applied, in that twelve years have now passed since a Parliament of the Fourth Republic approved it. During that time many events have occurred to change the accepted facts of world strategy.

"First imperfection of the pact.... It is considered only as a regional pact, whereas the Western Alliance--I have always been convinced of this and in recent years my conviction has been confirmed--will be firm and lasting only if it expresses the solidarity of the free world all over the earth....

"Second imperfection: the political and strategic organization of the Alliance gives its partners roles which are too unequal. There is no question and there can be no question that the political and material capabilities of the great American Republic give it privileged rights in the Alliance. But there are limits to inequality. The partners of the Atlantic Pact, especially those whose interests are complex, should have a greater share in directing its strategy; this in the interest of the Alliance itself.

"During the summer of 1958 the Government presided over by General de Gaulle decided that in time of war a part of the French Mediterranean fleet would be under French command. Why?

"Because there was a risk that certain plans, in whose formulation we would not have participated, would provide for priorities other than those which we consider as absolute for us: maintenance of our lines of communication with North Africa and respect for our strategic interests in that region.

"Another example: use of the atomic weapon. American atomic power is one of the fundamental guarantees of Western security. There is no doubt of this, but is it necessary, on that account, for the use of the atomic weapon, at all times, in all cases and for all weapons, to depend on a decision in which the other nations would have not taken part? The problem is not an easy one, but it is nonetheless very necessary to raise it. And to contemplate certain reforms does not mean being against the Atlantic Pact.

"My third series of observations deals with integration. There is no concept which it is more necessary to analyze. If it means close collaboration for defense and even a single command, if it leads to certain arrangements for armaments, studies, plans and logistic organization, of course we are in favor of it. We give proof of this by the arrangements that we sign with other Governments. But must the French command, the French Government, the French Parliament abdicate all responsibility in the organization of defense? We do not think so, quite the contrary.

"Here are a few simple ideas that sum up French policy with regard to the Western Alliance. We unhesitatingly proclaim our fidelity to the Alliance and our attachment to the principles of the pact, but we ask that--after the twelve years it has been in effect--certain essential problems be re-examined. Should not the pact be extended to other regions? We answer, 'yes, in the interest of the Alliance.' Should there not be a political 'head' at the top, while avoiding excessive inequalities and while permitting further agreements between the powers--our answer is again 'yes.' Is it not necessary, while coordinating and while unifying, to leave certain responsibilities to the Governments of each country? Here too, we say 'yes,' for the West is not like the Communist world, and the first evidence of a nation's freedom is for it to take part in its own defense; its responsible command must, therefore, have its share in the fundamental decisions.

"To express desires of reform, hopes of improvement, political directions--this is not to weaken Western solidarity. After all, do not the facts speak for themselves? What is France's position where the West is threatened? Our attitude with regard to Berlin leaves room for no ambiguity. We have shown that we know where our duty lies in this matter. The effort we are continuing to make on the African continent and in Algeria is that of a country aware of its Western responsibilities. The first criticism made of us, according to which France would like to free herself of the Alliance, is therefore easy to dismiss.

European Solidarity

"So is the second criticism, which concerns our attitude with regard to European solidarity. Moreover, two contradictory reproaches are leveled at us on this point with equal vigor: that of seeking to destroy Europe and that of wanting to create a closely organized Europe, which would constitute a third force with neutralist tendencies. Neither one of these is justified.

"Must I recall why the organization of Europe is necessary? It has been necessary since the aftermath of the second World War in order to confirm the rapprochement between France and Germany; that is a first and very essential point. Then it should make possible a better economic development, which is the basis of all prosperity, all strength and all social progress. It must finally ensure the European nations of a larger share in the responsibilities of the world. In short, it tends to strengthen the Western World....

"During the past few weeks, an initiative was taken which the Chief of State clearly outlined in his news conference of September 5, and which is now the subject of diplomatic talks. It is not entirely new for us, as its broad lines were already indicated in my statement of January 15, 1959 and you gave your approval at that time.

"It is essential to establish political coordination between the European States and this can be done only by the Governments. To this end, it is necessary that the Chiefs of State and of Government meet regularly; that the States undertake not to take certain decisions without first consulting with each other; and that, in certain fields, they follow a common political line. We shall have a thorough debate on this initiative. For the moment, once again, we are negotiating.

"If I have enlarged on the problem of the construction of Europe, it is in order to answer the criticism according to which our bill is alleged to be the product of anti-European or neutralist thinking. But our attitude should be enough to prove the falsity of this. Our policy is summed up by two principles.

"The first principle is strict respect for existing treaties. Who is applying the treaty of the Economic Community more faithfully than France? In 1958 we brought about the financial recovery that enabled us to put the treaty into effect....The same holds true for the Coal and Steel Community. Some nations are today obliged to isolate their coal market; others favor concentrations that we deem contrary to the spirit of the treaty; others keep up channels of imports that seem to us equally inconsistent with the treaty. We are doing nothing of the sort. We are applying the treaty in spirit and in letter. Our policy cannot be criticized; it expresses our determination to go ahead with the task we have undertaken.

"The second principle is that the implementation of the treaties shows that there are political decisions to be made, whether they are a matter of the coal crisis, of the economic ties of certain African States, of agriculture, of the relations between the Six and the Seven, or of the association of certain countries such as Greece and Turkey. These decisions can be made only by the Governments; whatever the powers of commissions or authorities may be, it is impossible for it to be otherwise, for that is in the nature of things.

"Moreover, one cannot create European solidarity from mere economic and social treaties, without taking into consideration essential political problems such as the attitude of the States with regard to Communism, to the Mediterranean world or to defense. Is it not necessary for these problems to be discussed and for the efforts of the Governments to be turned in the same direction? This is not a theoretical question, but a question of fact; a political decision can result only from the association of the responsible Governments. We cannot be legitimately blamed, therefore, either for not applying the treaties or for causing a rift between Great Britain and the Continent. For the Continent is much more interested in political cooperation than in the integration which it refuses, if there is a gap to be filled.

"We are also told: in creating a political Europe you run the risk of ending with a neutralist Europe. But what does this criticism mean? Would they like the European nations to express no common will? On the contrary, it is necessary for them to seek to define a common policy, which can lead only to the strengthening of the West. You want the Europe of nations, the Europe of States, others say. This is a quarrel of words: what is Europe, after all, if not nations and States? Perhaps a different development will take shape later, but in the days to come--in order to reach agreement on the essential questions--there is no other process than the regular meeting of the Heads of Government, who will show to the world the common will of Europe. Thus not only are we giving life to the treaties, but we are, furthermore, making a new effort so that European solidarity can express itself with regard to the basic political problems.

"Thus, whether it is a question of Franco-German friendship, of our desire to support our partners, even and especially when they are in difficulty, of our position with regard to Algeria and Africa--which are linked to the fate of the European continent to a greater extent than some people think--and of the orientation of the Community toward a great confederation, the criticisms of our European policy are as unfounded as those of our attitude toward the Atlantic Pact. To defend the nation, to take part in the union of European nations, to remain closely associated with the other Western nations--these are the principles of our foreign policy, and the bill [providing for the creation of a deterrent force] that has been submitted to you is quite naturally derived from that policy...."

The Premier then began his analysis of the Government bill. He stated that it includes two parts: 1) Building up of a deterrent force; 2) Modernization of conventional equipment. Three considerations, he said, justify France's policy.

Modern Defense Calls for Modern Weapons

"There is no modern defense without a modern armament, that is to say, the atomic bomb, tactical atomic weapons and guided missiles.... The nuclear studies and research carried out by France during more than ten years, without any outside help, led to the explosions at Reggan. We are now in a position to begin the manufacture of atomic weapons on an industrial scale....

"I am happy to pay tribute to the scientists and technicians [responsible for this development] and to see the Assembly join in this tribute, because the nation can be proud of the tremendous task which they have been able to carry out successfully. Concerning rockets and vehicles, tests have been carried on for several years. Of course we are far behind the very great powers and Great Britain herself is ahead of us. A strong industrial framework is necessary. The Government bill will enable us to organize the results of the studies undertaken; to envisage, with regard to atomic power, the beginning of industrial production; and to finance studies and tests of the devices. It is a question of constituting the first element of an atomic force, and in five years a second Government bill will deal with guided missiles. That is the beginning of a progressive modernization, made indispensable by the complete transformation which has occurred in strategy....

France's Special Responsibilities Regarding Defense

"France's responsibilities have perceptibly changed in the last twenty years. Always in the first place certainly, there is the responsibility for national defense. We are told that only the very great powers can pretend to ensure their own defense. It is true that only they can face the problems raised by the defense of a territory, in their entirety but--whether a people is alone or whether it has allies--it must be able to defend itself. It must possess the means to deal a few blows of such a nature as to make another people think twice before it is tempted to attack.

"The problem arises for an isolated country like Switzerland, whose public authorities are at present studying a law embodying principles similar to those of the one we are offering you, as well as for nations who are members of an alliance. The national defense of a country is taken into all the more consideration by its Allies, if it is capable of making an appropriate effort against the dangers to which it is exposed.

"Our responsibilities, however, are not limited to that. The Atlantic Alliance and European solidarity are not things which operate in only one direction. We must also make an effort toward solidarity with our Allies. If Europe and the West mean anything beyond mere words, we have to assume part of the collective responsibility for European or Atlantic security.

"We have, furthermore, special responsibilities in Africa. These responsibilities are more extended than they were a few years ago.... Today Africa, as such, is threatened because its riches and its strategic position make it a factor in the world balance of power....

"Thus military concepts which limited France's responsibilities to protection of her territory or of her lines of communication are no more than partially correct; we have duties toward Europe and the Atlantic Alliance as well as toward the African States and Madagascar....

The Means of Allied Cooperation

"Whether it is a question of the progress of modern armament or of the fulfilling of our responsibilities, isolation--we feel it strongly and we know it well--is no longer possible. This is true for everyone. We are participating, from within, in the Atlantic Alliance and in European defense. The principle of cooperation is obvious. But let us not conceal the limits of its application. There is no technical or scientific cooperation corresponding with Atlantic solidarity. With regard to strategic and tactical matters, the authority is very unequally divided.

"On the first of these three points, it will be enough for me to recall that the Atlantic Pact is above all a regional pact. The efforts of cooperation undertaken for the Mediterranean and for Africa are recent and incomplete. Problems arising in these areas are not, like European defense, grasped by a common thought and a common policy.

"Concerning the lack of sufficient scientific and technical cooperation, I shall confine myself to passing on to you this reflection of an eminent member of the American Atomic Energy Commission: the United States has profited from a great deal of international cooperation, but this has resulted in a monopoly which was only slightly relaxed for the benefit of the Anglo-Saxons....

"We are then takers of political, scientific and strategic cooperation. But they are yet to be offered to us. And it is at this point that I shall answer those who accept the efforts we are proposing only on the condition that they result in the setting up of an integrated deterrent force. In order to have integration there must be several parties. Now, no one accepts integration or is even contemplating it. Some countries have set up or are setting up deterrent forces. But they are national forces. Whatever cooperation the Alliance may result in, the deterrent forces remain under national command. It is not a choice between a national force and an integrated force, but between cooperation with the other national forces or lack of a force. The argument I am refuting does not take realities into consideration: there are only national atomic forces in existence now and only they will be in existence for a long time to come. They must cooperate. Integration does not exist for the good reason that no one wants it.

"As for industrial cooperation, which we are waiting for and want, it is conceivable only between countries which can offer each other something: technicians, patents, laboratories, financial contributions, a desire for military application. The carrying out of the law embodying the Government's program will reinforce our position in this respect as well as in questions of tactical and political cooperation.

"The main part of the bill deals with the deterrent force. I have explained to you the three reasons which impel us to have one.... These considerations are, in the long run, often admitted and the principle of an effort in the atomic field is accepted. But there is the objection that the effort required would be incompatible with the situation of our public finances. In the form in which this argument is sometimes presented, there could be no question of its being accepted or even discussed.

France Cannot Remain Neutral and She Cannot Remain Without Defenses.

"In every era, there are some who question the necessity of appropriations for national defense. They always discover good circumstantial reasons for justifying a permanent tendency. Actually, if you wish to be neutral, you must know where neutrality leads. For us, there would be in neutrality a grave risk that we would be enslaved. France cannot be neutral: she cannot, then, be without the means of defense.

"But the objection is raised by others in a more serious form; they allege that because of our responsibilities and especially of our burdens in Algeria, an effort in the atomic domain would be beyond our financial potentialities; we must then confine ourselves to our expenditures for traditional weapons and leave to others--in a sort of specialization in strategy and armaments--the responsibility for ensuring the atomic defense of Europe. This argument, for a country like ours, is extremely dangerous. All of France's interests are not--it can never be repeated often enough--considered as such by her Allies and it could not be otherwise. Within an alliance, the special interests of each participant are given consideration only to the extent to which that individual country accomplishes something on its own, and in order to accede to the highest level of political cooperation, a country must have a certain weight which its industrial power and the size of its conventional armaments do not suffice to give it. In order to exercise the responsibilities we want to assume and to defend what we value most, it is indispensable that France undertake the program we are presenting.

"Our country is faced with two essential obligations: peace in Algeria and participation in the defense of the free world. Some people have considered that what we are doing to defend the central sector of Europe is not enough, but while the other Western powers are bringing all their efforts to bear there, ours are also engaged in Algeria where we are convinced we are effectively defending the free world. What we are doing in Algeria as well as in Europe must, in all fairness, be compared with what the others are doing. The combat is the same and comparable things must be compared. On the other hand, I can only add, on my own account, what the Conservative British Ministers said yesterday or the day before yesterday to their party congress: By remaining a nuclear power, Great Britain is strengthening the Atlantic Pact because she is putting herself in a position to meet her responsibilities. We do not see why what is true for one country should not be true for another.

The Financial Aspect of the Bill

"I now come to the financial point of view: please believe that I, better than anyone, remember the difficulties of 1958 and know the importance of a balanced budget and of the national income. But the bill submitted to you has been drawn up with the greatest care. With regard to atomic weapons, it concerns only the development of what has been under way for the past ten years; with regard to missiles, it provides for placing us within five years in the position where we now are in the field of atomic energy; and while waiting for the research on which we propose to embark to bear fruit, we suggest that a temporary deterrent force be set up based on aircraft.

"As for conventional weapons, we have made a choice which is prompted only in part by financial considerations. Each year brings surprises and no one knows whether the evolution of atomic techniques may not lead tomorrow to a complete transformation, even in the domain of conventional weapons. That is why we did not want to draw up a plan which would be too ambitious or which would run the risk of becoming null and void, and we have preferred to continue at a steady rate the maintenance and modernization of our army fighting in Algeria and of several other formations. Each year you will be asked to make appropriations which are indispensable for carrying out this modernization. Do not forget that this bill concerns only one third of our expenditures for matériel.

"We have taken the precaution--for which, moreover, we have been blamed--of setting a ceiling on our total military expenditures for the period under consideration. What, we have been asked, will you do in order not to exceed this ceiling? Will you not have to give up some worthwhile expenditures? Nothing compelled us to take such a precaution. If we have done so, it is in order to determine and submit to you a figure which represents the extent of our potentialities. But no one, obviously, can be sure of the future. A crisis may arise which would require drastic revisions; or we may, on the contrary, have a period of prosperity which will make possible spectacular increases. Revisions will always be possible, but we needed a yardstick which showed our determination to adapt the effort to the nation's ability to pay.

"I shall not take up the considerations of a technical and strategic nature which the Minister of the Armed Forces will present to you in answer to reports and to your questions.

France's Role in World Policy

"But I cannot excuse myself from tackling two fundamental problems: the outlook for world policy and the place and role which can and will belong to France again.

"We were hoping for a détente, that is to say, an agreement of coexistence between the powers of the East and West, above all between Russia and the United States. If this agreement could have been reached ten or fifteen years ago, it would doubtless have assured the peace of the world. It can no longer do so today, for the movements which are upsetting Asia and Africa have gained violence and are aggravating the situation. An agreement, however, continues to be necessary. The conference in May ended in failure. You know that France, through the voice of General de Gaulle, defended a view at that conference, which you have had an opportunity to approve: it was to ask all the powers not to dwell on subjects of contention, and to start on the road to armament control, then disarmament--the control concerning in particular the utilization, then manufacture, of vehicles for the atomic weapon. And on this point I should like to say that, contrary to the Soviet statements, the French view has not changed. It was also proposed to ask the East and West to work together in order to aid the insufficiently developed countries. If these proposals had been accepted, their implementation would have given rise to a climate in which, undoubtedly, the study of the great international problems could have been approached. The success of the conference did not depend on France or on the Western powers. Its failure can be laid to the deliberate determination of the Soviet Government which, since then, has blown hot and cold, especially cold.

"Certainly the Western policy is not a model; it often lacks unity, coordination and vigor. But it is the Soviet attitude which is fundamentally dangerous. In seizing every opportunity to aggravate international tension, Russia, under the pretext of aiding the socialist nations, seeks to weaken--according to her traditional game--the position of the West. But she weakens herself at the same time, for what is weakened in the long run is the entire camp of historic nations which, from the Atlantic to the Urals, still holds the decisive responsibilities.

"Faced with an uncertain future, we must redouble our vigilance, as much in external policy as in internal policy and in the domain of defense, while seizing every opportunity for renewing a dialogue which is becoming more difficult day by day. France--after having recalled the political principles of her conduct, her faithfulness to the Western World and to the Atlantic Pact, her certainty that the unity and solidarity of Europe are necessary, her determination to modernize her defense--asserts once again that coexistence is indispensable to world peace. She hopes never again to see one disquieting gesture after another, which are provocative to the Western nations. She sees in such gestures, moreover, the proof that we must immediately do everything possible in order to keep the world from slipping into a tragedy which cannot be thought of without shuddering.

"It will undoubtedly be said that the destiny of the world is in the hands of the greatest powers--the United States and Russia. But what is notable is their inability to impose their will universally. In the East as in the West, we are witnessing the development of the phase in which the greatest empires see their power confronted by limitations. This is what gives the second-ranking powers--to which we belong, but which are aware of their past role and of their future responsibilities--the opportunity to exercise their influence in the direction of progress and of peace.

France Wants to Participate Effectively in the Fundamental Alliances

"A nation which renounces being a nation, even the smallest, actually renounces defending its interests and the freedom of its citizens. It is necessary for us to remain a nation, for us to preserve an independent determination to have ideas and to make decisions. That is the chief reason which has led the Government to introduce the bill which you are going to discuss. It is by no means a sign of isolationism, still less of neutralism. France is in Europe and she will help to build it. France is in the West and she will work to enrich it. It is not a matter of forging an instrument allegedly for grandeur; our ambitions are more modest than those of many others, for we know our limitations. But we must continue to be France, that is to say a nation whose Government can have a will, which can defend its interests and validly participate in the fundamental alliances. Our ambition is not only reasonable, but realistic. When France enters into an alliance, it is right for her to affirm a policy within it, a policy which she presents as a nation possessing the attributes of a nation, with a Government possessing the attributes of Government, and knowing that it will deliberately choose one position or another...."

Robert Dechert

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HENRY M. WRISTON
New York, N. Y.

September 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On his return from vacation next month Mr. Dechert will be sorry to learn that you will not be joining him on the Committee, but I am sure he will fully understand your reasons for declining.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth P. Snyder

Secretary to Robert Dechert, Chairman
16th fl. 3 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia 2, Penna.

EPS:emp

Hermine Decker

December 9, 1960

Dear Hermine:

Keep your typewriter. Mine doesn't seem to be working too well these days either. Sorry no chance of my being near St. Louis. Will be all tied up here with year-end shows and other less important matters. What's the news of your daughter?

As ever yours,

Mrs. Hermine Decker
801 West 45th Street
Vancouver, Washington

ERM:gw

801 West 45th St.
Vancouver, Washington
November 28, 1960

My dear Ed:

I enjoyed your program HARVEST OF SHAME very much. I didn't think it was as exciting as THE YEAR OF THE POLARIS ---but good. Back in the forties I wrote a documentary for KOIN radio about the migrant workers in Oregon. The research inspired me to do a play, BURY THE ROOTS DEEP,---I don't know whether I ever sent it to you or not. Anyway, the various comments from the people I sent it to ranged from; "copying Steinbeck," and "impossible," to "things just aren't like that any more," and "too depressing." It has laid in the bottom of the drawer for many years and it did my heart good to know that perhaps I hadn't been "all wet."

You asked about my new play. I sent it to Dramatists Alliance and paid for critisism. After getting it back I think I should not only have saved the time of writing the darn thing but also the postage. I do have one comfort. The critics said that such things just didn't happen and I used the transcript of the hearing on Dr. Stout plus some things I knew that Dr. Compton did at WSC... So---they do happen! Since my critics were college people I am in hopes that the situation is the same as with a farce I wrote once---making fun of agents. I sent it to an agent and he wrote me a scathing letter which principally said that he couldn't see why writers always had to make agents look like such fools. They didn't have any quarrel with my skill as a writer, anyway, saying, "---the play shows real merit, and skill." One said, "The play moves directly with good dramatic intensity...Scenes are compact---tightness and directness of action." Then the other fellow says, "not enough action----confused and uncertain."

I think I'll sell my typwriter. Want to buy one cheap?

I have to be in St. Louis for the Speech Association meeting on December 28-30. I arrive at the Sheraton-Jefferson on the 27th and will leave the 31st. Flying, I guess,though I don't like flying much. Is there any chance you will be going to or coming from some place near there about that time? I'd love to get lost from some of the meetings.

Lots of love,

Hermine

Hermine Decker

JUNE 9, 1960

MRS. HERMINE DECKER
801 WEST 45TH
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

WILL BE FREE ON THE 15TH STOP HOW ABOUT DINNER THEN

ED MURROW

314-70
gw

Decker,

June 8, 1960

Mrs. Hermine D. Decker
Clark College
Vancouver, Washington

Dear Mrs. Decker:

I am replying to your letter of June 5, as Mr. Murrow is not in New York at present. I am afraid he will not be here during the time you are in New York, as his plans stand at the moment. However, if there should be any change in them, I am sure he will get in touch with you at the Taft.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

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for Junior Colleges

EXECUTIVE SEC.-TREAS.
HOWARD C. MORGAN
4645 E. Granada Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona

EDITOR PLAYERS MAGAZINE
CLARK WEAVER
Box 339
Gainesville, Fla.

15th

June 5, 1960

My dear Ed:-

I'm going to spend the summer in Europe being a typical touring teacher. Katherine McCanna - you probably won't remember her - but we've been good friends since Syracuse - is going with me. We arrive in New York late Sunday night June 12th and leave for London Thursday morning the 16th.

I have a friend coming from Syracuse to spend Tuesday afternoon and evening with me. I realize you've noticeably ignored my existence the last few years when you've been on the coast, but wouldn't you like to take an old friend out to lunch - or coffee or something on either Monday or Wednesday, that shouldn't compromise you and I'd like to catch up on how the private you is getting along these days. I'll be at the Taft Hotel.

As ever, Hermine-

Don't forget my legal name - much as I regret that title.

C W de Kiewiet

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 24, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a great pleasure for me to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa at our recent University Convocation. I should like to extend a warm welcome to you as an alumnus of the University of Rochester.

Our first Fall Convocation proved to be a success because of the participation by you and other outstanding people. Personally and on behalf of the University and its alumni, I want to express appreciation for all you did to make our program successful. It was a pleasure and an honor to meet you personally during your brief stay here.

My best wishes, congratulations, and deep thanks.

Yours most sincerely,

C. W. de Kiewiet
C.W. de Kiewiet

Harry Delf

May 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Delf:

Thank you for your very nice letter of April 24th on behalf of the Friars, congratulating Mr. Murrow on his recent birthday.

Mr. Murrow is currently traveling on the West Coast, and I have therefore forwarded your letter on to him there.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Harry Delf, Dean
Friar's Club
57 East 55th Street
New York 22, New York

Friars TESTIMONIAL DINNER

in honor of **Dinah Shore**

PRAE OMNIA FRATERNITAS
FRIARS CLUB

HOTEL ASTOR **SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 1st, 1960**

E. LEWIS
Honorary Chairman

DAVID TEBET
Executive Chairman

CARL L. TIMIN
Co-Ordinator

Honorary Committee

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STANLEY ADAMS
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MEYER DAVIS
HARRY DELF
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SYDNEY H. EIGES
EDWARD ELKORT
SENATOR CLAIR ENGLE
HON. JAMES M. FARLEY
BOB FINKEL
EDDIE FISHER
DONALD FLAMM
FRANK M. FOLSOM
DICK GABBE
ALAN GALE
BOB GORDON
RONALD A. GORDON
HARRY E. GOULD
PHILIP GREENWALD
ANDY GRIFFITH
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JAC HOLZMAN
BUDDY HOWE
WAYNE HOWELL
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
HENRY JAFFE
SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS
GEORGE JESSEL
ERIC JOHNSTON
SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON
BELDON KATLEMAN
OSCAR KATZ
RAYMOND KATZ
SENATOR KENNETH B. KEATING
AL KELLY
HAL KEMP
ALAN KING
ROBERT L. KINTNER
RICHARD KORET
SIDNEY R. KORSHAK
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FRANKIE LAINE
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ABE LASTFOGEL
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TED LEWIS
JUDGE A. LIEBERMAN
RICHARD O. LINKE
HENRY G. LITTLE
JOSHUA LOGAN
EDWIN S. LOWE
WILLIAM B. MANN
BEN MARDEN
JERRY MARSHALL
TONY MARTIN
ETHEL MERMAN
ROBERT MERRILL
DR. S. L. MEYLACKSON
JACK MILLS
CHARLES C. MOSKOWITZ
ARTHUR MURRAY
VICE PRES. RICHARD M. NIXON
PAUL NEWMAN
GEN. EMMETT O'DONNELL, JR.
THOMAS F. O'NEIL
GERALDINE PAGE
GREGORY PECK
CHARLES A. POMERANTZ
MILTON R. RACKMIL
LOUIS P. RANDELL
JOHNNIE RAY
DR. MILTON REDER

HOWARD S. RICHMOND
EDWARD R. RISMAN
CYRIL RITCHARD
RICHARD RODGERS
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
HERBERT I. ROSENTHAL
B. RICHARD RUBIN
GEORGE R. RUPPEL

GENERAL DAVID SARNOFF
ROBERT W. SARNOFF
LOUIS A. SCHENFIELD
LEONARD W. SCHNEIDER
HON. CHARLES H. SILVER
PHIL SILVERS
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
SPYROS P. SKOURAS

MENASHA SKULNICK
K. E. STALEY
DR. GEORGE H. SOLOMON
HON. ABE STARK
MICHAEL STEWART
HARVEY STONE
ED SULLIVAN
SEN. STUART SYMINGTON

DEEMS TAYLOR
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
ROBERT TAYLOR
BILL TREADWELL
ROBERT TROUT
BURTON B. TURKUS
GWEN VERDON
ROCCO VOCCO

JOE VOGEL
MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER
JERRY WALD
IRVING WEISNER
SEYMOUR WEISS
DAVID A. WERBLIN
WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS
MAX E. YOUNGSTEIN

April 24, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

So it's your birthday - so what?

So we congratulate you.

You knocked off another year!!

Take a bow,

but remember -

Be thankful to the

Good Stage Director Up There

and

Know with this that all the Friars

wish that your healthiest, happiest days

lie ahead of you.

Harry

Joe E Lewis

Joe E. Lewis
Abbot

Harry Delf
Dean

Please Make Checks payable to the FRIAR'S CLUB - 57 East 55th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

della Malva, J.

March 16, 1960

Dear Mr. della Malva:

Thank you for your letter of February 7th and for your book, SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT.

Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your book, since he is traveling abroad and is not expected to return to the States for several months. However, I shall keep it to show to him when he comes back to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Joseph della Malva
2715 W. 43 Street
Apt. 203
Minneapolis 10, Minnesota

Book filed - Annex File #10- B -

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
New York

This is the book which I hope you will judge interesting enough to add to your personal library.

Thank you.

Joseph della Malva

2715 W. 43rd St.
Apt. 203
Minneapolis 10, Minnesota
Feb. 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In about three weeks I will be mailing you a complimentary copy of a book entitled "Special Assignment."

I believe you will find it a different kind of human document – yet one which, because of the nature of your work over CBS, you will, no doubt, also find familiar, to a degree. (Radio specifically.)

The book deals primarily with democracy as it is practiced (and assailed) here in the United States by Americans themselves.

I am its author. There are no "gimmicks" to my sending you a copy; I merely hope you will judge it interesting enough to add to your personal library.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph della Malva

P.S. Your "Small World" series helps to make my personal view of the world quite a large one. Thank you.

Delman, J.

October 27, 1960

Dear Mrs. Delman:

As you requested in your letter of October 24, I am returning herewith the correspondence which accompanied your letter of August 3, directed to Mr. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you that he has made it a rule never to give advice - even good advice. He did, however, enjoy reading your letters, and is most appreciative of your kind comments regarding his radio and television appearances.

I would suggest that you listen in every Sunday at 12 o'clock to BACKGROUND, Mr. Murrow's radio show, and also to the bi-monthly presentations of CBS REPORTS, in which Mr. Murrow frequently appears.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Joseph Delman
3619 Royal Road
Endwell, New York

3619 Royal Road
Endwell, N.Y.
Oct. 24, 1960

Dear Mrs. Gomez,

I received your letter of August 30, in response to my letter to Mr. Murrow. I wish to thank you for the same.

However, I wonder if I could trouble you for the return of my letter. With election so near, time has run out and I am certain Mr. Murrow will not be able to assist me at this late date. I apologize for being such a nusiance.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very sincerely,
Mrs. Joseph Delma

August 30, 1960

Dear Mrs. Delman:

In Mr. Murrow's absence from the office, I am replying to your letter of August 3, addressed to him.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow is seldom in the office at the present time. I shall bring your letter to his attention as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ramona Gomez
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Joseph Delman
3619 Royal Road
Endwell, New York

G

#I

3619 Royal Road
Endwell, N. Y.
Aug. 3, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have never had the pleasure of meeting you personally and I doubt if such an opportunity shal ever present itself. However, after having seen and heard you so many times on television, I feel a though I do know you. Therefore, I hope you will not consider me provocative for coming to you wit my problem. I feel that you, as a very unbiased person, can advis me as to whether I should contin what seems a vain attempt or to drop the matter completely.

Recently, I read something in the paper that irritated me, to n small degree. I honestly felt tha such a statement should not go by uncontested. Therefore, I did

something about it. I am enclos
all the necessary information
and trust you will be as kind
as I feel you are, and just read
it. Whatever, you say I should
do—I will—because I have
faith in your good judgement.
Even if you disagree with my
thinking, I will stand by your
decision—for I know, you will
advise me along the best lines.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you very
heartily for hearing me out
and I certainly will appreciate
an answer from you.

Very sincerely yours,
Mrs. Joseph Delman.

Agnes DeMille

June 22, 1960

Dear Agnes:

Fred has shown me your note of June 6th. You deserve the $500 and the silver bowl, and you deserve our thanks for a truly eloquent job. What you had to say made me feel much better even though we were separated by oceans and continents.

Thanks again.

As ever yours,

Miss Agnes DeMille
25 East 9th Street
New York, New York

ERM:gw

AGNES GEORGE DE MILLE

June 6th, 1960

Mr. Fred Friendly
c/o C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Fred:

I thought it might interest you to know that I was given a prize this spring by Roosevelt University for my talk on "Small World". The prize consisted of $500 and a very beautiful silver bowl. An extremely distinguished audience gathered in Chicago to hear me speak on freedom of speech. I think that's an unexpected and happy development, don't you?

I hope we can see you this summer some time.

Cordially,

Agnes

Ans. ERM

Deprey, D.M.

June 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Deprey:

I have your letter of May 30th, which I regret was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last July and will not resume work until next month when he will help cover the political conventions in Los Angeles and Chicago.

I will of course bring your letter to his attention when he returns to the office, but this may not be until after your deadline date.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. D. M. Deprey
4923 West Imperial Highway
Inglewood, California

Memorial Day May 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

How about paying tribute to the great and beloved Will Rogers on the 25th Anniversary of his tragic death this coming August 15, 1960.

As you know, Will Rogers was killed in an airplane crash near Point Barrow, Alaska on August 15, 1935.

Mr. Rogers was quite an aviation enthusiasts and he was given the title of "Aviation's Patron Saint."

The first to bestow this unique title upon Will Rogers was "Casey" Jones, veteran pilot and president of the Curtiss Flying Service who has flown Will Rogers over many a long aerial trip.

Jones said, "After Lindbergh, Will Rogers was aviation's best press agent. The industry owes him more than he is ever likely to collect. His wit, his extraordinary publicity resources, and his genuine enthusiasm for flying entitled him to the nomination as patron saint of aviation."

Will Rogers called attention to commercial flying in his magazine articles, on the lecture platform, and from the stage in his untiring endeavor to assist the American public to become air minded.

I have a respect and a love for Will's memory and his meaning that cannot be put into words. One of the real privileges of my life was the opportunity of knowing this famous American humorist and cowboy philosopher who never met a man he didn't like.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

D. M. Deprey

Chief Wrangler---The Will Rogers' Ropin' Club

D. M. Deprey
4923 West Imperial Highway
Inglewood, California

Michael De Salle

THE STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE HOUSE, COLUMBUS

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE
GOVERNOR

August 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for your note of August 17th.

It was good seeing you at the Governors' Conference and I certainly enjoyed the interview. I will look forward to being notified as to the date of presentation.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mike

MICHAEL V. DI SALLE
Governor

MVD:nd

Thomas Dewey

September 16, 1960

Dear Tom:

I am altogether delighted. Have not yet heard from Governor Stevenson, but will advise as soon as I do, and will then begin to work out details with Bendell Bixby.

I am confident we can produce a shining and memorable hour.

Cordially yours,

Governor Thomas E. Dewey
Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby,
Palmer & Wood
40 Wall Street
New York, New York

ERM:gw

THOMAS E. DEWEY

September 12, 1960

Dear Ed:

I have not been dilatory in replying to your letter of August 31st. It has taken a bit of thinking.

It is my present view that we should be able to work the program out so long as it is in New York City and I will be glad to talk with you about it when I see you next.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

T.E.D.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

P.S. Better yet, it would be better if your people could talk with Burdell Bixby about format and details. He is fully familiar.

T.E.D.

August 31, 1960

Dear Governor Dewey:

Pursuant to our brief conversation regarding an Election Eve television appearance by you and Governor Stevenson, I enclose a brief memorandum on the subject.

As you will note the suggested format is flexible. I am confident that if you and Governor Stevenson agree in principle to this meeting, we can work out details to everyone's satisfaction.

Having discussed this proposal with a few of my colleagues, I am more than ever convinced that such a confrontation will represent a real service to our country.

If you would send me your thoughts regarding the attached, I should be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Governor Thomas E. Dewey
Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby,
Palmer & Wood
40 Wall Street
New York, New York

KRM:gw
encl

MEMORANDUM

August 31, 1960

To: Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Governor Adlai E. Stevenson
From: Edward R. Murrow

Subject: The Dewey-Stevenson Debate

Time: 8-9 P.M., E.S.T., November 7th, C.B.S. Television and Radio

Manner of Presentation: Live - Unrehearsed - No audience - A Chairman, could be Murrow whose function would merely be brief introductions and time keeping.

Dem

Statement of the Issue: "Resolved that the election of a Republican (Democratic) Administration tomorrow will best serve the interests of the United States and the Free World."

Division of Time: I would suggest 15 minute opening statements by both participants to be followed by 10 minutes of rebuttal, this in turn to be followed by 5 minutes of rebuttal or alternatively 10 minutes of free-wheeling conversation.

Location: A library type studio set in New York, Chicago, or any other mutually acceptable place.

Sponsorship: Not yet determined, but if sponsorship is accepted, it will be of an unobtrusive, institutional nature subject to your approval.

Honorarium: $10,000 to each participant or to such charity or organization as he may designate.

Note: I know you both too well to believe that any turgid eloquence by me would influence your decision. However, I should like to say again that I can think of no more effective or fruitful use of an hour's television time on the eve of the election. We would purpose to provide maximum advance publicity for this program, which would have in my opinion, a larger audience, with possible exception of the first meeting of the two candidates, than any other program in the course of the campaign.

cc: Fred Friendly

Digby

Lord and Lady Digby
have the honour of announcing
the marriage of their daughter
Pamela
to
Mr. Leland Hayward
on Wednesday, the fourth of May
Nineteen hundred and sixty

---

and The Honorable Mrs. Leland Hayward
will be at home
after the tenth of May
35 East Seventy-sixth Street
New York

Gov Michael De
Di Sall

August 17, 1960

Governor Michael V. DiSalle
State Capitol
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Governor DiSalle:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:ell

'v/ Discipline

July 28, 1960

Major General Haydon L. Boatner
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear General Boatner:

It was most kind of you to write to Mr. Murrow in connection with his participation in DIVIDENDS OF DISCIPLINE. As you may know, he is still in Chicago at the Republican Convention but I understand that he hopes to start work on your training film in early August. I shall hold your letter here until his return next week.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

22 July 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It gave us a big lift to hear through Colonel Andrew J. Eaken, Commanding Officer, Armed Services Police, New York City, and Technical Advisor for the Army Training Film, "Dividends of Discipline", that you have consented to narrate the film. Your decisive delivery which I greatly admire will surely add the forceful and professional touch required to produce an outstanding film which we feel will fill a long felt need.

Many senior Army officers share with me the feeling that discipline in America today is not as firm as it must be if we are to overcome the many serious challenges we fact today as a nation. American people just don't like discipline! Yet, the alarming gains made by totalitarian nations since World War II make it imperative that we instill in our people a real understanding of what discipline is and why it must be nurtured.

The 18-year old, high school graduate - college freshman youth has had little, if any, military experience and no combat experience and most of the junior officers and non-coms he will serve under have had no combat experience.

This film will include actual combat historical motion picture footage, selected to show him the actual panic, chaos, and confusion that has existed on the battlefield of the past and the necessity for the highest order of discipline to restore control and military efficiency. Based on over thirty years of military experience, I am convinced that discipline is now even more important on the atomic battlefield to insure success in battle than firepower, mobility, and communication.

In this film we will try to convince the audience of our young soldiers that they have accepted and understood discipline in their every-day life - in the home, school, church, athletic fields, business, etc., and that this acceptance has resulted in more efficient teamwork. The better the discipline - the better the teamwork. The dividends of civilian discipline are victory or self-gain; the dividends of military discipline are survival.

So, thanks again and if I can be of any help don't hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

HLBoatner

HAYDON L. BOATNER
Major General, USA
The Provost Marshal General

PROJECT NO. 013 2126

DATE 27 April 1960

COPY NO. 112

MOTION PICTURE SCRIPT

DIVIDENDS OF DISCIPLINE

FIRST REVISION

APPROVED FOR PRODUCTION

REQUESTING AGENCY

Military Police Corps

FIRST REVISION

PREPARED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER BY
ARMY PICTORIAL CENTER
35-11 35th AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

Project No. 013-2126

"DIVIDENDS OF DISCIPLINE"

PROJECT OFFICER:	Major Douglas W. Gallez
WRITER:	Mr. Emmett Murphy
TECHNICAL ADVISOR:	Lt. Col. Andrew J. Eaken
ARM OR SERVICE:	Military Police Corps

CLASS	REELS	FY PROGRAM & ITEM NUMBER
III	3 B&W	FY 60 - ITEM NUMBER 70A

- -

CERTIFICATION

DATE: 18 February 1960

Scenario for Project 013-2126, "Dividends of Discipline" has been reviewed and is considered acceptable for its intended purpose.

/s/ Andrew J. Eaken, Lt. Col. Dept Armed Forces Police Det, N.Y.C.

FR TF ________

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY INSTRUCTOR'S FILM REFERENCE

DIVIDENDS OF DISCIPLINE

Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

General

Running time 30 minutes. Released 1960

Film synopsis

A company of new enlistees and selectees is found at the start of their basic training program. To many, the Army's regimentation may seem alien. However, as the scene harks back to civilian life, we see that even as civilians the young men, unwittingly perhaps, were observing strict forms of discipline: on the highway, at home, in church and in school. There are further parallels of discipline to be found in professional athletics. The professional athlete, like the soldier, observes good practices of discipline. On the football field, as on the battlefield, discipline pays off.

From the area of civilian discipline, and its lack in time of disaster, the film returns to military considerations, setting forth four examples of how important battles were lost when discipline broke down: at Ypres in World War I when poison gas was used for the first time; at Stalingrad when German morale was low and weather had become an important element; in

Film synopsis (continued)

the Ardennes forest when the German's dressed as American troops to create confusion; and in Korea when Red Chinese troops unexpectedly entered the war.

As a counterpart to these illustrations, and in contrast, four examples of how important battles were won because of superior discipline of the troops involved: at Dunkirk where mass annihilation was prevented; on Omaha Beach on D-Day, when a handful of pinned-down men broke through to lead their fellow soldiers; during the Battle of Bastogne when a surrounded division held out against impossible odds; and at Pork Chop Hill in Korea when in man-to-man fighting the American infantry bested the Red Chinese.

From the past, the film looks to the future, to a nuclear battlefield where greater dispersion of troops, greater firepower and increased mobility will make a battle group's or an army's dedication to discipline more important than ever before.

The film ends with a reaffirmation of the vital need for good discipline in the individual soldier. Not only is discipline imperative in battle, it is an American military heritage every soldier owes it to his country to preserve.

Use and place of film in training program

1 Instructional use of the film

a. The purpose of the film is to show the young soldier who has never experienced combat, the actual panic, chaos and confusion that exist and the necessity for discipline to dispel this disorder and confusion.

b. For exhibition during the basic training cycle.

c. The film may be used during any stage of training for both officers and enlisted men.

2. Primary audience

Recent Army enlistees and selectees.

3. Secondary audience

U.S. Army Reserve, National Guard, ROTC and college students.

4. Tertiary audience

PTAs, Civic Clubs, Boy Scout Troops.

Suggested introductory remarks

The film you are about to see deals with discipline. Discipline in this case does not mean punishment; rather, it is discipline as a part of life, a way of team behavior, a code of conduct. For many of you, military life means a new kind of discipline. It may even appear to be at odds with the kind of life you knew as a civilian where discipline, if you ever stopped to think about it, meant only some kind of punishment. Strict discipline in a training camp or on post in some foreign land may seem like an extra burden during peace time. What the Army hopes to build in you is a habit of good discipline, orderly conduct for the young American as part of a military team -- playing the game of warfare where there is no prize for second best. As we'll see, a sense of military discipline may prove to be the most valuable thing you've ever learned.

Suggested discussion following film presentation

A lawyer in court has certain rules to follow; a doctor in his clinic or in an operating room abides by the laws of medicine; an engineer adheres to the principles of mathematics. In every profession---not just in every day life---there are laws and rules and guideposts toward behavior---in essence, toward discipline. The military man is also a professional. Some of us may make the Army a career. For others, it is only a single phase in life of long or short duration. Nevertheless, while we're in the Army, we're professional soldiers. Pro football players don't play the game all their lives, but while they are in uniform, they play the game and observe all the strict rules of discipline that go with it. No one in his right mind wants another war. But if there is one, and you and I are called upon to fight it, we'll be lost and the war will be lost and this country and everything we hold sacred will be lost without discipline, because discipline isn't a matter of saluting and wearing your uniform correctly; it's what distinguishes an Army from a mob of men. Without discipline you are unreliable; without discipline you can't help your buddy and your buddy can't help you. Discipline, it's as simple as that.

Suggested quiz

1.Q. Military discipline counts only on the battlefield.

ANS. False. Military discipline also pays off in time of natural disaster and in the accomplishment of peace time military missions.

Suggested quiz (continued)

2.Q. Discipline is important only as long as you are in the Army.

ANS. False. Many forms of discipline are evident in civil life, such as discipline in home, church, school and within business and social organizations.

3.Q. Discipline pays off for the individual as well as his company, division or an Army.

ANS. True.

4.Q. The primary function of the MPs is directing traffic.

ANS. False. Military Police are part of the fight team as any other combat soldier. Straggler control, traffic control, POW riots, and fighting are all included in a day's work.

5.Q. Strict discipline is a relatively new concept in the United States Army.

ANS. False. Discipline has been mandatory in the United States Army since the days of the Revolution. Certainly it enabled the Colonial Army to withstand the rigors of winter in Valley Forge and ultimately to triumph over British troops.

Explanation of a Scenario Format and Terminology

The specialized format of a motion picture scenario, or script, is unfamiliar to most people. For the information of those who are not familiar with such a format, the following explanation is offered:

a. There are two basic types of scenarios. The Class "A" scenario is written for a film which will require all original shooting. In the Class "A" script, the scene description (the visual) comes first and runs across the page from margin to margin. The narration and/or dialogue (the audio) follows below and is indented, well back from each margin. In the Class "B" scenario, where the film will be predominantly or all stock footage (existing scenes already shot and kept on hand at the Army Pictorial Center Library), the division is vertical. The scene description is on the left side of the page, the narration on the right. There are some exceptions to this difference in format. In certain types of straight nuts-and-bolts films, the Class "B" format is used even though original shooting is required. This exception is used for the greater convenience of director and film editor in script breakdown for shooting and for cutting.

b. In reading scenarios, or scripts as they are just as frequently called, it is imperative that scene description and narration be read together. The tendency often is to read only the narration. However, audio-visual education authorities give primacy to the visual. It carries the greater part of the teaching load as expressed in the well known axiom: "One picture is worth a thousand words." If a true concept of the scenario is to be gained, both narration and picture content must be understood and their audio-visual relationship comprehended.

c. Abbreviations for film terminology are often used in a scenario such as:

SC - Scene
BG - Background
FG - Foreground
EXT - Exterior
INT - Interior
SS - Stock Shot
LS - Long Shot

FS - Full Shot
MS - Medium Shot
CS - Close Shot
MCS - Medium Close Shot
CU - Close Up
ECU - Extreme Close Up

d. Other terminology most frequently used:

FADE - The optical darkening of a scene to black (FADE OUT) or the optical brightening of a scene from black to its true intensity (FADE IN).

DISSOLVE - The gradual optical transition from one scene to another.

WIPE - An optical effect which erases the scene from the screen either vertically or horizontally.

DOLLY or TRUCK - The uninterrupted movement of the camera toward or away from the object being photographed whenever it is necessary to obtain a closer or wider angle on the scene without cutting to a closer or longer shot.

PAN - Movement of the camera in a horizontal plane.

TILT - Movement of the camera in a vertical plane.

CUTAWAY - A scene depicting action related to the main scene, but not part of the main scene. It usually depicts a person's reaction to something occurring in the main scene.

INSERT - A very close shot of something such as a letter or a book either held by, or observed by a person, to be inserted into the main scene when the picture is edited.

TWO SHOT - A close camera angle on two subjects to the exclusion of all else.

PROCESS SHOT - Also known as rear projection. The photographing of a subject against the background of a motion picture screen upon which is being projected a living or still background.

SPECIAL EFFECTS - Scenes shot in a photographic studio separate from the live shooting utilizing special optical and mechanical means and devices to produce effects not normally obtainable by conventional photographic techniques. Methods and means include employment of models, miniatures, mock-ups, maps, etc. Special Effects are used in many cases in the interest of greater economy.

Project No. 013 2126

"DIVIDENDS OF DISCIPLINE"

	PICTURE SEQUENCE	NARRATOR
1.	MAIN TITLE	
2.	INSERT: "Discipline: the quality or state of orderly conduct gained through self-control."	According to the dictionary, discipline is the quality or state of orderly conduct, gained through self-control.
3.	INSERT: "Discipline: orderly and reliable conduct.	Or---plain and simple---discipline is orderly and reliable conduct.
	FADE TO:	
4.	EXT. BARRACKS AT DAWN LC 31904, LC 31605	SOUND OF BUGLE PLAYING REVEILLE O.S.
	DISSOLVE TO:	
5.	INT. BARRACKS - MEN CLIMBING FROM BUNKS LC 23981	For most of these new Army men, this is probably the toughest part
6.	CLOSER - MEN YAWNING WHILE DRESSING LC 23981	of the day, climbing out of the sack at the crack of dawn. And as
7.	GIs FILING OUT LC 38333	a civilian, whoever would have thought of falling in at arms'
8.	EXT. BARRACKS - MEN FALLING IN LC 38326	length with a hundred other guys
9.	MEN TAKING UP POSITIONS AT ARMS' LENGTH	even before heading for breakfast?

		NARRATOR
	DISSOLVE TO:	
10.	INT. FULL SHOT - MESS HALL LC 33014	And breakfast; what have you got first? Another line. Everything in the Army seems to be just one long line. Of course, before you got into the Army, there was never any of this line business....
11.	MEDIUM - LINE OF MEN LEADING TO COUNTER LC 38309	
12.	MEN BEING SERVED LC 38310	
13.	EXT. PARKWAY - BUMPER TO BUMPER TRAFFIC - LC 23533 - MP 1370 - Highway Mania	No? No lines in civilian life? What about the parkways, throughways or expressways on the way to work - when you've been in a hurry to get somewhere on weekends - like the beach, a ball game, or your girl's house? You followed the same kind of discipline as a civilian as you will in the service.
14.	ANOTHER ANGLE - SAME	
15.	ANOTHER HIGHWAY - CAR WEAVING IN AND OUT OF LINE MF 1370	Unless, of course, you're one of those oddballs who thinks the laws of the land are only for the other guy.

		NARRATOR
16.	ANOTHER ANGLE - SAME	Unfortunately, every community always has one too many of this type.
17.	CRASH EFFECT - MF 1370	And---unfortunately for him, he more often than not ends up like this.
	DISSOLVE:	
18.	AMBULANCE RACING, SIREN SCREAMING - FOX	When order and reliable conduct are neglected, disaster usually follows. Joe here on the stretcher decided he played the game by his own rules, not society's. Discipline on the highway wasn't for him.
19.	SCENE OF CRASH - AMBULANCE ROLLS INTO SCENE	
20.	BODY LIFTED ONTO STRETCHER	
	DISSOLVE TO:	
21.	INT. OPERATING ROOM, BODY ON TABLE - AFIF 25	Still, he's going to have to rely on discipline and a lot of it if he's going to survive the accident. When the doctor asks for a scalpel, he wants a scalpel, not a clamp.
22.	DOCTOR & NURSES IN MASKS AFIF 25	
23.	SCALPEL PASSED - AFIF 25	
24.	OXYGEN TANK AND BREATHING BAG INDICATOR - AFIF 25	

		NARRATOR
25.	LOW ANGLE VIEW OF OPERATION AFIF 25	When he asks the anesthetist for more oxygen, he wants more, not less. No discipline in civilian life? There sure is, and it was all around you / though you probably didn't give it much thought.
26.	MOTHER FEEDING BABY IN HIGHCHAIR	Usually it starts in the home where you learn the rudiments of feeding yourself / and eventually keeping yourself clean.
27.	EXT. CHURCH - PARENTS & CHILDREN ENTERING LC 29042 - LC 29026	As you grow older, the church begins to take a part in the job / which at first was handled solely by your parents.
28.	EXT. SCHOOL YARD - (SOUND OF BELL) - KIDS HEAD INTO SCHOOL - CAD 29250	When you're ready for school, you learn discipline that enables you to get along with your teachers and your classmates.

		NARRATOR
29.	INT. HIGHSCHOOL CAFETERIA STUDENTS STANDING IN LINE AFIF 25	And unless you're a genuine misfit, you soon learn to stand in line.
	DISSOLVE TO:	
30.	EXT. ATHLETIC FIELD - RECRUITS DOING CALISTHENICS LC 41055	But, this *is* the Army, not a civilian job or school. And some of the Army's ways strike you as peculiar. Why all the calisthenics? You probably think you can get as much exercise playing a few innings of ball as you can jumping up and down in one place, going absolutely nowhere. Anyway, you think you're in shape, and decide you don't need this kind of exercise.
31.	MEDIUM - INSTRUCTOR - LC 41055	
32.	GROUP RUNNING IN PLACE LC 35980	
33.	CLOSE - ONE GI RUNNING IN PLACE - LC 35980	
34.	EXT. PRO FOOTBALLERS DOING CALISTHENICS - LC 34121-2	You may not think you need it, but how come professional athletes use calisthenics to get and stay in top shape?
35.	EXT. PACKED FOOTBALL STADIUM - CHEERING CROWDS ADC 3104	For *you*, maybe, every day should be a game day. You don't need to practice either. But this fundamentally is the difference

	NARRATOR
36. PROS RUNNING PASS PATTERNS BEFORE GAME - LC 25273 - DD 200-55, DD 197-55	between a pro team, and a bunch of sandlot players. The pros train and practice until they have their plays down to perfection.
37. CUTAWAY - CROWDS CHEERING ADC 3104 38. KICKOFF LC 19108 39. KICKOFF RUN BACK FOR 102 YARD TOUCHDOWN 40. CHEERING CROWD ADC 3104	So when the game day does come, they're ready to perform smoothly and efficiently, playing by the rules, working together with split second timing under the severest kind of discipline. On plays like this, discipline really pays off.
41. EXT. DRILL FIELD - RECRUITS GOING THROUGH PACES 42. SOME FOLLOW COMMANDS CORRECTLY, OTHERS GOOF DD - 151-56, LC 26858	You admit the need for calisthenics now? Good. But not all this marching? Why all this close order drill? Armies don't march into battle in such formations any more, true.

		NARRATOR
43.	VS - CRACK DRILL TEAM GOING THROUGH PACES LC 36964, LC 36969	It's what the drill represents that's so important -- a symbol of discipline, of team work and fine coordination.
44.	VS - EXT. HURRICANE WINDS, FLOODS - LC 40834, 25226	When natural disaster strikes, discipline and coordination mean the difference between life and death for hundreds, even thousands of people. Here
45.	RED CROSS & ARMY ASSISTANCE LC 38734	coordination between civilian and military emergency forces is of paramount importance.
46.	VS - 1st TEXAS CITY DISASTER LC 21857	The same holds true when tragic disasters like the 1947 Texas City explosion erupt. At that time, the civilian population was not organized to help give relief to the stricken.

	NARRATOR
47. VS - 2nd TEXAS CITY EXPLOSION EMERGENCY RELIEF TEAMS AT WORK - LC 21858-9	Today, however, Texas City is organized to meet such an emergency. Now, city, state and national forces are ready to work as a team. From experience, the people of the area have learned to bring self-discipline upon themselves to minimize the effects of disaster on their community.
48. EXT. BARRACKS - TRAINEES SHRUGGING INTO GEAR - LC 40269 49. OFFICER ORDERS FORWARD MARCH LC 40269 50. COMPANY STARTING OFF ON MARCH LC 40269	For you, though, these days, disaster has quite a different meaning, perhaps -- the news that your company's going on one of those long marches they're always ordering when you feel tiredest. What's the matter with the Army anyway? They forgot we've got trucks?

51. AV - SHANGHAI
MID 6197 R 2, OF 1

52. JAPANESE AIRFIELD.
BOMBERS TAKING OFF-
MID 6203

53. EXT. CHINESE COUNTRYSIDE.
REFUGEES ALONG ROAD
MID 6194 R 2

54. CLOSER SAME - KIDS RIDING
ON MOTHERS' BACKS
MID 6194 R 2

55. LOW ANGLE - JAPANESE BOMBERS
OVERHEAD - MID 6194 R 3

56. BOMBS DROPPING FROM PLANES
MID 6203 R 1
MID 6194 R 2, 3

57. BOMBS LANDING IN CITY
MID 6203, 6194

58. PANIC IN THE STREETS
MID 6203, 6194, OF 1

59. COLLECTING THE DEAD
OF 1

60. BODIES IN RUBBLE OF 1

61. URCHINS ROAMING CLUTTERED
STREETS - OF 1

DISSOLVE TO:

DISSOLVE TO:

NARRATOR

In the past few decades, civilians as well as military learned the value of being able to march, not just a few miles, but ten, a hundred, even hundreds of miles. Take the Japanese attacks on Shanghai during the thirties. Tens of thousands of men, women and children took to the hills and rice paddies outside the city, carrying all they could manage. Those who stayed behind were thoroughly bewildered by the strange death raining down from the skies. Without order or a knowledge of how to protect themselves, thousands died needlessly. There is no telling how great might have been the dividends of discipline here, how many lives might have been saved, had there been more order among the population .

	NARRATOR
62. ETHIOPIAN HORSEMEN ON PARADE, REVIEWED BY EMPEROR - OF 1 63. HORSEMEN MOVING INTO DESERT IN FIGHTING TRIM OF 1 64. ITALIAN PLANES ATTACKING OF 1 65. ETHIOPIANS ROUTED OF 1	When discipline breaks down, chaos is the result. It can be brought about by many different means. When you're unprepared for what to expect, the danger can be greatest. While the people of Shanghai were panicking under the threat from the skies, the troops of the Lion Emperor Haile Selassie were also cracking in Ethiopia. Men on horseback armed with swords and spears were no match for Mussolini's low flying planes equipped with bombs and machine guns.
DISSOLVE TO:	
66. GERMAN PANZER DIVISION ADVANCING FB 56 67. GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKING VILLAGES & ROADS LC 8870, 22592 68. FRENCH CIVILIANS CLOGGING ROADS ADC 2501, ADC 2891 69. TRAFFIC JAM AT CROSSROADS ADC 2501, 2891 70. BRITISH OR FRENCH ARMOR STALLED FB 56	And, of course, one of the prime examples of civilian chaos created because there was no discipline or guiding force took place in France in the early 40's when Hitler's Wehrmacht launched its Blitzkrieg in the lowlands. The Luftwaffe, by strafing the fleeing refugees on the side roads, drove them onto the main

	NARRATOR
70. (Continued) DISSOLVE TO:	highways. As a result, French and British mechanized forces were virtually brought to a standstill by the frightened crowds jamming the main roads.
71. VS - US ARMY TRAINING CAMP - RECRUITS CRAWLING ALONG GROUND ON INFILTRATION COURSE UNDER LIVE FIRE LC 38937 LC 37786 LC 29570 DISSOLVE TO:	Okay, okay, you say. But they were civilians. You, you're Army. You're being trained how to react under fire, how to hold your ground and then advance in the face of the enemy. Okay! Let's take a look at military history and see how discipline can break down on the battlefield. Even a well-trained Army can crack or panic in the face of the new or the unknown, or under conditions of extreme hardship.
72. WORLD WAR I BATTLEFIELD, LS, GAS OR MIST HANGING OVER FIELD ADC 138, LC 39871, ADC 7	Ypres, Belgium, 1915. On April 22nd, after an afternoon of comparative quiet, suddenly at 5 PM a yellowish cloud --- now known to have come from
73. FRENCH TROOPS IN TRENCHES LC 21669, 39964	

74. GERMAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE OPENS
TF 2126, TV 401 R 2

75. SHELLS LANDING AROUND TRENCHES
MID 6142 R 2

76. SHELLS LANDING IN FRENCH VILLAGE
MID 6142 R 2

77. GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRING
LC 8870

78. FRENCH TROOPS RETREATING
LC 8870

79. ABANDONED FRENCH ARTILLERY

80. FRENCH OFFICERS LOOKING AT MAP IN BUNKER

81. FRENCH TROOPS RETURNING TO TRENCHES

DISSOLVE TO:

NARRATOR

chlerine gas released from cylinders in the German trenches---was seen rising from the German front opposite the French trenches. It blew slowly toward the French lines, while the German artillery opened up with every kind of gun, firing on the French troops with shrapnel and bombarding all the villages in the salient and the town of Ypres with high-explosive shells. The French infantry in the line fled beyond the canal at their rear, leaving their artillery to be captured, abandoning a large area of ground and entirely exposing the British left flank. Fortunately for the allies, the enemy had begun his attack so late in the afternoon that in the gathering dusk he did not discover his immense success.

82. EST. SHOT - STALINGRAD
MID 6149, Rs 1&2

83. RUSSIAN TROOPS DUG IN
MID 6149

84. CROWDED RUSSIAN SUPPLY
DEPOT, MEN & ARMS
MID 6149

85. GERMANS AROUND CAMP FIRE
MID 6149

86. GERMAN DRESSING STATION
MID 6149

87. GERMAN OFFICERS AROUND MAP
MID 6149

88. RUSSIAN OFFICERS AROUND
MAP
MID 6149

89. RUSSIAN ARTILLERY OPENS
FIRE
MID 6149

90. RUSSIAN HEAVY TANKS START
ACROSS PLAIN
MID 6149

91. HEAVY FIGHTING SEQUENCE
MID 6149

92. HITLER IN CONFERENCE WITH
STAFF OFFICERS
OF 7

93. VS - GERMAN TROOPS RETREATING
THROUGH SNOW FROM
STALINGRAD
MID 6149

DISSOLVE TO:

NARRATOR

Stalingrad, 1942. The most critical moment was on October 14th. The Russian defenders now had their backs so close to the Volga that they had little room left in which to practice shock-absorbing tactics. But beneath the surface fundamental facters were working in their favor. The German attackers' morale was being sapped by heavy losses, a growing sense of frustration and the coming of winter, while their reserves were so fully absorbed as to leave the over-stretched flanks without resiliency. They were thus becoming ripe for the counterstroke which the Russian command was preparing. It was launched on November 19th and was well timed. It started in the interval between the first strong frosts which hardened the ground for rapid movement, and the later heavy snows which clogged maneuver. Hitler was at last brought to realize the inevitability of disaster and in early January the order was given the German forces to retreat.

94. HITLER AT MAP WITH STAFF
OFFICERS - OF 7

95. US ARMY SUPPLY TRUCKS
ON ROAD IN BELGIAN TOWN
WF 25 R 1

96. US TROOPS & TANKS ADVANCING
WF 25 R 1

97. GERMAN TROOPS ADVANCING
IN FOG
MID 6063 R 3

98. US TROOPS FIRING
OF 2

99. GERMAN TANKS & ARTILLERY
FIRING
OF 2

100. GERMANS DRESSING IN US
UNIFORMS, HANDING OUT US
EQUIPMENT
OF 2

101. GERMAN PARATROOPERS BAILING
OUT
OF 2

102. GERMAN PARATROOPERS
FIGHTING ON THE GROUND
OF 2

103. GERMAN SAPPERS BLOWING
BRIDGE
OF 2

NARRATOR

Belgium, the Ardennes Forest, 1944. Here was to be Hitler's last desperate counter-attack with the hope of capturing Liege and Antwerp and thus disrupting the Allies' supply system and severing their forces. Important, too, was the prospect of dampening the offensive determination of the Allied command. On December 16th, aided by extraordinarily heavy fog, the Germans attacked. The first brunt of the assault was borne by the US 4th, 28th, 106th Infantry and 9th Armored Divisions. The Germans used three armies, the 5th and 6th Panzer and the 7th, including the 14th Infantry and 10th Panzer Divisions. They also employed a Panzer brigade using U.S. equipment with the mission of spearheading German combat units and spreading panic and confusion behind the U.S. front lines. Paratroopers were dropped throughout the battle area as far to the rear as Paris and were to sabotage important bridges and

	NARRATOR
104. US SOLDIER IN JEEP BEING QUESTIONED BY MP	headquarters. The effect of the German effort was a delay in Allied
105. EISENHOWER AT MAP WITH OTHER OFFICERS OF 2	operations of about six weeks and a cost of 60,000 Allied casualties.
106. US AID STATION, MEN BEING TREATED TV 457	
DISSOLVE TO:	
107. EST. SHOT - KOREAN MOUNTAINS IN SNOW TV 301 & 302 CB 104 & 105	North Korea, 1950. By the first week in October, the Korean Communist Army had prsctically dissolved, and
108. NORTH KOREAN TROOPS RETREATING SAME	elements that remained headed for the mountainous borderlands adjacent
109. US TROOPS DUG IN SAME	to Manchuria and Siberia. Then the
110. CHINESE SOLDIER BLOWING BUGLE SAME	Chinese Communist Army entered the war with a massive offensive. Totally surprised
111. WAVE OF CHINESE TROOPS ADVANCING SAME	by the suddenness, the swiftness,
112. US TROOPS FIRING BACK SAME	the strength and the fury of the
113. US ARTILLERY BEING HITCHED TO TRUCK SAME	of the attack, and the complete change of situation, a state of
114. US TROOPS RETREATING THRU SNOW, MEN CARRIED, TIED TO JEEP AND TRUCK HOODS SAME	shock was induced in the United Nations forces. Cut off from any form of effective control, dazed,
115. US STRAGGLERS SAME	lost, without ammunition and bewildered by the turn of events,

		NARRATOR
116.	US PRISONERS BEING MARCHED BY CHINESE GUARDS TV 210	men individually and in small isolated groups, fought their way toward U. N. rear areas. During this withdrawal thousands of stragglers, hungry and partially frozen, were picked up and imprisoned by the Communists.
	DISSOLVE TO:	But even when things look blackest for an Army, even when disaster has struck and chaos reigns, the day can be saved if discipline is again established.
117.	BRITISH TROOPS RETREATING NEAR DUNKIRK FB 56 BIS	Take Dunkirk for example.
118.	ADMIRALTY CONFERENCE ROOM, OFFICERS AT MAP SAME	Even before the Belgian capitulation, the British government had decided to evacuate the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and the Admiralty
119.	SMALL BOATS DOWN THAMES, HEADING TOWARD SEA SAME	had been collecting every kind of small craft to help in taking away
120.	BRITISH TROOPS RETREATING SAME	the troops. The retreat to the coast

121. SMALL BOATS APPROACHING FRENCH COAST FB 56, BIS

122. HUNDREDS OF MEN WAITING ON BEACHES FB 56, BIS

123. TROOPS BOARDING SMALL BOATS, BEING TRANSFERRED TO SHIPS FB 56, BIS

124. ABANDONED EQUIPMENT ON BEACH FB 56, BIS

125. RAF FLYING SWEEPS OVER BEACH FB 56, BIS

126. BOATS & SHIPS UNLOADED IN ENGLISH PORTS FB 56, BIS

DISSOLVE TO:

127. D-DAY INVASION FOOTAGE, VS TV 435

128. SWAMPED LANDING CRAFT, MEN FALLING INTO SEA, TV 435

129. MEN UNDER FIRE ON THE BEACHES TV 435

NARRATOR

now became a race to reembark before the German pincers closed. As many of the troops had to be taken off the beaches, it was a slow and difficult process, extending from May 26th to June 3rd. In the end, over 233,000 British troops were taken off, as well as some 112,000 Allied troops, mainly French, though most of the equipment was left behind. The evacuation could not have been achieved but for the air cover provided by fighter aircraft from the English coast, the indomitable efforts of the seacraft and the superior discipline of the troops waiting to be evacuated from the beaches.

Omaha Beach, the 6th of June, 1944. After a nearly disastrous landing, what really turned the balance of battle here, was a final stubborn reserve of human courage. It came to the surface quite independently

130. FIRING FROM GERMAN PILL BOXES TV 435

131. US TROOPS RETURNING WITH SMALL ARMS FIRE TV 435

132. MEN INCHING FORWARD ON BEACHES TV 435

133. GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRING TV 435

134. LATER WAVES CIRCLING OFF SHORE BEFORE MOVING IN TO BEACH TV 435

135. US TROOPS ADVANCING BEHIND THE BEACH TV 435

136. US TROOPS ATTACKING BUNKERS AND PILL BOXES TV 435

137. MPS DIRECTING BEACH TRAFFIC ONTO ROADS TV 435

138. US TROOPS TAKING GERMAN PRISONERS TV 435

139. VS - US TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT MOVING INLAND, TV 435

140. CUs, TROOPS MARCHING INLAND TV 435

NARRATOR

at different places on the beach. Several small groups of men, mostly ill-armed and unsupported, began to creep inland through mine fields and heavy fire behind their leaders. The groups varied in size. Roughly a dozen groups succeeded at first in getting off the beach. It was through columns of shocked and weary men that the advance from Omaha began. The landing there, one fourth of the whole invasion, had stood on the verge of failure. But a few brave men, mostly of junior rank, refused to adknowledge that it had failed and began to lead their companions to success. Here again was proved the adage that "discipline is the instant and willing obedience to orders; and, in the absence of orders, to do what you believe those orders would have been". At Omaha, discipline, even in the absence of orders, turned failure into success.

141. GERMAN PANZER DIVISION ADVANCING, TV 413

142. 101ST AIRBORNE MARCHING INTO BASTOGNE, TV 413

143. US PARATROOPS DIGGING IN TV 413

144. GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRING TV 413

145. GERMAN INFANTRY ADVANCING TV 413

146. 101ST RETURNING FIRE FROM FOX HOLES IN SNOW, TV 413

147. GENERAL MACAULIFFE COMES OUT OF BUILDING, SPEAKS TO OFFICER BESIDE JEEP TV 413

148. 101ST RECEIVING AIRDROPPED SUPPLIES, TV 413

149. MEN & ARTILLERY OF 101ST FIRING, TV 413

DISSOLVE TO:

150. DIVISION RECEIVING MASS CITATION, TV 413

DISSOLVE TO:

NARRATOR

Bastogne, 1944. Under cover of fog and bad flying weather, the Wehrmacht launched 25 divisions against the allied armies here in Belgium. An airborne division was given the job of holding Bastogne, a road and rail center. Surrounded and short of food and ammunition, these airborne soldiers had enough discipline and team fight to hold out day after day against tremendous odds and suffered more than thirty-five hundred casualties in dead and wounde When called upon to surrender by the encircling Germans, the American General's reply was "nuts." The division held onto the city against tremendous odds and was a major factor in defeating Hitler's last desperate push. Because of its courage this unit became the first full division in American military history to be cited for gallantry in action. Once again, the dividends of discipline paid off.

151. EST. SHOT, KOREAN MOUNTAINS AFIF 85

152. US TANKS FIRING UP KOREAN MOUNTAIN, LC 33631, AFIF 85

153. US INFANTRY ADVANCING UP HILLS, AFIF 85

154. US ARTILLERY FIRING, AFIF 85

155. KOREAN ARTILLERY FIRING, AFIF 85

156. VS - EXPLOSIONS ON HILLSIDE AFIF 85

157. US TROOPS ADVANCING UNDER FIRE, AFIF 85

158. CLOSE-IN BATTLE FOOTAGE, VS, AFIF 85

DISSOLVE TO:

NARRATOR

Pork Chop Hill, Korea, 1953. The in-fighting which took place in the entrenched works of the outposts here was as hard-pressed and bloody as any in American military history. The Americans won, not simply by superior weight of artillery, but because the infantry, man for man, showed more training and discipline than the Red Chinese. In two vital particulars these troops were outstanding. There was a superior command presence in their young officers and a higher ratio of enlisted men who exercised strong initiative in the most dangerous moments. Once again, superior discipline carried the day in this small but significant battle in the Korean mountains.

159. INT. CLASSROOM, TRAINEES LECTURED ON EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR BLASTS, TF 2602 R 1

160. MEN IN CLASSROOM LISTENING TF 2602 R 1

DISSOLVE TO:

161. TANKS & PERSONNEL CARRIERS ADVANCING ACROSS DESERT, TV 393, TV 396

162. MEN DIGGING TRENCHES IN FLOOR OF DESERT TV 393, TV 396

163. MEN INTO DESERT ROCK TRENCHES, TV 393, TV 396

164. VS, CUs MEN IN TRENCHES WAITING FOR ATOMIC BLAST TV 393, TV 396

165. INT. BLOCK HOUSE, COUNT-DOWN FOR BLAST TV 393, TV 396

166. BOMB TOWER IN DESERT TV 393, TV 396

167. A-BLAST TV 393, TV 396

168. VS, BLAST EFFECTS ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF BUILDINGS & EQUIPMENT TV 393, TV 396

NARRATOR

Korea, of course, has a special meaning for you young Americans undergoing basic training today. It places a double burden on you, for Korea proved that the Communists still look upon war as a legitimate means for forcing their will upon neighboring states and people. As a result, you must be prepared to fight both a limited and an all out war, and to defend yourself against both conventional and nuclear weapons. If the conventional battlefield of the past created such conditions of havoc as we have seen earlier, masses of refugees, thousands of prisoners of war, confusion and panic on the battlefield, it is certain these same conditions will occur much more frequently and on an even larger scale on any nuclear battlefield of the future.

		NARRATOR
169.	MEN IN TRENCHES DURING BLAST, TV 393, TV 396	To advance across a nuclear battlefield will demand as much discipline as withstanding a nuclear attack.
170.	MEN EMERGING FROM TRENCHES TV 393, TV 396	
171.	MP DIRECTING TRAFFIC IN DESERT ROCK SETTING TV 393, TV 396	Intelligent and efficient traffic control will have high priority.
172.	MP WARNING TROOPS AWAY FROM RADIOACTIVE AREA TV 393, TV 396	As will the job of steering men away from dangerous or contaminated areas.
173.	MPS FROM HELICOPTER, GO TO MP IN JEEP WITH RADIO	Because of increased mobility and dispersion of our forces, more and better teamwork between units will be demanded than ever before, and this requires precise, full-time compliance by every man in the unit.
174.	MPS PICKING UP AND DIRECTING STRAGGLER LC 32031	Helping lost or separated men to rejoin their units on wide-front battlefields of the future will be one of tomorrow's biggest problems, too.
174A.	VS, BEATEN, DAZED, SHELL-SHOCKED SOLDIERS - MEN LOST DISSOLVE TO:	On the nuclear battlefield, as never before, discipline will be of paramount importance.

		NARRATOR
175.	COMPANY ON PARADE LC 32558, 32559	Wherever you may go, from basic training---
	DISSOLVE TO:	
176.	INFANTRYMAN ADVANCING WITH RIFLE LC 32029	---to infantry---
177.	ARTILLERY FIRING TV 351, R 1	---or artillery---
178.	TANK FIRING TV 351, R 1	---to armor or ordnance---
179.	PARATROOPS BAILING OUT LC 37049, DD 74 55	---to airborne---
180.	MP DIRECTING TRAFFIC LC 38185	---or the MPs---
181.	MEDIC RECEIVING MEDICAL SUPPLIES	---to medics or quartermaster corps---
182.	COMPANY ADVANCING ON MANEUVER, VS LC 41467	---You will be contributing to the Army team as a whole. Only through a proper sense of discipline will you be able to contribute your rightful share.
	DISSOLVE TO:	

		NARRATOR
183.	STIRRING PARADE FOOTAGE LC 37948 LC 41842	Discipline begins at home, is polished in church and school and perfected in basic training. It pays off most significantly when an American citizen is called upon for the first time to change from the role of civilian to that of soldier.
184.	AMERICAN TOWN SEQUENCE, MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN ON CITY STREETS, VS TV 263, TV 390	Discipline, in essence, is orderly and reliable conduct. In civilian life we accept its demands unquestioningly as members of a civilized society.
185.	TROOPS MARCHING INTO BATTLE MF 7723	Discipline in military service calls for more of man's mettle.
186.	BATTLE FOOTAGE, SAN PIETRO TV 431	On the battlefield it is essential and pays the greatest dividend: protection of your life and that of your buddy.

187. BATTLE FOOTAGE, PACIFIC
TV 441

188. BATTLE FOOTAGE, SEOUL
MF 7761

189. BATTLEFIELD FLAG RAISING
LC 20498
FB 682, R 1

NARRATOR

Throughout America's history, in times of peril, this nation has produced men with character, courag and discipline --- men like your grandfathers, fathers, uncles, and brothers --- trained and discipline to meet any enemy face to face and to defeat him.

Now you have the opportunity to match that record. The future of America and our way of life, for which so many brave men died, is in your hands.

DISSOLVE TO:

190. END TITLE.

FADE OUT

END

Dixon, Sir Pearson

AUGUST 11, 1960

Sir Pierson Dixon
Queen Elizabeth at sea

BON VOYAGE STOP GOOD LUCK AND ALL BEST WISHES

Ed Murrow

514-70

George Docking

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF KANSAS
TOPEKA

GEORGE DOCKING
GOVERNOR

August 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of August 17 concerning the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I am looking forward to hearing from you prior to the date that the excerpts from the film will be presented.

I am taking the liberty of placing your letter in my scrapbook.

Sincerely,

George Docking

GEORGE DOCKING
Governor

GD:fn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dohle, C.

January 10, 1960

Dear Miss Dohle:

I regret the delay in forwarding to you the biographical data you requested regarding Mr. Murrow.

Unfortunately, at the time your request arrived, we were in the process of up-dating the biography, and I determined you would prefer the more recent version.

I hope it will aid you in your paper - if it not too late.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Cherry Dohle
Shasta Union High School
Redding, California

December 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing you to ask a favor. I am 16 years old and attend Shasta Union High School in Redding, California. In my favorite elective class, Journalism, we have been asked by our instructor, Mrs. Barbara Michles, to write a biography on some famous newsman.

I chose you with the thought in mind that I would be able to find the necessary five references on your work in the news field. Now, however, I find that the information I need for my term paper is unavailable to me.

I was wondering if it would be possible for you to send me information on yourself from the time you were born you until now.

This does not mean, however, that your fame is not known around the world, it means that the details of your Journalistic life are unobtainable to me at this time.

I realize the inconvience that this might cause you, but I would appreciate an answer as soon as possible, as my paper is due a week after Christmas.

Very sincerely yours,

Cherry Dohle

Frederic Donner

no

September 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Donner:

Mr. Murrow accepts with pleasure your cordial invitation to attend a luncheon given by the General Motor Corporation for business and financial leaders on October 31st at 12:30 PM at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Frederic G. Donner
Chairman of the Board
General Motors Corporation
1775 Broadway
New York 19, New York

PL 7-4050

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
1775 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

FREDERIC G. DONNER
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

September 26, 1960

yes!

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with great pleasure that John F. Gordon, President G.M. and I extend you a cordial invitation to join us for luncheon in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria on October 31 at 12:30 o'clock.

This luncheon for business and financial leaders has become traditional with us prior to the opening of our Motorama. There will be a brief speaking program, and our own executive group is planning to be present.

I very much hope you can attend and shall appreciate your letting me know.

Very truly yours,

Frederic G. Donner

Warren Doremus

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Doremus:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of October 3rd. I shall hope to see you while I am in Rochester, although I must leave for London the next day, and so unfortunately, my visit will be all too brief.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Warren Doremus
Radio Program Director
WHEC
191 East Avenue
Rochester 4, New York

ERM:gw

WHEC
INCORPORATED

BAKER 5-3050

AM • TV

191 EAST AVENUE ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK

WARREN DOREMUS
RADIO PROGRAM DIRECTOR

October 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

That "Background" program of yours yesterday was outstanding. Of course, anyone who has spent as much time listening to the product of your fine mind as I have, has long since become used to such excellence, but once in awhile, you feel as if you have to say something about it.

The last time I intruded with a letter was following the occasion of an historic moment in television in 1954. At that time, I wrote thanking you for helping America to "see it now", with regard to the Junior Senator from Wisconsin.

I understand you expect to be here in Rochester on the 14th. It is altogether possible that I will impose on your time long enough to say a personal hello.

Regards,

Warren Doremus

WD:jw

Member GANNETT RADIO GROUP

AM • CBS BASIC TV • CBS BASIC; ABC AFFILIATE

January 13, 1960

Dowdalls, J. J.

Dear Mr. Dowdalls:

Thank you for your letter of December 28th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret very much that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad, he will be unable to reply to your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. James J. Dowdalls
2150 East 69th Street
Chicago 49, Illinois

Chicago, Illinois
December 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
or Fred W. Friendly
CBS-TV
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

I have been teaching in the Chicago public schools for the past ten years. Recently I wrote a play concerned with the experiences of a newly assigned teacher to a large city elementary school. I think that the play (adaptable to a 30 minute program) would be extremely well accepted by the American public who would find it totally enjoyable.

Would you be so kind as to read it and give me your opinion on its merits. If you find that it has possibilities I would be very happy to release it to you. The play is honest and accurate. A very timid and enthusiastic young male teacher is assigned to a very lively and uninhibited third grade class of children and finds much confusion and excitement in attempting to channel their energy academically.

I do not have an agent but would be willing to follow your professional advice. Please consider this play.

Very Sincerely,

James J. Dowdalls
James J. Dowdalls
2150 East 69th Street
Chicago,49,Illinois

F M
Drivers Safety Service

September 28, 1960

Dear Messrs. Sheppard & Henderson:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of September 19 which I read with much interest.

As constructive as your idea for a television program may be, unfortunately, at the present moment, I cannot find a place for it on one of my shows. However, I will keep it on hand for future referral.

I am most grateful for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Herbert J. Sheppard
Mr. Harold L. Henderson, Ph.D.
Drivers Safety Service, Inc.
298 Broadway
New York 7, New York

DRIVERS SAFETY SERVICE
Incorporated

298 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
WOrth 2-4975

Mr M to do
pgm on
Driving Safety

September 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

All efforts to alert and arouse viewers to the needless slaughter on our highways is laudable. The "Labor Day Massacre of 1960," to be shown prior to the New Year's holiday rush will probably arouse much fear and anxiety. However, since your interests lie in the area of public service, perhaps some serious throught should be given to a new approach to this problem area.

Prof. C.I. Hovland, of Yale, has found that the use of a "fright" philosophy in mass communications leaves the viewer (or listener) with conflict and limited ability to act positively. The effects of presentations of this kind do not do even the sponsor any good. People, in general, tend to crowd out of their minds that which is revolting and macabre.

Perhaps, an approach utilizing a positive "selling" point could do more. This plan might conceivably suggest ways and means to avoid the massacre--give the viewers a plan of action. In other words, an approach based on a positive concept like our "Tactics and Strategy of Driving" might do more good, influence more people, and be of real public benefit. Of course, footage taken during the Labor Day "massacre" could be utilized in this approach--but only as special material with specially prepared copy.

Since the "in-depth" treatment is basic to your approach, it is likely that you are using as consultants some specialists from those of us who have been probing accidents in-depth for many years. Our experience in mass communications leads us to believe that although the public is vitally interested in traffic safety and will support almost any plan, the public must get something positive and vital from any "educational or informational" program to make it have real meaning.

Perhaps some background information on our qualifications to speak on this topic might cause you to stop and consider the proposals. First of all, we are a group of specialists in the area of traffic safety; our staff including prominent psychologists, psychiatrist, vision engineers, and safety and enforcement specialists. We are the technical consultants to the New Jersey State Division of Motor Vehicles and have done considerable work for the United States Navy Department, other state and federal organizations, and industry, in general. Our research activities have been recognized by the United States Dep't. of Public Health in the form of monetary grants to conduct further research projects. Fundamentally, we feel we can speak from a position of authority.

We are sure you can understand our sincere interest in this area and our hope that you will produce a program that is more than a sponsored, commercial endeavor. We will be happy to meet with you and your staff to discuss more concrete suggestions at any time.

Hoping to hear from you shortly,

Yours very truly,

Herbert J. Sheppard

Herbert J. Sheppard
Director

Harold L. Henderson

Harold L. Henderson, Ph.D.
Director of Research and
Development

HJS:
HLH:TK

Dubner, Pauline B.

July 22, 1960

Dear Miss Dubner:

It was most kind of you to send Mr. Murrow a copy of your poem, which appeared in "The Mill," and as he is away in Chicago awaiting the Republican Convention, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement and thank you so much on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Pauline Bass Dubner
Wisconsin Neurological Foundation
1954 E. Washington
Madison, Wisconsin

Tuesday.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Thank you for your thought in sending me the requested material.

I am enclosing a copy of The Mill which contains the poem about you.

Hoping this meets with your approval, I remain,

Sincerely,

Pauline Bass Dubner.

P.S.
Enclosure: The Mill.

PBD

Mr Edward R. Morrow.

THE MILL

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WRITE FOR THE MILL: We need short stories, articles, autobiographies and biographies of handicapped people, recipes, book reviews, hobby articles, art designs for the cover and insides, poems, little philosophies, letters for our MILL BOX, quizzes, jokes, how-to-do articles, ADS and more ADS!

EDWARD R. MURROW

We know of him as the narrator supreme.
His commentating is always keen and "on the beam."

Mr. Murrow is constantly the "educator."
Mildly, he interprets the facts, but, essentially, he is a
"fact presenter."

His radio programs are varied and entertaining.
On the sideline, they are often educating.

Mr. Murrow, objectively, gives you a glance at the news.
He does not resort to any playful or picturesque ruse.

Physically, he towers above most men.
Journalistically, he tells you "who, what, where, and when."

Edward R. Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1908.
When he was four years of age, his family was moved to Blanehard,
Washington, where he was offered an environment to study and relate.

He attended Washington State College from 1926 to 1930.
Mr. Murrow married Janet in 1934, luckily.

He was active in many educational movements.
From 1935 to 1937, he was CBS Director in this field, which gave him
many satisfying moments.

From 1937 on, he was CBS Director and War Correspondent.
He served his country excellently as a war analyst, in a manner
resplendent.

Among his numerous awards are the Albert Einstein prize and honorary degrees
from several universities.
His son, Casey, and his TV programs, "See It Now" and "Person to
Person," are factors which do him greatly please.

- Pauline Bass-Dubner, Work Therapy,
Wis. Neurological Foundation

Louise Jones DuBose

October 4, 1960

Dear Mrs. DuBose:

Thank you for your letter of September 27th regarding your re-print of Ben Robertson's book, RED HILLS AND COTTON.

You have my permission to use a portion of my broadcast of Sunday, February 28, 1943 for inclusion in the book.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Louise Jones DuBose, Director
University of South Carolina Press
Columbia 1, South Carolina

ERM:gw

University of South Carolina Press

COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA

September 27, 1960

Yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our Press is very disappointed that you will be unable to help us with our re-print of Ben Robertson's book, RED HILLS AND COTTON.

However, we have come across a copy of your broadcast made following his death in 1943 and we should like your permission to use it in the book. Last year Avery Craven, an historian and scholar at Chicago University, was visiting professor on our campus. When he knew we were going to re-print the Robertson book, he was delighted and remarked that your tribute to Ben was one of the most magnificent he had heard. I hope we will be allowed to use it. A copy is attached.

Sincerely,

Louise Jones DuBose

Mrs. Louise Jones DuBose, Director
University of South Carolina Press

LJD:ddk

enc.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (AS BROADCAST)
EDWARD R. MURROW
Sunday - February 28th, 1943
6:00 - 6:15 P. M.

Ben Robertson of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE died in a plane crash near Lisbon. He once wrote of an earlier flight from London to Lisbon, "The speed of that transition made me think of Christ saying to the thief on the cross of Calvary, 'Today thou shalt be with me in Paradise'." He is out of the war and into peace. There was never a night so black Ben couldn't see the stars. This was his war from the moment he reached London. He understood it, for he understood the people who were fighting it. That soft, determined South Carolina voice was known to firemen and rescue workers in the slum districts, and to Cabinet Ministers. He was the least hard-boiled newspaperman I've ever known. He didn't need to be, for his roots were deep in the red soil of Carolina. And he had a faith that is denied to many of us. Ben did a lot of traveling, and that means priorities. He told how familiar phrases kept going through his head. He told it like this. He said, "Here is my permission; here is my authority - then I would be told 'But your category is only B; you must have category A.' 'What must I do then, whom must I see and where do I see them?' 'Have you priority?' 'I have priority.' 'But for this you must have double priority!"

If any man I know ever had double priority for the long trip into the unknown, it was Ben Robertson.

J D Duncanson

Information Services Department,
Central Government Offices,
(West Wing, 5th floor),
Hong Kong.

11th April, [illegible]

Ref: ISD.2/47/5.

Thank you very much for sending me the telegram — although, naturally, it has been a disappointment to us. As I think you may have realised, I personally was hoping very much that it would be possible to have your voice on the film. However, I readily understand the situation, and can only hope that we may be able to take you up on your offer to do it for us for another film, whenever we have that ready.

I hope all three of you have been enjoying yourselves in Japan and will find everything in order at home, in spite of the snow, as soon as you reach there.

Just in case this goes to Tokyo too late to catch you, I am sending a copy to you at New York.

(J. D. Duncanson)

Ed R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Imperial Hotel,
Tokyo,
Japan.

Copy to: Ed R. Murrow, Esq.,
at: Columbia Broadcasting System Inc., N.Y.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.

Robert Ducas

Robt
DUCAS
C/O WEIR
DALRYMPLE
AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND

HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL STOP WE MISS YOU

LOVE

MURROWS

514-70
gw
12-23-60

Robert Ducas

ROBERT DUCAS
Pawling - New York

September 27, 1960

Mr. Roy Billo
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Dear Roy:

Thank you for your circular letter of September 20. It brings to mind the following famous French proverb: "He who accuses seeks to excuse himself."

Just why you omitted to explain to your readers the role you played in this affair seems a bit strange. From your own admission and as confirmed by Bill McLaughlin you, a minority of one on the Committee, not only wished to change most of the slate in spite of the fact that the other two had agreed on it, but you proceeded unilaterally and without consultation with the Chairman ~~and~~ or other member~~s~~ of the Committee to on your own set up a slate. You told me yourself that you had called up several members and offered them positions either as Directors or Officers of the Club; some of these were mentioned in your letter and judging from what has happened subsequently, they must have thought that you were speaking for the Committee.

You imply, and it seems to be the main reason for your writing this letter, that Pete Stewart voluntarily called you up to say that he would have been glad to have Harvey as Vice President. Actually this is not true. What happened was that Burton tackled Pete in Church two weeks ago and asked him if what you had told him was true: namely that he, Pete Stewart, disliked Harvey. Quite truthfully and naturally Pete denied this. Harvey then insisted that Pete should call you up and confirm.

If you had a legitimate complaint, there is a very simple place where it could have been dealt with in a neighborly, decent and gentlemanly fashion and that is at the annual general meeting of the Club. Instead of this, for reasons best known to you, you decided, without full disclosure of the facts, on a limited circulation basis to try and smear me. Maybe it is you who should take a leaf out of your own book and do what you suggested in the last paragraph of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Ducas

BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., INC.
Publishers of Law Books since 1820

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MOUNT KISCO, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: MOUNT KISCO 6-8944

September 20th, 1960

Mr. Robert Ducas
Pawling,
New York

Dear Bobby:

You have placed me in an extremely embarrassing position regarding the nomination for Club Directors and Officers.

I was astounded last night to read in the notice that Cliff Smith was dropped as a Director and Bill James substituted, without my even having been consulted. I do not appreciate my name being used purporting to endorse a matter about which I have not been consulted.

I have no objection to Bill James - as a matter of fact he was one on a list of possible candidates that I had prepared to submit to the Committee - that's not the point. The point is that you arbitrarily removed a name that had been agreed upon, without consulting me as a member of the Committee.

Secondly, you misled me regarding Harvey Burton for Vice-President. You were very emphatic that Harvey was unacceptable to Pete Stewart and implied there would be quite a rhubarb if he were nominated. I discounted that, but felt if the new President had very strong feelings about the new Vice-President perhaps consideration should be given to his feelings.

I have been in the habit of accepting people at their word and saw no reason to check up on your statement. Pete Stewart called me in great embarrassment and told me he had no objection to Harvey and would have been perfectly happy to have him as Vice-President. It was your feeling and not Pete's that you surreptitiously conveyed to me. You should have said it was your personal feeling. You have that right - as a member of the Committee I have the right to

September 20th, 1960

accept or reject it.

Because of delay, this Committee was unable to function as a deliberate body which it is supposed to do under the by-laws. Your arbitrary stepping in is exactly what the by-laws attempt to prevent, and is the reason that no Director is to be on the Committee. For all intents and purposes you were not only on the Committee, but made the nomination.

Ours is a small community and a reasonably harmonious one and I have no desire to change that status by kicking up a stink, although there are certain technical grounds which would permit me to do so.

This is just between us, Bobby. I am not circulating any letters, petitions or anything else like that to the Membership. I wish no cleavage in our community, nor do I wish any between you and me. I would like to think I know you well enough to tell you that you handled this like a plumber and, on reflection, you will concede you are in the same boat as our friend, Norman Peale. You know what he said of his actions. In the meantime, you have placed me in a very embarrassing position.

Sincerely yours,

Geoffroy Billo

GB:s

Copy to: Mr. T. D'Arcy Brophy, Pawling, New York
Mr. William C. McLaughlin, Pawling, New York
Mr. Harvey Burton, 145 East 52nd St., New York, 22
Mr. Clifford W. Smith, Pawling, New York

Douglas Duer

COLUMBIA RECORD CLUB, INC.

[illegible]

November 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
[illegible] Broadcasting System, Inc
[illegible] Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow

[illegible] please find retyped script as you requested together with a copy [illegible] [illegible] and slides that will be used

[illegible] will confirm arrangements made with your secretary for you to record on [illegible] November 28 at 3 P.M., 799 Seventh Avenue, seventh floor Studio [illegible]

[illegible] looking forward to working with you at this time

Very sincerely,

Douglas H. Duer

COLUMBIA RECORD CLUB, INC.

165 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK · PLAZA 7-4110

November 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed please find a copy of the script on Japan for you to look over. A recording date was set up with your secretary for Wednesday, November ~~[illegible]~~, 21 at 3 P.M. in Studio "D", seventh floor, at 799 Seventh Avenue. I would appreciate it if you would confirm this recording date by November 17, 1960.

Sincerely,

Douglas H Duer

Douglas H. Duer rt

DHD:rt
Encl. 1

A miniature wooden bridge arches gracefully over a green pond, while, in the distance, a mist rises from the verdant mountains... This is Japan... and this is Edward R. Murrow speaking. Here, in our first picture, we see a country where feeling for beauty and love of nature are national characteristics. No other people makes a festival out of moon-viewing, insect-listening and cherry-blossom gazing. This scene is on the island of Shikoku (shih-KOH-koo)-- one of the largest of the more than 3,000 islands that make up Japan. There are no broad vistas in this country -- everything is reduced to miniature proportions, and grace and simplicity delight the eye without overwhelming it. Let us move now, in our second picture, to the capital city, Tokyo. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

Outside Ueno (OO-eh-noh) Park lie the teeming, noisy streets of the largest city in the world; but here, all is peace and quiet beauty... The parks are crowded with people - some of the women wear Western sweater, skirt and bobby socks .... others the traditional kimono. But all have come to stroll among the cherry trees. Cherry blossoms are especially treasured in Japan because of the short-lived nature of their beauty; they brighten the land for only two weeks, during the month of April. We find a more enduring kind of beauty in slide three. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

The gracefully sloping lines of this five-story pagoda tell us that we are at a shrine -- in this case, one built in honor of a great seventeenth century military governor, or shogun (SHOW-goon). Those massive stone lanterns in the foreground appear near all Shinto and Buddhist shrines. According to Japanese superstition one of them is a "spook lantern", inhabited by an unseen spirit who delights in snatching away the wooden shoes of careless children... Our next view is a familiar scene the world over. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

Like tourists everywhere, the Japanese love to have their pictures taken -- especially in front of so famous a landmark as the Emperor's palace in the heart of Tokyo. Once considered to be divine, the Emperor now occasionally mingles with his people as any mortal ruler would. However, he still commands enormous respect -- witness the appropriately solemn expressions on the faces of the black-uniformed schoolboys... We get a more relaxed view of some of Tokyo's nine million inhabitants in picture five. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

Here, we are in one of the most colorful parts of the city -- the Asakusa (ah-SAHK-sah) amusement section. This Japanese version of Times Square tempts the strollers we see here with thousands of coffee houses, clubs -- and the inevitable movie palaces. See the Japanese Roxy on the right? In the spring, crowds throng to theatres to watch gay and brilliant musical revues -- such as the one in our next picture. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

This is the famous troupe from Takarasuka (tah-kah-RAHZ-kah), a little resort town near Osaka, and they perform in Tokyo every year. Look at those magnificent costumes! Both male and female parts are acted by beautiful Oriental girls, and the graceful performers are idolized by Japan's teen-agers. We discover another form of Japanese art in slide seven.

(2 SECOND PAUSE)

Here we are watching an ancient technique, used in the making of the world-famous Japanese prints. The picture is pasted upon a block of cherry wood, and a skilled engraver then chisels out the design, using a different wood block for each color. The printer has just created an impression by pressing a sheet of paper against the block. It is already an impressive work -- and there are many more colors to come. Prints like this have been depicting the beauties of Japanese life for centuries, and can be seen as prized exhibits in many of the world's great museums... The Japanese love sculpture as well as painting, as shown by our eighth picture. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

We are thirty miles from Tokyo, gazing at the most famous statue in all Japan -- The Great Bronze Buddha of Kamakura (kah-mah-KOO-rah). The statue's hands rest on its lap with palms turned up and thumbs touching , the symbolic position of steadfast faith. Notice the two women in blue... they seem to be held by the Buddha's stare. It is said that the glance of this forty-two-and-a-half-foot high Buddha penetrates to the very soul... For a glimpse of old Japanese ways, let us now turn the slide card over and go to number nine. (6 SECOND PAUSE)

Here, we are in the lovely resort district of Hakone (hah-koh-NEH), not far from Mt. Fuji. When these men were young, they earned their living by carrying people over the mountain passes in their kago (kah-GOH), the name for the basket-like seat slung from the poles. The primitive form of transportation is no longer used; but occasionally the carriers like to go through their paces for old times' sake. These sturdy men are in their eighties, but the modern young Japanese who come to Hakone (hah-koh-NEH) for the hot baths are no match for them. Picture ten (2 SECOND PAUSE) takes us to a tea party on the balcony of a Japanese-style inn near Hakone, with pine-clad mountains as a backdrop. In Japan, the serving of tea has been raised to the level of a high art, and the ability to perform the tea ritual with delicacy and precision is a mark of the cultivated Japanese. It reflects poise, harmony, and courtesy -- Buddhist virtues to which these people aspire... Our next slide shows us three of the most famous monkeys in the world. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

These carvings are at Nikko (nih-koh) National Park, ninety miles north of Tokyo. In the seventeenth century, the trio was supposed to represent India, China and Japan. But we know it more familiarly as "Hear no evil, speak no evil, see no evil." In picture twelve (2 SECOND PAUSE) we have journeyed to Japan's first capital, the classical city of Nara (nah-rah). The Kasuga (kah-SOO-gah) Shrine is a Shinto holy place founded twelve hundred years ago. Its swooping roofs and clear vermilion color are well-suited to its setting in an ancient forest. See the rows of stone lanterns? There are three thousand in all. They are lit during special festivals, and they glow like fireflies among the dark old trees and graceful buildings ... Our next picture brings us to a noble, ancient Buddha. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

It was sculptured twelve hundred years ago during the great Nara period, after Buddhism had been brought to Japan from China. Buddha was the favorite subject of sculptors, and thousands of images were made... The serene beauty of this Buddha is enhanced by the delicate flowers arranged as an offering... And now, in slide fourteen, we meet the fabled geisha (GAY-shah) girls at last. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

They are celebrating the Emperor's birthday with a dance in the ancient city of Kyoto (KYO-toh). They are highly trained artists -- geisha means "cultured person" -- who have served a long, hard apprenticeship in singing, dancing, flower arranging, literature, painting and music. Their dances are elegant and ceremonial. Japanese wives usually stay at home when their men go out for the evening, and the very proper geisha supplies witty and cultivated companionship... In number fifteen (2 SECOND PAUSE) we are at the Heian (hay-YAHN) Shrine in Kyoto. This is Japanese architecture at its simple best -- a graceful house with sweeping roof, in harmony with its natural site. Western architects admire the beauty and livability of these buildings, and we see the Japanese influence more and more now in our own homes. We go just outside Kyoto for our sixteenth picture. (2 SECOND PAUSE).

Here we are -- shooting the rapids on the Hozu (hoh-zoo) River.... Flat-bottomed boats maneuvered by men with long oars take passengers on breathless descents of the river. This scene shows us that the Japanese enjoy the exciting -- as well as the peaceful -- aspects of nature...

(END OF FIRST SIDE OF RECORD)

We take a look at Japanese agriculture in slide seventeen. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

Little plots of land like the one in the foreground are typical. Japanese farms resemble gardens, and each one bears the stamp of painstaking labor. Because of the mountainous terrain, only a small proportion of Japan's total land area can be cultivated -- and not a scrap of precious earth goes to waste...

We go, in our next picture, to the dramatic center of Japan -- Osaka. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

Here we see one of the oldest and most unusual of Japan's dramatic arts. The puppet theatre goes back three hundred years or more, and is far removed from the simple type of Punch and Judy show we are familiar with. Some of Japan's greatest playwrights have written dramas for the puppet theatre; and there was a time when these remarkable dolls were more popular than real actors. Even today, the famous performers of the Kabuki (kah-BOO-kee) theatre move jerkily and assume the stiff attitudes of puppets -- a perfect example of nature imitating art... We get a look at night life in a big Japanese city in slide nineteen. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

We roam the streets of Osaka... abloom with colored lights... mysterious and picturesquely Oriental. Pachinko (puh-CHINK-koh) is a popular game in Japan. Players release metal balls and try to get them to drop into little holes to win trifling prizes. Sound familiar? It should. It's a Japanese pinball game... For a more traditional Japanese form of entertainment, we move to picture twenty. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

We are watching a performance of a play by the Ashibe (ah-shee-bay) dancers, a geisha (GAY-shuh) theatrical troupe. Gesture, costume and music are what count here; Japanese theatre is highly stylized and moves at a very slow pace. The girl in white is a beautiful princess who died young after a tragic life, but never lost faith in the love of Buddha. The entire performance is one to bewitch the senses... And now, we come to a Japanese castle in slide twenty-one.

(2 SECOND PAUSE)

Massive Osaka castle looks peaceful now, reflected in the calm waters of its moat -- but its history is one of blood, fire and siege. It was built as a military stronghold in the sixteenth century by the shogun (SHOW-goon) -- or military ruler. After his death, civil war broke out in Japan. A rebellious general raised an army of over a million and a quarter men, laid siege to the castle, and finally conquered it. The son of the Shogun (SHOW-goon) committed suicide, and the general's family ruled Japan until the return of the Emperor to power in 1868. The stronghold is now a museum, guarding mementoes of bygone days of glory. Our next picture takes us to the isle of Shodo (SHOW-doe) in the Inland Sea. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

Much of the stone in the walls of Osaka castle was quarried on this rocky island... The pilgrims we see here are trudging up a hilly path to one of the many Shinto shrines on the island. Shinto, which combines worship of nature with ancestor worship, recognized eight million gods, deities of the sea, rivers, mountains and trees... We see a Japanese rice paddy in number twenty-three. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

Rice is the chief crop and Staff of Life for over ninety million Japanese. Yet, this indispensable foodstuff must be produced by a tedious, old-fashioned process... And so the water buffalo, favorite farm animal of Asia, continues to plod through the mud of the paddy, pulling a primitive plow... We see a more unusual sort of animal in our twenty-fourth slide. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

The little town of Kochi (KO-chee) is famous for the breeding of these long-tailed roosters. The handsome birds serve a purely ornamental purpose, and the breeders set their price according to the length of the tail feathers -- about two dollars a foot. The longest plumes on record? An incredible twenty-four feet! Now, please turn the slide card over. (6 SECOND PAUSE)

Picture twenty-five shows us another oddity of Kochi (KO-chee), the sumo (soo-MOH) dog. It was named after the famous sumo wrestlers -- giant Japanese men weighing from 250 to 450 pounds, who win bouts by forcing opponents to touch the ground with any part of their body other then their feet. These powerful dogs are taught sumo holds, and trained to wrestle in much the same fashion. The first dog that whimpers, growls, or barks -- loses the fight.

In number twenty-six (2 SECOND PAUSE)

we see two trousered Japanese women stooping patiently over a flooded rice paddy. They spend long hours in the icy water, painstakingly pulling and transplanting the tiny rice seedlings. For all of their apparent delicacy, Japanese women do much of the country's heavy work. They dive for seaweed and pearls, launch heavy boats and haul in fishing nets. A highlight of our tour is slide twenty-seven. (2 SECOND PAUSE)

We are gazing at the huge camphor-wood gateway to Miyajima (MEE-ah-jee-MAH), the Shinto Shrine Island of the Inland Sea. Even the trees on the island are considered sacred, and, at high tide, boats coming to Miyajima sail under the huge gateway, a fitting entrance to the shrine of a maritime people. Fourteen miles from Shrine Island, in number twenty-eight, (2 SECOND PAUSE) is Hiroshima (HEE-ro-shee-MAH), a city which became in 1945 a symbol of the terrible power of atomic warfare. This ruined building marks the spot over which the bomb exploded. In the years since, this city has rebuilt itself into a thriving community of 400,000. Yet, through its annual Peace Festival, Hiroshima serves as a constant reminder of the urgent need for peace in the world. Slide twenty-nine (2 SECOND PAUSE) shows us the carp flags which are symbols of Boy's Day, a holiday which Japanese families with sons celebrate every May 5th. One paper carp is flown for each son, and the eldest boy has the largest one. These colorful fish swimming bravely against the wind are symbolic of real carp which fight their way upstream with determination -- a perfect example to young boys of the manly virtues of ambition and strength. Moving to number thirty, (2 SECOND PAUSE) we visit Nagasaki (nah-guh-SAH-kee), famous for its tortoise shell artists who have handed down the secrets of their highly skilled craft, father to son, for hundreds of years. The artist, creating a beautiful object, has the rapt and peaceful look of someone at his devotions. Another aspect of Nagasaki in picture thirty-one (2 SECOND PAUSE) is a view of the busy shipyards which make Japan one of the largest shipbuilding countries in the world. Scenes like this make it hard to realize that a bare century ago -- when Commodore Perry forced the isolated country to make contact with the West -- Japan was still a feudal society. Her rapid progress is a tribute to the skill and ingenuity of her craftsmen -- and the amazing adaptability and industry of her people. In our final picture,

(2 SECOND PAUSE)

we turn from a view of industry to a dainty girl wrapped in a kimono. Progress and change have altered some of Japan's traditions -- the Emperor is no longer a god; neon signs have invaded ancient cities. However, as we gaze at this charming young girl, we end our tour with the knowledge that traditional love of beauty -- in art, in nature, in daily life -- remains as strong as ever. The next time you stop to watch the shifting colors of a sunset... or spend an hour arranging a few flowers in a vase "just so"... think of our visit today -- for you will be communing with the essential spirit of Japan.

David Duncan

April 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Thank you so much for sending us a copy of your latest book, THE KREMLIN.

Mr. Murrow has not yet returned to New York and therefore has not seen your beautiful book, but I shall certainly show it to him upon his return to the office next month.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. David D. Duncan
Edita S. A.
7, Rue de Geneve
Lausanne, Suisse

Dunn, Chas.

January 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Dunn:

I am sorry to say that your letter took a roundabout route and reached us just today.

Mr. Murrow very much regrets that the great volume of similar letters prevents him from giving your interesting questions the time and attention they deserve.

He has asked that I tell you that he appreciates your taking the time to write as you did.

Judging from your concientious approach to rounding up all possible forms of information, I venture a guess that your thesis is - or was - properly formulated and, therefore, is - or was - well received.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Charles Dunn
64 Rowayton Avenue
Rowayton, Connecticut

64 Rowayton Avenue
Rowayton, Connecticut
November 25, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'd like to ask your help. I'm working on my master's thesis at New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration under the supervision of Professor Darrell B. Lucas.

The thesis is tentatively titled *The One Hundred Greatest Television Commercials and Campaigns*. We hope to come up with a work that will be of considerable value to the television copywriter.

That's why I'm writing to a selected group of leaders in the industry and asking for their suggestions as to which commercials and campaigns should be included.

So...won't you take a few minutes and jot down those commercials and campaigns you'd like to see included. There are no restrictions as to your nominations. Naturally, if you so desire, your anonymity will be protected.

Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated. You'll find a stamped, addressed envelope enclosed for your convenience.

Thanks very much.

Yours truly,

Charles Dunn

Charles Dunn

Dunphy, L.

July 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Dunphy:

Your letter of July 7th was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. As Mr. Murrow is now in Chicago covering the Republican Convention, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Lawrence Dunphy
Cos Cob, Connecticut

Lawrence J. Dunphy

Cos Cob, Conn. TOwnsend 9-5629

July 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A short time ago I sent you a copy of my recently published CHARNEL HOUSE for the Dead Beat. Your secretary was kind enough to acknowledge this, and I hope you may have had an opportunity to look at it.

Events following its publication have placed me in a unique position: that of "Commander-in-Chief of an Anti-Beatnik Arm comprised of one man ("I") and -- on an occasion described in the enclosed release -- a winsome One-Woman Auxiliary.

Two beard-tweaking sessions on the air have not been without effect. Apparently the adversary is not Dead after all -- but alive, and bristling. Just today, I was challenged to appear before a tribunal comprised of heavy-duty Beats (recruited, I understand, "from Coast to Coast"). Insiders tell me this is the opening gambit of a Triumphant Beatnik Convention now assembling in New York -- and that the mangy magistrates will be surrounded by regiments of furry footpads!

Obviously a TRAP! But it is so flattering to be opposed by such a multitude that I am determined to attend. (Conceit has been man's undoing since time began.)

Entry into that Hive of the Hirsute may very well be this reckless general's Last Campaign. And if he is to disappear (drugged, delirious, doomed) down dark and secret passageways into the very bowels of beatnikism's basest basement bastion (there to be dispatched by sharp swords or dull words) he does not want his disappearance to be "without a trace".

Hence, enclosed herewith are a few facts about me -- and two photos of my past and (for the nonce) present self.

If I should survive -- and if the enclosed material serves to demonstrate that there is a place in the shaven world for this thinker-writer-versifier-aspirer -- I should enjoy an opportunity to meet with you to discuss my future, or whether I have a future -- or if indeed 'twere better that I perish beneath the onslaughts of the bearded bards on that Night of Saturn which lies between the Nones and the Ides of July!*

Cordially (and resignedly),

Lawrence J Dunphy

*July 9, 9 p.m.
"College of Complexes"(!)
Greenwich Village

OUTLINE with Pix affixed. . . .

PERSONAL DATA: Born May 6, 1916, in New York City. Married; three children. (His wife, Heather, is a direct descendant of the Stuart line and of Robert the Bruce; but she and her poet-husband believe their children will be good Americans nevertheless.)

6'2"; 185 lbs. Personable; good speaking voice.

ARMY SERVICE: Combat disabled veteran; served in World War II and in Korea. Combat awards include: Combat Infantryman Badge; Purple Heart; Conspicuous Service Cross; Korean Campaign, 4 Bronze Stars.

(On a recent radio broadcast, said: "When you see a guy in uniform wearing the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Purple Heart -- buy him a beer; he earned it." Also says: "Ironically enough, I spent most of World War II as Sergeant-Major of a hotel.")

MISCELLANEOUS: Quondam editor-publisher of a regional magazine; disc jockey; columnist (The Army Times); librettist (Broadway musicals); laborer; white collar toiler; carpenter's helper; beachcomber.

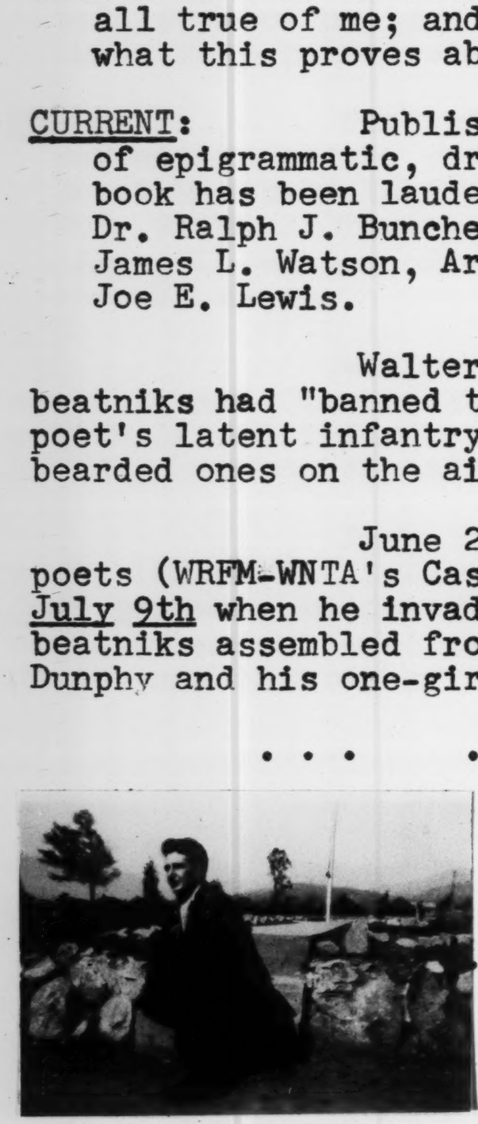
(Says: "This is the kind of thing I chuckled over when I read it on book jackets describing 'other authors'. Yet it's all true of me; and of the others, too, undoubtedly. I don't know what this proves about Authors. And I don't want to know, either...")

CURRENT: Published CHARNEL HOUSE for the Dead Beat -- a collection of epigrammatic, dramatic, humorous poetry -- in April 1960. The book has been lauded by such readers as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Congresswoman Katherine St. George, Senator James L. Watson, Art Buchwald, Walter Winchell, Nick Kenny, and Joe E. Lewis.

Walter Winchell set off fireworks when he reported the beatniks had "banned the book in Greenwich Village". That stirred the poet's latent infantry spirit, and he has been jousting with the bearded ones on the airwaves ever since. (WRFM, WNTA, WINS).

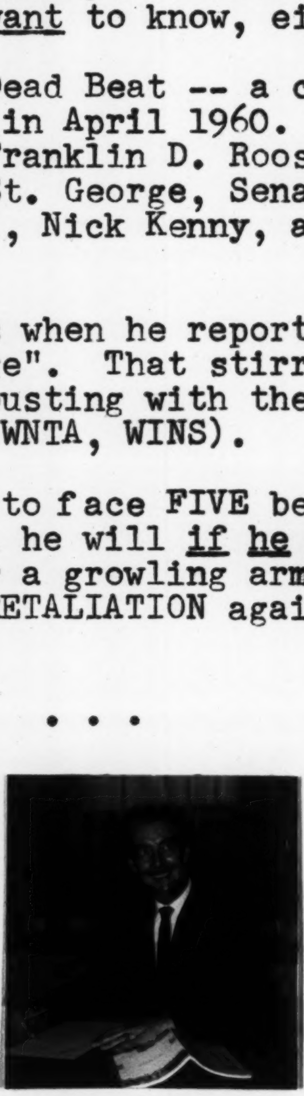
June 20 he goes on the air again to face FIVE beatnik poets (WRFM-WNTA's Casper Citron Show). That is, he will if he survives July 9th when he invades the Village to encounter a growling army of beatniks assembled from both coasts for MASSIVE RETALIATION against Dunphy and his one-girl Army.

. . .   .



korea 1951

.........dunphy.............



"lately"

(ENCL. #1)

ECDYSIAST AND POET JOIN FORCES

(June 21 release)

CAMPAIGN SHAPING UP
(To invade Village and Query Beatniks)

On the night of June 20 -- the same night Floyd Patterson devoured Ingo, the Swedish Schmorgasbord -- American poet and combat infantry veteran Laurence Dunphy held hands (that is to say, joined hands) with famous stripper Libby Jones for the undoing of the beatniks.

Dunphy, invited by Al "Jazzbo" Collins of WINS, to spell out the criticisms expressed in his recent book, CHARNEL HOUSE, found an unexpected ally in the lovely danseuse.

Both appeared on Collins' interview show Monday night, in company with "Slim" Brundage, boniface of beatnik coffee-houses in Chicago and New York.

Said Dunphy, taking the bull by the horns, in the face of Brundage's truculent defense of the beatniks as "revolutionists, thinkers, and makers of America's future":

"These people are not revolutionists -- they are weak-witted cowards; they are not (judging by their effusions) capable of thought; and God help America if its future is in the hands of beings who have been aptly described by James A. Farley as 'defeatists' and by myself, as fakers."

Miss Jones expressed the opinion that the people who are really "makin America" are in school studying and striving for the full development of their potential.

Dunphy acknowledged that Mr. Brundage was "sincere and heartfelt in hi defense of the beatniks" but suggested that perhaps he was on the wrong track.

Master of Ceremonies Al Collins suggested it might be a good thing to have Miss Jones and Dunphy "invade Greenwich Village", there to have Libby read her favorite Dunphy poems in competition with the readers of "beat" verse

All agreed this would be fun -- and, insofar as the presence of Miss Jones was concerned -- a thrill, too. So Mr. Brundage offered his premises fo the occasion, which will take place in the next week or so.

Dunphy will escort Miss Jones; and he agreed with Collins that it might be a good idea to bring an escort of his own -- preferably a platoon of muscular infantrymen.

Dunphy, L.

May 17, 1960

Dear Mr. Dunphy:

Thank you for your note and for the enclosed book of your poems entitled, CHARNEL HOUSE, which was received here some time ago in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical and has not returned to New York as yet. I am therefore holding your book here and shall call it to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Laurence Dunphy
River Road
Cos Cob, Connecticut

GENERAL RELEASE:

Reviewers, publishers, and personal list, per Index appended.

....

"CHARNEL HOUSE - (for the Dead Beat)"

Laurence Dunphy
River Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

TOwnsend 9-5629 (Greenwich)

. . . .

NEW VERSE READER "BITTER, HONEYED, ARTICULATE"

A book of verse "for the dead beat", written by Laurence Dunphy of Cos Cob, Conn., was released this week by The Grinthal Press, New York.

Titled "CHARNEL HOUSE", the volume is identified as the "best and verse" of its author who denies the seeming pun in this expression. He says, "some of the contents are my 'best' and some will be regarded as 'verse' by readers who are neither enslaved by, nor totally at war with, the doctrine of dactyls and pentameters."

Today, from coast to coast, says Dunphy, "that bewildered but unbending segment of every age, era, and human hour which refuses to 'adjust' to cannibalism, corruption, and imbecility has been christened, branded, and re-incorporated under the name of Beatnik.

"This business of Knighting the individualist and enrolling him in an Order (whether of the Bath or the non-Bath) is a rather patent contradiction. It is also a handy method for reducing individualism to 'quaintness'.

"The beatnik -- like his titular predecessor, the 'bohemian' -- is no creature of whimsy. He's 'beat', right enough. Unsubsidized creative talent is 'beat' from the starting gate. Some people are cursed with a sharp perception of the fact that their inborn potential (be it great, bad, or mediocre) stands a fine fat chance of warping, stifling, turning into ulcers. It stands the same chance in the coffee houses, of course; but some of the rasp is removed by physical withdrawal from the corporate sardine can of contemporary life."

As far as beatnikism is concerned, Dunphy believes he is probably one of the founders, having been a believer in removal from the main stream since the late thirties. "At that time, however," he points out, "we expressed our liquid disapproval of the fiscal-and-foolish over beakers of grog. The switch to coffee as an inducer of beatitude is ridiculous, because that beverage, when taken in volume, brings on depression and biliousness. This may in part explain the growing popularity of narcotic reenforcements.

"Incidentally," he goes on, "I am not using the term 'beatitude' in the sense of 'beat-itude'; I mean that high feeling of bliss and well-being which we all look for between the lip and bottom of a glass, the lips and contours of our love-mate, or somewhere else. Of course, there are lots of people who are not looking for bliss, or for anything.

(more...

These are the Automatons -- robots devoid of imagination, sensitivity, perception, creativity, call it what you will. THEY are the REAL 'beats', man; only they don't know it, can't know it. Blessed are they in their oblivion. They are the envy and the enemy of the accursed who see, hear, feel, and think.

"Assuredly, CHARNEL HOUSE is not written for them. But neither is anything else. They are the tired zombies -- hopeless, hollow, hallowed."

The opening verse in Dunphy's book -- its title piece -- develops this theme at greater length.

Publisher Louis Grinthal says the volume will "interest the reader who is in the mood for a pungent analysis of the latterday scene -- sometimes bitter, sometimes honeyed, always articulate..."

. . . .

MAILING INDEX

General: Reviewers and Publishers

Personal: Albert R. Leventhal, Alexander King, Norman Cousins, Bennett Cerf, Sidney Fields, David A. Hepburn, Murray Kempton, Dan Parker, James G. Dunton

Frank Sinatra, Jackie Gleason, Joe E. Louis, Jack Entratter, Matt Dennis, Bart Conrad, Cy Devore

Anne Francis, Glenn Ford, Stella Stevens, George Sanders

William N. Connor, Mike Wallace, Ben Hecht, Noel Coward, Alfred Hitchcock

Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Edward R. Murrow, Hon. Katherine St. George, Jennie Grossinger, Madison S. Jones, Hon. James J. Farley, Sen.James Watson

LD:lr

Jan. 1960

Laurence Dunphy

2/12/60

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thought you might enjoy reading some portions of this collection.

Best wishes

Laurence Dunphy

River Road
Cos Cob, Conn.

CHARNEL HOUSE

(for the Dead Beat)

THE BEST AND VERSE OF

LAURENCE DUNPHY

2/12/60

To Edward R. Murrow
With every good wish
Laurence Dunphy

CHARNEL HOUSE

(for the Dead Beat)

Laurence Dunphy

The Grinthal Press
270 Lafayette Street
New York
1960

DUNPHY

No verbal vehicle is complete without a capsule history, pointing out that the AUTHOR has also been a laborer, editor, hitchhiker, combat soldier, beachcomber, publisher, carpenter's helper, promoter, *ad nauseum* . . .

Not necessarily in the order named, Dunphy says he has been, or is, "all of these, with emphasis on the latter."

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I .... Jetsam

II .... Whimsy

III .... Frondescence
"Man"
"Money"
"Miscellany"

I

JETSAM

"memento mori"

CHARNEL HOUSE

(Viewed from a High Window)

Drear and scented with the fogs of death —
a charnel house with stopped up vents —
is that benighted town
on a heavy-headed dawn in summer.

Have you ever smelled the sick sweet scent
        of fresh dead carcasses —
the early inroads of gangrene . . .

That is the unlyrical and dreadful redolence
of hot summer morning in New York.

One sits on top of pinnacles, unsecurely bound,
and tottering there — looks down
on hag-ridden worms ejecting promptly from the subways,
firmly entracked in well-worn grooves,
faithfully re-enacting today the grotesqueries of yesterday.

A charnel house indeed with stopped up vents
is this —
and the bodies rush about empty-eyed and panting in the streets —
fleeing blindly from the oblivion of their night-time sepulchers
To the shelter of the cemeteries wherein they spend their days . . .

A DAY IN THE BIG TOWN

It is benighted nineteen-fifty-nine.

It is hot — the hottest day of the year (thus far).

It is a day in May in the Big Town.

On the streets — in the subways — in the lobbies,
elevators and bars of office buildings and hotels —
on Park Avenue in the fiscal forties specifically —

One is engulfed by

(how describe it)

A swarm of The Mad — abroad jigging and jittering; munching,
mumbling; hissing, chewing; snorting, sweating;
drooling at the pores —

A cackling concourse —

A very bedlam of boobies —

A thyroidian throng —

Distrait denizens disoriented in a choatic thicket —

Limp limpets clutching at slippery rocks and piles —

Frenzied fungi unfixed from the corporate body —

And one born beachcomber —

adrift —

fleeing —

anchors afoul in an alfresco looney bin.

And everywhere ADvertisements — billboards — posters —
streamers — displays — THE JOYS OF GOOD LIVING —
YOURS FOR THE GRASPING — buy this great overpriced
VEhickle — GET your dream house in FLORIDA — absolute
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE — nothing DOWN —
ante up when
you feel like it — PAY as you GO nuts — (just a few
hundred contracts to sign) — YOUR WORD
IS AS GOOD AS
OUR BOND — in business to SERVE you RIGHT —

BUY BUY NOW — (NOT bye-bye or by-and-by but

BUY and BUY NOW) — absolutely no money needed;
we FINANCE

you — no HIDDEN charges — LOANS for one and LOANS
for all . . .

BUY NOW — PAY LATER and LATER . . . and LATER . . .

And here and there alongside the No Parking sign
pulls up the coup-de-ville chariot of a keen-eyed
tweed-jacketed Knight of the Barter — en route to
pick up his mail while his very sexy full-busted silver-haired
empty-eyed female laves her lips redly and acknowledges
the doorman's curtsies, crosses her legs for the
traffic policeman; archly oblivious to the slack-jawed
goggling of passing peasantry — including
the born beachcomber whose thoughts reach out pattingly
and join the breeze in tugging at the hemline above
her bare knees. A fine supple morsel of suntanned
choice beef, this — purchased over the counter at
a compromise price between bid and asked — by the
Prince of the stock market, who pays of course with
the sweat of slobs, squeezed out by the ADS,
charged ever so painlessly by the LOANS, soothed oh-so-
subtly by the sop of the cinema and the TEE VEE.

But why be obvious, thought the born beachcomber,
sweating profusely, fingering his four dollars,
too pooped even to erect when the blonde heaved her
bosom and recrossed her knees, as the Prince of the
Counters returned to resume his interrupted idyll,
his sojourn at the seashore perhaps, or a cool cruise
on a yacht bound casually offshore with slow-turning
screw and just the right degree of slow roll so
pleasant to feel when at rest or at dallying
in the sack airconditioned.

Enough, muttered the born beachcomber.

(Continued)

He turned into an invitingly dimlit recess — AIR
CONDITIONED — and lapped at an ill-mixed admixture
served by an ill-natured servitor — nitwit keeper
of the dimlit — and harked at the busy-lipped
patrons to right and left, agog on the subject of
equine handicaps — enraged over the slumping of
ball players — adrenalined by an account of the beddy
accomplishments of some enterprising and adventurous
"she" who apparently "did it" for half-price "around
the world."

Sour-stomached at last he peed briefly in the unwashed
washroom and stumbled out of the AIR CONDITIONED
into the
unconditioned, reeking now with the aromatic essences of
uncivilization.

It is late afternoon now — and the Office Buildings —
great upright boas — are vomiting forth their
half-digested victims. Wetly, the subway sucks them
into its fetid alimentary canals — and OFF they go
in this great intestinal apparatus of
the GREAT METROPOLIS
— to surcease (please Mammon) at some kind of cottage
or cave they call their own, at least partially, where
awaits some kind of semi-circular mate surrounded by
circular mail — a wife or mother, perhaps, harassed
by hot stove or offspring AND a friendly phone call
from a FINANCE COMPANY or two (TWO is
usually the limit of their ENDLESS money-back-guarantee
PLEASANT EASY credit, (praise Mammon) — but
ANYHOW here
now at last is a finely advertised BEER — and a grand
chance to FORGET while watching idiot muck and
commercials
on the tee vee — and stir up a sticky dream or two
or even just loll HAPPILY flaccidly for an hour or
three — and then to bed — and — if this is the night —
a desultory tumble or two with Tired Wife —
accompanied
by sweaty visions of the thighs and belly and bust
of The Prince's sexpot!!

Oh they are a happy lot, thought the Born Beachcomber,
fingering his THREE dollars and watching the parade of
PEEPUL, here and there among the misshapen aggregate
a lissome and hot looking female thing,
hastening blindly to some more or less uncomfortable
hovel ("more" or "less" depending on the joint
CREDIT ratings
of the creatures living in the joint) and, eventually,
as gloaming follows gloaming (thought the B. B.)
onward she will wend to some faded dismal FUTURE
(whose rich and tapestried architecture SHE knows well
and dreams of nightly, regularly enkindled
by the TEE VEE and the MOVIES and the slick-silly
magazines) —

May SHE BE one to find it, though Mammon knows it is
not likely found on the path she trods; poor thing,
did you not SEE the Prince's sexpot this pee em?
No — you were diligently engrossed in your typewriter
or your adding machine, tensely robotting for that
very Prince perhaps, or for his weskitted super-vassals.
Well, HAD you seen her, perhaps you MIGHT have known
where lies your WAY OUT, young shapely miss; for truly
your WAY OUT lies in the direction of HIS WAY IN —
and you better find out while you've yet got the equipment
that THAT way lies TOTAL FREEDOM (at least for a time
or even longer if you're a hoarder) — freedom from the
typewriter, the adder, the finance company, the smell
of FRIED FAT AND FISH in your hovel (pardon! HOME,
I meant) — and yours for the asking, great gobs of gold
and garments furred or silky, as occasion requires — YEA!
TOTAL FREEDOM from your hole in the earth — ascent to
a glittering fantasy mountain — simply by putting to
practical use your OWN plump little mountains, your
OWN whole self . . .

So simple it is — but yet so difficult, too — surrounded
as you are by taboo and tripe, catechism and archaicism.
But at least (thought the B. B.) YOU have your great
OPPORTUNITY — YOUR future lies truly BEFORE you
and AFT,
within your grasp — or — by the merest acquiesence,
within the GOLDEN grasp
of some panting BENEFACTOR !

(Continued)

BUT — what of the Born Beachcomber.

WHERE lies HIS opportunity —

In the flaccid ASSets of some FAT OLD LEGATEE perhaps?

And even WOULD he —

Where now are HIS assets —

squandered — run off at random from the tap —
wasted in the pleasuring of his vanity — SPENT in
willy-nilly hours couchant with a veritable army of
succulent females, lush bosomed — hot thighed — panting —
and PROFITLESS !

How long it took YOU, born beachcomber,
to learn the meaning of PROFIT —
and how wise it is to CONSERVE YOUR EQUIPMENT.

For even the MEMORIES of your PROFITLESS
PLEASURING

are sour,

and what you know NOW

will

PROFIT YOU NOT — !

TOGETHERNESS

On the roof of a tenement
alongside the elevated railroad tracks
on "upper Park Avenue" in New York

There is a billboard 40 feet long
and 20 feet high
advertising a magazine of

"TOGETHERNESS!"

Directly beneath this bilious bit of balderdash,
and all around it for blocks in every direction,
are tawdry, tottering, jam-packed hovels —
ancient stench-traps, a-brim with hordes
of wild and weary, suffering humanity —
half-dead, rotting, rat-ridden,
ENGULFED —

And wearing on their very brow, a heraldry:

"TOGETHERNESS"!

(The State has its "EXCELSIOR!"
but theirs is higher,
loftier — overhead hovering,
a multi-colored bat wing:

"TOGETHERNESS!", forsooth.)

QUERIES

What is the reason

For the mental malaria which today is disabling our young?

The regiments of "JD's" —
the battalions of "beatniks" —
the adoring armies who worship idiot-discs
("musical" recordings which perpetuate
the sick noises of the mentally ill.)

What is all this?

Is it that large segments of our young
have nothing of worth on which to fix attention?

Is it that they see nothing worthwhile, here or ahead?

Is it that these insurgent denizens of the desolate slums —

and their less virulent counterparts,
the sloppy devotees of silly escape fetishes,
and the dwellers in thumping fantasy-worlds —

arrive at their deadly destinations
and there remain fixed
because there is no horizon beyond?

SUN, SAND, SEA AIR, SALT SURF, AND SOLITUDE

An alliterative anodyne for a literate

Adrift on an idiot ebb-tide

Is the formula:

Sun, sand, sea air, salt surf, and solitude.

Sprawl in the sun and tone up here the tortured tissues,
abrased against the corded hides of lords and louts
in the money mill; incinerate here the pestilences
sweated into your skin off their leprous paws.

Breathe deeply, and aerate here the clouded brain cells —
a-clot and glutted with the excretions of mad and
muddled merchants, the empty ravings of bilious
lunatics.

Taste of the sea, and revive here the anesthetized emotions —
shrunken and blood-let, mutilated and warped by the
witless cunning of weasels at large in the moron's
marketplace.

Clutch in your hands the sand, listen to the whispering
surf, look upward and outward into the great
emptiness, and recapture here the lost imageries
of early seasides, early seekings —
when sensation was close to your surface. Know
again that knowingness which is born in the child
and reaches out to grasp and feel and understand
its wild and wondrous hour of life — and which,
even now resisting the hollow teeth of the troglodytic
Psychopophagi, is yet a little bit alive to the
alliterative anodyne —

Sun, sand, sea air, salt surf, and solitude.

II

WHIMSY

"in vacuo"

News item: "New York — Girl accuses fiance
in theft of bass viol . . ."

CUPID'S BASTARD COUSIN

A dark commentary indeed,
Even for these tired times,
Is the news item —
"Man Steals Girl Friend's Bass Viol . . ."

Capricious as a single-tap needle shower,
Blowing ever hot and cold,
Is he who breathes love notes out of Panic pipes
And then purloins his girl friend's bull fiddle.

Catch him! this bastard sibling of the love god —
Now in search of new horizons, possibly?
A girl friend who plays the tuba
Perhaps?

THE DRUNKEN DONKEY

wayward went
  the drunken donkey

staggering,
  braying at the moon!

eyes agog

and ears waving.

dispirited
  and dissipated
  this drunken donkey

sorefooted

  overburdened

    and weeping in the night.

boiled —
  this non-Balaamic ass
  who cannot speak
  but who alas
  can hear
  and is mortified

because

all around him

  he hears

    jackasses in pants and pince-nez

speaking.

CLOSED MIND

What is a closed mind

A closed mind is
an enigma
obviously

Because

whereas nothing ever enters

odd things are forever coming out

IT'S SIMPLE

What's so tough about
  figuring Living out.

All of the following
  solve it quite simply:

A professor says
  it is mass times the speed of light
  squared.

A senator says
  it is merely a matter of glorious
  principles.

A warrior claims
  it's a gateway to glory through holes
  in the flesh.

A cleric opines
  it is access to eden through holes
  in the earth.

A cynic avers
  it's a helluva headache abroad
  in a noisy street.

A rustic maintains
  it's the methodical mating
  of prurient cattle.

A lustic avows
  it's the vigorous bedding of bodies
  on cushions.

And the typewriter says
  qwertyuiop

FREE VERSE

What is free verse

Free verse
obviously
is a thing devised by guys
who do not like taxis

because taxis have meter

FANTASY IN A-SHARP FLAT

Written as a sequel to the penthouse serenade
    Written to be listened to while drinking lemonade

            or gin

                or tea

                    or a flagon of burgundy . . .

This is the story of a sharp flat of rooms
    Nobody seemed to live there
    But people came and went there
    It was amazing to see —
    A kind of urban fantasy —
                    A fantasy in A-Sharp Flat . . .

Now in the neighboring apartment
lived a winsome shapely belle
She spent her a.m.'s napping
And her p.m.'s raising hell
And the superintendent told her
That her neighbor's name was Del . . .!

So she longed to meet her neighbor
cause she thought she'd surely jell
with a guy who lived incarcer-at
    in mystery
        in fantasy
            in A-very-Sharp Flat . . .

Now this ritzy residencery
was equipped with elevatory
a thing of up-and-downery
a cell of claustrophobery
where neighbors met eventually —
whether they liked it or not!

So they did.

It was raining and her pretty frock
Was pasted to her form
And she'd run in from a taxi
Seeking shelter from the storm
And the man had been a-clubbing
And his blood was running warm
And they came into collision
at the Elevator Door!

So the tousled maiden shrieked a bit
and her neighbor murmured soft,
and suggested that no harm was done
that couldn't swift be cured
by a tinkling glass at his fireplace —
and a turkish towel of course!

So they did.

(Continued)

And when the warmth was coursing
    and the booze had done its work
        while the record player rhythmed soft
            she cuddled towel-wrapped in his arms
                and said she HAD to thank him somehow —

So she did.

SPEECHING OR SPUTTERING

Is latterday speech the sputter it seems
Or is the mutter an effort to utter

It is hard to determine
Said the lady in ermine

How odd said the man from abroad
To his broad

LIBERTY

All hail to our founders heroic
Who
Declarated
And liberated
And launched us on the pursuit of glee
And luckily didn't live to see
Us
Flat on our ass in this pot of pee

THE INNOCENT THINKER

The innocent thinker
    immaculately conceived
    of a mendicant friar
    and a Japanese moose*

Sat on a doorstep
    in downtown Manhattan
    and gnawed a salami.

How came this hybrid
    to downtown Manhattan?
    well, where was the friar from,
    whence the moose?

Who knows.

Out of the garbled imaginings,
    the halo'd garbage pail,
    of some cloudy Eternal
    is answer enough
    for the monk and the moose.

Their offspring arrived perhaps
    in the hold of a freighter.

He wanted to be a waiter in a Chinese restaurant

Or a writer in a million dollar garret á la Hollywood

Or a gardener perhaps in a convent á la Boccaccio.

He didn't know

How could he?

He couldn't read.

So here he was, on the loose, the sonnuvva moose!

He'd tried washing dishes and laboring, begging

Ran an elevator, hustled horse bets, was a bell-boy.

(Continued)

Now he was At Liberty

Having been fired
from his most recent position
by failing to resist an urge to be kissed
by a damsel with a prone disposition —
his boss' wife, or secretary,
i'm not sure which.

Hence —
While waiting to perish of causes
One or another —

He sits and ponders
(as should the son of a monk)
the Eternal Mysteries —
such as why don't night clubs
have windows.

---

*G.I. contraction for the Japanese, "MUSEMAI" (woman).

SHORT PIECE ON THE ATOM PEACE

atom peace depends on russia
says state department savant
quoted in the news.

what russia says
was not indicated
but it is veesa versa you may be sure.

which means in short
that although the wind of orators
is long,
their life span and ours grows narrower
as the uranium grinders
and molecule splitters
work feverishly by night and by day
to ignite the fuse
of a latterday inferno
which may or may not
have a historian.

see?

already the capitals are gone.

COMES THE MAIL CARRIER (Korea, 1951)

Comes now stumbling the intrepid mail-carrier
        on his ragged route

Purblind and without benefit of seeing-eye dog.

Forthwith he delves
        and brings up from his bag

An assortment of 'pistles and packages,

Scattering them instanter
        to a favorable north breeze.

Betimes,

He gibbers.

For it is cold.

Alas, the fickle winds which swirl about the mountain,
        cavorting in the manner of aerial lambs
            or bewitched buzzards!

Jones receives the letter sent to Smith

Sam gets the package mailed last week
        and the postcard stamped in July!

Alack, poor postman, I knew him well
        when swift on eagle's pinions he flew

        through hell and night water.

Now senility has fixed its claws into the postman's flanks;

Rheumed his joints.

He totters

And his musty missives fall willy nilly

        from his palsied paw.

DRINK AND THE DEVIL

Drink,
Said a pale-faced fellow
For no especial reason,
Is man's worst enemy.

Indeed it is,
Remarked one of his hearers —
A reddish haired gent
With a decidedly forked look about him —
But we must remember the Bible says:
(Thunder offstage)
LOVE THINE ENEMY

MEDICAL ADVICE

An article written by an MD
Explains how easy it is
To maintain the mobility
Of the bowel.

Among other perquisites are:
No hurry-scurry in the morning
Complete relaxation at breakfast
Followed by at least one solid half-hour
Of rest.

Foremost among the unclogged
In our day and age,
Therefore,
Are the unborn,
The retired,
And the unemployed.

OPPORTUNITY UNFOUND

Unlike Prometheus bound,
How fortunate are we,
Sighed the young fellow
Who have unlimited opportunity
For Life, Love, Liberty
And the pursuit of Happiness.

Indeed, indeed,
Wheezed a wizened listener,
And I have pursued the last named thing
To the brink of the pit
Whereat I now stand
Without ever *quite*
Catching up with it.

Where is Every BODY?

You've been out of town,
Said the scabrous Old Man.

***

(and how very far you have been,
alone in a tent at the crest of a mountain,
westward and northward some thousand of miles —
"away from it all" with a tent and a camp kit,
a store of provisions, mostly bacon and beans —
you've gotten It All clear out of your mind —
and now you've returned all revived and alive again.)

***

Well (said the bony and scarfaced old man,
sitting alone at the edge of The City)
From here you can SEE there hain't any People —
no cars, nor no planes, nor no birds in the trees —
nor no trees —
(He paused here, to cough in a hideous fashion)
— and look ye — (I had) — at the ruins of The City —
not a 'scraper left standin' — nor a semblance of motion —
And now you come by here (his voice was fast fading)
and ask me real sirius, a real dopey question —
"Where IS every BODY," you've stood there and asked —
when it's plain as can be, same to you as to ME

that they've ALL
GONE
FISSION . . .!

A WORRIER WONDERS

At that dread moment when I look at Thee —
Wilt Thou have aught but scorn for me
Who compared to Thee am but a flea
On the tattered hide of eternity

III

FRONDESCENCE

MAN

"lusus naturae"

WHAT IS MAN

What is *MAN* and how came he here

THAT is the question
which beguiles
    Philosophers
    Theologers
    Necromancers
    Astrologers
    Biologers
    and lots of other-ers

What's the mystery, boys?

MAN is obviously
god's punishment
for some dreadful thing

the *ANIMALS* did

ANIMAL IDYLL

Yesterday saw a children's book
Which related an episode
In the lives
Of eight animals:

A bear
A deer
A bunny
A squirrel
A bee
A bird
A duck
And a frog,
All rampant
on the grassy banks
Of a woodland pool
Painted in pale pastels.
How pleasant a place indeed
This green earth might be
Were it inhabited by only these

And a few innocent, ageless children.

SPECIES

Between a child and a suckling pig
The distinction often is not easy seen.
But whereas the child sometimes a man becomes,
Not so, or seldom, does the sow.

The reasoning in this seems sound;
But what about the other way around.

OBITUARY COLUMN

On the obituary page
In the dawn of a November morning
Appeared a mention
Of the demise at age forty-nine
Of a man big in business

And once a Secretary of State.
Directly parallel thereto
On the same page
In the same issue
Was an *equally lengthy*
Notice of earthly departure
Concerning one O'Brien
King of Hoboes,
Age *ninety.*

Sure as blazes
There's a moral in that
Somewhere.

ATOMIC MAN

See?
　there he is — !
　a 'tomic man!

A disembodied electron,
　short circuited
　and adrift in space.

Whither goeth he?

No one knows
　for there IS no one.

Everybody's OUT THERE.

ALL AT SEA

(An ode to Man in the 25th Century)

He's a robot in a rowboat
Making with the iron ores;
He's a robot in a steel coat,
Fuses fastened to his jaws.

He's the Tin Man in a sampan,
And yes, he rattles when he walks;
But you should hear him do the Can-Can
At midnight 'mongst the cel'ry stalks!

The robot's doctor is a tinsmith
(Electrician on the side)
And any ills he must contend with
Yield to pliers deftly plied.

He's a robot in a rowboat
Making with the iron ores;
He's a robot in a steel coat,
Fuses fastened to his jaws.

An Allegory (No. 1)

THE LEOPARD COMES

The leopard comes on padded feet,
Sniffing at the wind,
Mr-rowling at the moon.

Enhungered is he, and hunting.

(Tarry not, ye timid beasts —
The spotted one has scented you.)

See how he drips at the lips!

Morsels for such as he
Are ye, innocent idiotic ones.

Haste now! Off to thine lair or thicket.
ONE of you he'll catch this night;
It may be YOU — but if not — sleep tight.

An Allegory (No. 2)

ADVICE FOR A FISH

Watch that line,
Beware the worm,
Little fish.

Keep your bug-eyes peeled,
Your tiny wits alert,
If you'd remain in the swim.

Partake of roots and 'erbs
And underwater evergreen —
Stay thin, if need be —

But snap ye not at hooks and lines
Till, last bubble breathed,
You whip out of this world

To the fish's Happy Hunting Pond
Where all is bait
And there are no hooks.

MONEY

"vae victus"

ODE TO AN 'OBO

I sometimes pause to gaze in awe
At a hobo clad in tatters
So blithely unconcerned is he
With weighty worldly matters

FORMULAE

Atom splitters
formulated this equation

$$\underset{+\;-}{Gik} = 0;\ \Gamma_i = 0;\ R_{ik} = 0;\ g\,\overset{is}{\underset{,s}{\vee}} = 0$$

Concerning generalized gravitation
or gravitized generalization.

Thus far it has mystified
layman and bachelor alike.

Nor is an early solution promising.

More mystifying still, to some,
Is the shorter equation

$$\frac{SD}{PL};\ \frac{LC}{II} = 0$$

OR,
Supply and Demand
confounded by Profit and Loss
semicolon
Living Cost
over
Incoming Increment
all together
equalling also

O

That is to say, Zero,

Same as the other equation!

TRUE LOVE

Darling, she said,
Holding him close
In the silent hours.
You would love me,
As you've often averred,
Throughout Eternity,
Even if I didn't have
A fat inheritance?

Of course — ah, KAFF!
He coughed.

But you *DO*
have fifty thousand darling dollars,
I mean dollars, darling,
Suspended in your old man's hourglass?

Certainly, she sighed,
Snuggling even closer.

Throughout Eternity,
He whispered
Piously.

JOB FOR THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

In this cash and carry society
Does it not seem
That the moneys wrung out
Of this or that
Should be apportioned
In some barometric manner.

For example,
Mustn't we steel ourselves
And be prepared to see without qualm
That a school teacher's value in society
Is equal or almost to that
Of a Gable or a Grable.

LIFE IS THIS OR THAT

There is a new poet who opines
"Life is hell but death is worse".

There is a ring in this
of a more eloquent counterpart —
"Tired of livin' but feared of dyin' ".

Within the horizons of both
These synonymous concepts
there is much of truth.

But what lies outside?

Damn, THERE lies a passionate experience

Dampened by ghouls,
Migrained by dollar merchants.

Unclean fowl fix their claws
Into each dawn's rose petals,
Dislodging their dew
And spattering them with mucous.

For those below,
"Life is death and hell itself may not be worse".

SYMPATHIZE

Pity the suffering seeking mind
Wild and frustrate
In a body mounted by the aching erection
Of poverty

USQUE AD NAUSEUM

Now rules in Olympus
A cretin wearing cloth of green
Spangled with dollar signs
And to the arts have been relegated
The role of cinematic, kilowattic clown
To his majesty, King Cash.

And few shall be the creative stalks
Which shall hope to survive
Lest they receive water
From His great gilded kidney.

MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

The dollar bill
Is carelessly listed
As a medium of exchange.

This a pretty vague term
In those instances and for those wretches
Involved in exchanges
Where the dubious share
Of these bilious coupons
Is handed over in exchange
for the recipient's
          sanity
               liberty
                    or perhaps only his peace of mind.

SPONSOR

We have the aesthetic standard
The moral standard
The scientific standard
With many a standard bearer for them each.

But above all we have
The Gold Standard.

And there is not a single blade of celery
Abroad in the fields at midnight
Nor on the highway,
Nor a written line appearing,
Nor a paintbrush lapping at canvas,
Nor a quadruped or anthropoid
Afoot or mounted
Whose survival can be counted sure
Without the sponsorship
Of King Cash.

MILLION DOLLAR MEGRIMS

Some years back nine mettlesome brigands
levelled loaded weapons
at the trembling boniface
of a Boston vault
removing from his timorous charge
ten hundred thousand paper coupons
representing bullion of the realm.

Sixty thousand mounted and dismounted
police
special agents
pigeons
hawkshaws
and bloodhounds
at once got on the trail
of these desecrators of the Temple —

Including a laconic dozen or so
who'd previously been assigned to find
a mass murderer

MISCELLANY

"pollice verso"

PERPENDICULAR ON A CLOUD BED

(A midsummer fantasy)

It was a starlit night —
A dream in motion.

Great galaxies pushed

And shouldered one another
To the edges of infinity

While a crescent moon,
Resting perpendicular

On a bed of clouds,

Preened phallically

Over a pin-point planet
Whereon we stood
And spoke
And knew each other —

Motes, to be sure —
("Sic semper — !")
In the blind eyes
Of all that eternity —

But facile motes, truly —
Compressing all that eternal bliss
("Sex ex machina — !")

Into one enwrapped hour,
Couchant . . . !

MORNING

I watched the sun creep out of the night —
A scarlet demon . . .

With blazing arm he tore great holes
In morning's filmy robe of mist.

AFLAME! he fell upon the earth
And hissed and spat —
And panicked the moon —
And slew the dawn —

OUR MOON!

OUR DAWN!

VISION

At high noon
I saw night fall!
Comets, suns, and galaxies in handfuls
were hurled pellmell into the toybox of their creator
Or were flung by him out of doors
Into the unlit pit of the lower vacuum.

And in the swirling wake of one of them,
Like dust behind a looping stone,
I saw a sea of FACES.

THE WORN ONE

He was a hollow cask,
A man decayed by over eager worship
At the twin shrines
Of lust and crimson wine;
Spiritless and racked with pain.

The pallor of his sunken jaw,
The palsy in his fleshless limbs
Attested he was one of those
Who has fed with his life's blood
The phantasms of pleasure.

And coming face to face with this ungodly figure
I looked into his opaque, tortured eyes
And saw reflected there —
Myself.

THE PYRAMID OF MADNESS

I built a pyramid of madness
Wherein to hide the secrets of my soul.

But when the laboring spade had struck
Its last resounding note
Upon the final granite stone
That sealed the tomb —

I found myself ATOP
the pyramid of madness

TEARS IN THE NIGHT

When the dance is done
and the gamut run

For the drinkers of rum
and the makers of merriment

The dark is wet
with tears in the night!

(When the gourd is dry
and the dawn is nigh

For the lonely wanderer
and the sated prowler

Nothing remains
but tears in the night.)

And then it is that Sirius barks

And somewhere a scrawn hyena laughs!

At tears in the night.

SLUM MORNING

An early morning sun drove shafts of light
Through rents in its mangy robe of mist.

They struck the earth and shattered
Into tiny, brilliant particles
Which leaped from roof to roof
Over dismal huddled dwellings,
Diffusing dimly in the gray-green fogs
Which hover like vapor of fermentation
Over this valley of dejected life.

RAINY NIGHT

Three bloodless derelicts died of starvation
(Or perhaps the DT's)
On the Bowery, bumtown's boneyard.
And three lushes newly home from the Market
Spent three small fortunes on minks and martinis,
Much pleased to note that the dollar sign
A-shine on green rag paper
Will blind the loveliest of the chorus
To a pate as bald as a cathedral dome
and a belly of lard.

Three thousand children were born
In pain and tears,
And as many or more enwearied souls
Abandoned the mortal clay.
A dolorous wedding anniversary was diaried
By two lost creatures standing in the rain
With their offspring, their belongings,
and a damp eviction notice.
A thousand or two assorted humans
Found their way into hospitals and jails,
And seventy thousand concupiscent women
Wearied as many males . . .

("It rained last night,
  and nothing happened
    in the Big Town,"

  wrote Willie Weewee,
    the gifted Broadway Columnist.)

AN UNHAPPY AUTUMN

October has ever been for me a month
Of clean coolness, with scents of coming snow
And a golden rain of leaves aflight in the parks,
Whispering of winter.

But that year there seemed to be a stoppage
In the seasonal drainpipes —
A fetid stink issued from every hole in the earth,
The air, dank and lifeless, scented of sewage,
and the pale leaves dropped like damp toilet paper.
Oh it was a hot and sticky miscarriage of a season,
Poisonous, murky as a bigot's braincell.

Surely YOU remember.

SUNRISE

I looked through my window and saw
Morning like a cyclops with one great red eye
Standing in the doorway of the heavens
Peering gray-faced at the fog-shrouded earth —

Empty-eyed,
Unconcerned,
Yawning . . .

A ROYAL PROGENY IS BORN

When Rita spawned
Aly Khat raced for his public.
The newspapers,
Movie mags,
Sigh-sisters,
And sundry other media
Loudly heralded the advent
Of this fortunate ball of half-formed flesh,
Born to the purple
Amid scents of jasmine
And frankincense.

All these were much hearkened to
By ten thousand
Gasping, awe-smitten
Other Mothers,
Delivered on the same day
Of their own abdominal burdens —
Born to the hoi polloi
Amid scents of unflushed urine
And boiled frankfurters.

TESTAMENT

There was a man
Who pondered all his days.

And just before he died, he said:

Life is the recollection
Of dung in a commode.

"FORWARD!"

So forward, slave!

Put thy neck into the yoke

And strain and strive

For something

You know not what

Nor ever will

Though the blood run in rivers

Down your aching back

And underfoot.

HYMN INDIGO

To this have you come, O Absalom!
Nary a hair on your pate;
Ham has become a drinker of rum,
And Moses a reprobate.

(Virtue is a thing of the past,
Withered by the chilly blast
of time that has no end-at-last —
Too much for men of mortal cast!)

Abraham, Adam, Gedeon,
Ponder forever their fate:
No man dies but the pleasure's gone —
There's crépe on the pearly gate!
(Two thousand years near that Awesome Face
For those fair members of the race
Who pledged themselves to Good and Grace —
And now they yearn for the Other Place!)

Today HE writhes on his aery Perch:
Most men deride the holy writs;
Few so much as go to church —
And those who do are hypocrits!

(No new face finds the Heavenly Kingdom,
No new joy relieves the doldrum;
Each hoary patriarch beats his bosom —
Oh! Dispel this terrible Boredom!)

But their sad plaint falls on deaf ears;
No solace from the Master:
HE has lived ten MILLION years,
O Horror! O Disaster!

(He, poor soul, is weary as they,
Tired of the Earthen Play,
Tired of Eternal Day —
And having no god, can't even pray . . .)

LAUGH AND THINK NOT, COMRADES!

Laugh and think not, comrades!
For this is civilization, wherein
The muse wears shackles wrought of mangled dollar-signs

And the imagery of Olympia, and
The yearnings of the immortal poets,
Are reduced to microphonic gibberings
Perpetrated on defenceless brain-pans
By castrated male and female mountebanks.

Soak in overflowing baths of soothing fluids, comrades!
Dull thine senses, sink thine conscience;
Happiest is he who breathes his last in mediocrity
Disillusioned never,
And regretting nothing . . .

(Awaken, awaken, beloved! Your love
Into the bowl of night has flung
A binge that put the stars to flight!)

epilog

A poem of love — written while crossing the Pacific, en route by air to the war in Korea, 1950. An infantry comrade shed a tear over these lines, and asked for a copy which I never found time to write for him. He was killed in action near Chip-yong, January 1951. May his rest be undisturbed.

HER KISS IS SWEET

Yes, her kiss is sweet against my lips
And the tender warmth of her is close to me
Although she is not in my arms tonight,
Nor even near to me.

I fly above a reeling earth,
Coffined by the black night sky,
But when I look eastward where she waits for me
The heavens are bathed in a golden light.

(A golden creature is my love,
a chalice wherein tenderness and passion dwell,
where laughter, hope and love ring always, cheering me.

I was a creature of the dark
and she took my hand and led me
to a bright-lit garden
where lustrous, scented flowers
shook their petals in the sun.

Out of the emptiness of wasted hours
she came to me
and we are one.)

Bright is the heart of my love,
And abundant with plans for our happiness.
Together we reach for a wholesome tomorrow,
Caring not for the dreary today.

Yes, though I cry aloud with the longing for her
And with pain at the hours which separate us,
Softly comes her voice to me in the night:
Be happy, my darling, am I not always with you?

(Continued)

(My life had run in crooked paths,
and I had loitered long in pits and dens.
Tortured was I, and unclean;
but she bathed me in the fountain
of her tenderness
and I became whole again.)

Sweet is my love,

And fresh as the day at dawn.

There may indeed be loves like ours elsewhere,

But love like this cannot be bought at random

In the market place.

Slowly, ponderously the great earth turns,

And soon I'll be ten thousand miles from her —

Halfway around the world from all the delight of her.

Keep safe our love, my dearest one,

Hold it tightly —

Warm it with your breath.

(How cold and shabby is a world
which substitutes a cannon for a kiss,
and — like some idiotic mediaeval surgeon —
lays open human veins and spills the blood
of love in hatred.

We whose eyes are open and can see
are surrounded by the vicious and the blind.)

Surely to His tired eyes

(Whatever be His name)

Our love must be a refreshing thing

In a world overrun by philistines,

Hypocrites, cheats, and thieves.

Love is lightly treated
In this darkened age,
And as casually abused.

Sick and savage peoples
Shriek and snarl upon the wreckage
Of some grotesque coveted wasteland,
Or whinny with a fearful joy
Over some eviscerated prize
New-won in a muddy, murderous auction.

(You see why I cry out to you,
my darling one.
For in your two small hands you hold
a helpless sprout, a tender shoot —
a gossamer called love.

Will not this tiny bud succumb
beneath the ghoulish onslaughts
and the wretched shams of war.

Can it survive
these maniacal shrillings at the moon,
this dangerous desolation of the earth?)

It will not be easy to write of love, my dear,
While walking in a desolate arena
Made hideous by mad dogs and hyenas;
It is not easy, even now.

And that is why I quickly write
The thoughts of love which you see here —

I write them down that you may know
They're still alive within my heart.

Durham, T.

January 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Durham:

Thank you for your letter of January 6th and for your gracious comments regarding the I CAN HEAR IT NOW series of record albums.

I am sorry to tell you that a fourth volume has not been made. We appreciate your interest and thank you again for taking the time and trouble to write to us.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Tofford Durham
118 Pearl Street, Apt. 11
Manchester, New Hampshire

Tolford Durham
118 PEARL ST. APT. 11 [redacted]
MANCHESTER,
New Hampshire

January 6, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
Fred W. Friendly
c/o C. B. S. New York City
New York

Gentlemen:

Thanks to your efforts and to thoes of your contributors and associates, you have given the American people three priceless albums on the life and times of this country and the world in its greatest happiness, sadness and the remberence of its greatest people.

I cannot speak for the country as a whole but for myself I have enjoyed so much your three "I Can Hear It Now..." albums. They hold a prize place in my record collection.

For thoes of us who are too young to remember a lot of these events clearly it brings about a very valuable souvener of our times and people. Thank you very much for your great service to History.

May I please ask if there is now or in the planning for the near future a fourth volume of general conditions through out the United States and the World?

On your volume II you spoke hopefully of an annual volume. Will this be in the near future?

If this has started, would you please give me the name of your fourth volume or of the newest annual volume?

Thank you very much for your time and consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Tolford A. Durham

8-22-60

Dyke, J. D.

~~B~~

Mr. Ed Murrow
C.B.S.
New York, New York.

Best to ignore

Misc.

Dear Sir:

I was listening to your broadcast of last evening and you stated something that raised a question in my mind.

You were talking with your Moscow correspondent about Francis Powers, and the statement was made that if he (Francis Powers) returned to the United States his "position would be doubtful, to say the least."

It seams to me, from this statement, that Powers has done something against the U.S. I would appreciate hearing from you about this, as to why you think his future here would be doubtful.

Thanking you in advance for your kind consideration.

Enclosed is a self addressed envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely,
James D. Dyke

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

Fred Eastman

NM026 OB419

O POA096 NL PD TDPO CLAREMONT CALIF 24

1960 SEP 25 AM 5 02

EDWARD R MURROW
CARE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO 485 MADISON AVE NYK

REMEMBERING THE HEALING AND UPLIFTING POWER OF THE LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA I SUGGEST THAT YOU AND YOUR KINDRED LEADERS IN COMMUNICATIONS INITIATE A SIMILAR PROJECT TO BRING THE POWER OF MUSIC ESPECIALLY OF THE MOST BELOVED HYMNS OF MANKIND TO THE TROUBLED MINDS AND HEARTS OF THE DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS

FRED EASTMAN

Abba Eban

WH61

IU394 P1113 SEP 2 - 1960

REHOVOT 28 1 1300

LT

EDWARD R MURROW CBS 485 MADISONAVENUE NEWYORKCITYNY

THANKS YOUR CABLE STOP ASKED JOSEPH BRAININ AMERICAN COMMITTEE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE CONTACT YOU REFERENCE MATERIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE REGARDS

ABBE EBAN

CFM LT R CBS 485

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, N.Y., TEL. PL 8-1200

5:30 P. M.
August 31, 1960

CABLE

Mr. Abba Eban
President
International Conference on Science in
the Advancement of New States
Weizmann Institute of Science
Rehovoth, Israel

SHALOM STOP WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE RECEIVING PROCEEDINGS YOUR CONFERENCE WHEN AVAILABLE STOP REGARDS

Edward R. Murrow

ERM:rg
Budget #514-70

An Editorial

Help for New Nations

Obscured by the chaos and peril attending the birth of independence in the Congo is a quiet, constructive conference now concluding in Rehovoth, Israel. This is the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States at the Weizmann Institute of Science.

The conference has dealt in specifics—economics, education, medicine, nuclear energy, social problems—in assessing the practical problems that arrive with independence. Experts from non-Communist nations, large and small, have offered sound counsel, citing tangible means of self-help and mutual aid among the growing number of new nations.

Israel is, of course, an outstanding example of how technical skill, intelligent planning, a sense of national purpose and hard work can advance a new nation. The Rehovoth conference provides an apt vehicle for Israel and cooperating nations to help other new states toward healthy, responsible development.

W-T Aug. 25, '60

If a report was issued by this conference, I should think it would be the makings of a worthwhile piece. I don't know quite how to go about getting such a copy, but I'll get it if you would like to see it.

eb

Gov William Egan

August 17, 1960

Governor William A. Egan
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Governor Egan:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM;ell

Eilat Municipality

EILAT [illegible]NICIPALITY

עירית אילת

טלפון 888 – ת. ד. 14

בתשובה נא להזכיר 831 – 520

Eilat, 17th May, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Glen Arden
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You certainely remember the talk we had in my office during your visit to my town. We agreed that an effort leading to a kind of collaboration between Akaba and Eilat is worthwhile.

Did you succeed in doing anything in that direction?

I would be most happy and grateful~~l~~ to hear from you.

Yours respectfully,

Y. Levy
Mayor.

YL/tm

Eisendrath, Maurice

October 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Eisendrath:

I am in receipt of your letter to Mr. Murrow dated September 30th. Since Mr. Murrow has been in the office so briefly during the past few weeks, I am taking the liberty to reply to it rather than delay it any longer.

Unfortunately, I regret very much to have to tell you that it will be impossible for Mr. Murrow to fill in your questionnaire in the near future. Therefore, I shall have to return it to you. The fact is, there are piles of correspondence on his desk that must be dealt with the first chance he gets and I have had to go through it picking out the letters that have nothing to do with his programs and reply to them myself. I am extremely sorry about this but am sure you understand the situation. He shall be in the office next week but then leaves for London. So, as you can see, there is so little extra time for Mr. Murrow to do as you request.

I shall, however, place your letter before him upon his return.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mr. Maurice N. Eisendrath
Rabbi
838 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

838 Fifth Avenue · New York 21, N. Y. · Regent 7-8200

Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, President

no

September 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, parent body of American Reform Judaism, will dedicate its newly-expanded 11-story House of Living Judaism at 838 Fifth Avenue in New York City on October 21 and 22. To mark this milestone in the rapid growth of Reform Judaism in this free land, a special time capsule will be installed in the beautiful new Board Room of UAHC headquarters. Because the theme of the sessions is the challenge of the future, this capsule will contain the answers to predictions by prominent leaders in American life concerning life in the year 2000.

The enclosed questionnaire is being sent to a carefully selected group representing many phases of contemporary scene. The answers will be photographed on microfilm and preserved until the year 2000, at which time the capsule will be opened and the answers tested against the reality of the 21st century.

We are most eager to have your comments on questions number 20, 23, 28, 33, 37 through 48 and any others, of course, which might intrigue your imagination. Your answers may be quoted in the press.

Needless to say, we know how hectic your schedule is, but we would be deeply grateful if you could take a few minutes to share with us your vision of things to come in America and in the world. If you could return this to us by October 14, we will be profoundly appreciative.

Faithfully yours,

Maurice N. Eisendrath

Maurice N. Eisendrath

Eisman, B. N.

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

630 N. McCLURG COURT · CHICAGO 11, ILL. · WHITEHALL 4-6000

BERNARD N. EISMANN

Bureau Manager and Staff Correspondent

June 9, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I hope this isn't presumptuous of me, but I thought that sometime before the Democratic Convention we might get together for a little while.

As you may know, I've been travelling with Kennedy and have covered him through the Wisconsin and West Virginia primaries. As a result of this association, I feel I may have some background information that you could find useful in your convention chores.

If I don't see you before, I'll look for you at the Biltmore in Los Angeles.

Sincerely,

Bernie

Bernard N. Eismann

BNE:ns

Michael Eisenmenger

June 8, 1960

Mr. Michael P. Eisenmenger
Production Manager
Broadcast Features Syndicate Inc.
221 North LaSalle Street
Suite 264
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Eisenmenger:

As Mr. Murrow is away from New York at present, I am answering your letter of June 7. I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow's contract with CBS would preclude his undertaking anything for you at the present time.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

BROADCAST FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.

221 North La Salle Street Suite 264 Chicago 1. Illinois

FInancial 6-8358

June 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We, of Broadcast Features Syndicate, are initiating a news commentary service which will be offered to the many independent radio stations in the country. The service initially will include two commentators who, each week, will provide 3½ minute commentaries (five minute programs including local commercial time). The purpose of this letter is to bid for your services as one of our commentators.

Frankly, we're taking a stab in the dark in making this approach to you. We do not know if your present relationship to CBS precludes your consideration. However, we are aware of your intense and outspoken interest in the state of the broadcasting industry. It is our conviction that the service we will offer will fill an important void in independent radio programming.

The time requirements are modest. The commentator will prepare and record the five commentaries at a single recording session each week in a city convenient to him (New York, Washington, etc.). The five commentaries will be broadcast the following week, Monday through Friday. Commentaries will be concerned with, or relate to, current events. . .content should include both information and opinion. Commentators will exercise complete control over subject matter and opinion. There will be no censorship of any kind by us.

A commentator will be able to utilize a substitute commentator if he is unable to record during some short period, due to illness, conflicting commitments, etc.

Compensation will be on a percentage basis. It is expected weekly earnings for each commentator will reach between $800.00 and $1,000.00.

We are hoping against hope you will be willing and able to consider our proposal. There is no question in our minds that your participation will, more than that of any other newsman, promote management acceptance of a commentary service. We look to people such as you to provide the image of formidability necessary to break through areas of reluctance. We hope that ultimately the service will receive sufficient acceptance to grow even larger.

We look forward to your soonest reply. You can call us collect concerning any questions you have. We'll welcome the opportunity to go into the details with you.

Yours very truly,

BROADCAST FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.

Michael P. Eisenmenger

Michael P. Eisenmenger
Production Manager

MPE:m

from
ROBERT S. ELEGANT.

12/31/60

Dear Ed:

This is fantastic, though in this case the xxxxx comic fantasy is seasoned with tragedy.

I wrote you on December 14th, as you'll see from the enclosed letters, and have just been informed that the registered letter was probably on the United DC-8 which crashed over Brooklyn.

In any event, I am trying again. Please disregard the enclosed if you've already had my letter.

Best wishes for a very happy New Year,

Bob

Bob Elegant

Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

ROBERT S. ELEGANT
SOUTHEAST ASIAN CORRESPONDENT

December 14, 1960

Dear Ed:

I'm registering this one to make sure that it makes its way both through the intricacies of the postal service and the anti-aircraft defenses apparently erected by your office.

I enclose copies of the two letters mentioned in my last note to you. There's little to add, except that the possible change of job I mentioned is now pretty definite, though not yet absolutely fixed. So I can't talk about it and hope you'll keep it under your hat. We have still not decided on the exact time for my taking over the new bureau. But I have stressed my desire to take a year's breather, and my putative new employers seem disposed to accommodate me.

I'm tentatively planning to leave Hong Kong at the end of May for Europe, having discovered that these moves must be planned some time in advance when they involve the complicated logistics of tarnsporting not merely myself, a typewriter and a dirty raincoat, but a wife, a daughter and a new son, as well. I should, therefore, be most grateful for any word as soon as possible.

I heard by the grapevine that you had been ill and that your trip to India had been postponed. I hope you're feeling well by now. We do look forward to seeing you out this way again in February.

With thanks again,

As ever,

Bob

47C STUBBS ROAD, HONG KONG PHONE: 96033 CABLES: NEWSWEEK HONGKONG

Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

ROBERT S. ELEGANT
SOUTHEAST ASIAN CORRESPONDENT

September 2, 1960

Dear Ed:

I hate to bother you when I'm sure you're terribly busy with the campaign, but I thought I'd do well to write now, since you'll undoubtedly be even more harrassed in a few weeks' time.

I want to tell you, most confidentially, that I am contemplating a change of jobs. Chiefly because of a growing tendency to disregard correspondents' reporting, the present arrangement is becoming unsatisfactory. The new job, arrangements for which are underway but not yet completed, would also be reporting from Asia, but for another publication.

I assume that you received my letter of July 6, in which I accepted with much gratitude your kind offer to nominate me for the "contemplative year." However, that letter, written when the new job possibility had hardly begun to percolate, took a most leisurely approach to the question of when I'd like to begin the year.

Since the new job involves shifting others as well as myself, I cannot completely control the timing. However, I do have a certain amount of discretion.

Therefore, I wonder if you could give me any idea of the prospects of my receiving the grant for the contemplative year and when it might come through? I should then be in a position to gauge my timing on the new job, and might actually want to start the year somewhat earlier than I had indicated.

There is one other consideration which makes the matter somewhat pressing. If it is likely that I will be honored by the grant, I might also leave Newsweek a few months earlier in order to have a free period in which to complete my new book on China before departing from Hong Kong on the grant.

I am indeed sorry to annoy you with my personal affairs at this moment. But, because of the complex of factors, I should be most appreciative of any indication you can give me on the prospects.

All the best to you and yours,

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 2,, N.Y.

Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

ROBERT S. ELEGANT
SOUTHEAST ASIAN CORRESPONDENT

July 6, 1960

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of June 22. I'm afraid we've all been guessing wrong the last couple of months, thank God. I was expecting Mao to raise hell out here and still think he would have done so if Khrushchev had not prorogued the Summit Conference. The difficulty now is that the more K returns to sweetness and light, the greater become the chances of Mao's misbehaving.

I was extremely pleased to have your confirmation that the "contemplative year" is a going concern, and am honored by your willingness to nominate me. I don't know how much information you require, but will give you a brief sketch of my background before going into what I'd like to do during the year.

I took my A.B. (Phi Beta Kappa) at the University of Pennsylvania in 1946 and served for two years at the Army Language School, studying and teaching in the Japanese Language Department. Upon discharge, I studied Chinese at Yale and took an M.A. in Chinese and Japanese at Columbia in 1950, followed by an M.S. in journalism in 1951.

Since 1951 I have been a correspondent in Asia, having reported and resided all the way from Korea to India, working chiefly for O.N.A., N.A.N.A. and I.N.S. through 1955. During 1954 and 1955, I made a study of the overseas Chinese on a Ford Foundation grant, but continued to do some immediate reporting. I have been correspondent and bureau chief for Newsweek since early 1956, first in New Delhi and then in Hong Kong, covering China, India and Southeast Asia.

My first book, China's Red Masters: Political Biographies of the Chinese Communist Leaders, was published in 1951; my second, The Dragon's Seed: Peking and the Overseas Chinese, in 1959. I am now working on a book tentatively entitled The Center of the World for Frederick Praeger, Inc. In it

47C STUBBS ROAD, HONG KONG PHONE: 96033 CABLES: NEWSWEEK HONGKONG

I am attempting to describe events in Communist China within their historical context for the non-expert reader, with concentration on the psychological and social factors.

The Center of the World should be completed early in 1961, when I shall have completed ten years as a correspondent in Asia. I feel a very strong desire to get away from Asia for a year in order to digest the impressions of the decade in another environment. At the moment I am verging on emotional and intellectual indigestion as a result of an unmixed Asian diet.

Ideally, I should like to spend most of the year in Europe. I have for almost five years now been bothered by a novel I want very much to write, but have been able to find neither the time nor the tranquility to get beyond the first couple of chapters, In addition, I should like to write a few general articles about Asia which are not tied to immediate events. To accomplish these purposes I should like to settle for at least six months with my family somewhere in southern Europe--far enough from Asia for perspective--and in order to avoid becoming entangled with the lectures and seminars on Asia which appear unavoidable if one lives in the United States.

Toward the end of the period I should like to visit briefly some of the Eastern European countries--and perhaps the Soviet Union--in order to find a better comparison with China. Returning to Asia, I should, if time permits, like to spend a month or so in the United States in order to renew my acquaintance with my own country in a more leisurely manner than the hurly-burly of a triennial home leave permits.

I am confident that Newsweek would grant me a year's leave of absence for these purposes, and would, on the conclusion of the year, return to the reporting on Asia for which I have been trained. I believe that the relaxation and leisurely consideration permitted by the program I have outlined would be of great value to me.

As you can see, there is no great urgency about this matter as far as I am concerned. But it would be most convenient if I were able to give the magazine plenty of time to make arrangements for a replacement while I am away.

Moira says she is delighted to be called a bride after four years of marriage, and we both hope the weather will be more suitable for sailing next time we see you.

Sincerely,

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Bob Elegant

December 30, 1960

Dear Bob:

I do certainly believe that our correspondence must pass through anti-aircraft defenses. I enclose the cover of your last letter just as it reached my office. Fortunately, the contents though water-soaked were legible, and we can now go forward with the business of making the necessary inquiries. I will hoist you a signal as soon as I have word for you.

I was knocked out with pneumonia for a few weeks, but am all right now. Am off to London in a few days to do a television piece with Field Marshal Montgomery. Still planning Quemoy and Matsu for early February. Our boys are all in from abroad, and we perpetrated an hour's television last night which went fairly well.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Elegant
Newsweek
47C Stubbs Road
Hong Kong

ERM:gw
encl

Data concerning Bob Elegant excerpted from letter addressed to Edward R. Murrow:

"I took my A.B. (Phi Beta Kappa) at the University of Pennsylvania in 1946 and served for two years in the Army at theArmy Language School, studying and teaching in the Japanese Language Department. Upon discharge, I studied Chinese at Yale and took an M.A. in Chinese and Japanese at Columbia in 1950, followed by an M.S. in journalism in 1951.

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My first book, China's Red Masters: Political Biographies of the Chinese Communist Leaders, was published in 1951; my second, The Dragon's Seed: Peking and the Overseas Chinese, in 1959. I am now working on a book tentatively entitled The Center of the World for Frederick Praeger, Inc. In it I am attempting to describe events in Communist China within their historical context for the non-expert reader, with concentration on the psychological and social factors.

The Center of the World should be completed early in 1961, when I shall have completed ten years as a correspondent in Asia. I feel a very strong desire to get away from Asia for a year in order to digest the impressions of the decade in another environment. At the moment I am verging on emotional and intellectual indigestion as a result of an unmixed Asian diet.

Ideally, I should like to spend most the the year in Europe. I have for almost five years now been bothered by a novel I want very much to write, but have been able to find neither the time nor the tranquility to get beyond the first couple of chapters. In addition, I should like to write a few general articles about Asia which are not tied to immediate events. To accomplish these purposes I should like to settle for at least six months with my family somewhere in southern Europe--far enough from Asia for perspective--and in order to avoid becoming entangled with lectures and seminars on Asia which appear unavoidable if one lives in the United States.

Toward the end of the period I should like to visit briefly some of the Eastern European countries--and perhaps the Soviet Union--in order to find a better comparison with China. Returning to Asia, I should, if time permits, like to spend a month or so in the United States in order to renew my acquaintance with my own country in a more leisurely manner than the hurly-burly of a triennial home leave permits."

Bob Elegant

December 9, 1960

Dear Bob:

So help me your answering letters never arrived here. If they did they got lost in the shuffle here in my shop. Do air mail me copies at once, and I will put things in motion.

I had planned to be on Quemoy and Matsu right now, but had to postpone it due to a slight argument with pneumonia bugs. We now plan to do the job in February and hope to see you in the process.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert S. Elegant
Newsweek
47G Stubbs Road
Hong Kong

ERM:gw

TO E.R.M.

FROM K.C. 11/29/60

I have searched the files but this is the only correspondence I can find with Bob Elegant. Who sponsors the "contemplative year" to which he refers, please?

K.C.

Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

ROBERT S. ELEGANT
SOUTHEAST ASIAN CORRESPONDENT

November 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Now that the election is over and we have finished celebrating and begun worrying about the immense problems Mr. Kennedy has so eagerly assumed, I'd like to take up a personal matter.

I have been struck by a horrible thought. Since I have not heard from you since your letter of June 22nd, I wonder if my answering letters may not have gone astray. I wrote on July 6th gratefully taking up your offer to nominate me for the "contemplative year" and setting out my plans; and again on September 2nd to tell you that a possible change of employers made me anxious to know how matters were shaping.

I have no desire to prise open the mouth of the gift horse to examine his molars. But I'm sure you'll appreciate that organizing the move and giving Newsweek sufficient notice of my intentions both require some time. Since the book is approaching completion and the time is drawing near with disquieting rapidity, I should be most appreciative if you could give me an idea when I might expect to hear something on the matter.

The way Indo-China is going--or almost gone--I wonder if we may not see you out here before too long.

All the best,

Bob

47C STUBBS ROAD, HONG KONG PHONE: 96033 CABLES: NEWSWEEK HONGKONG

Bob Elegant

June 22, 1960

Dear Bob:

This is a belated answer to yours of May 12th. Reason for the delay is that as soon as I got back, I trundled off to Berlin in the belief "mistaken as usual" that Khrushchev would lower the boom. Right now I am about to get involved in politics, and I must confess I am a reluctant observer.

The "contemplative year" is a going operation. It is handled on a wholly informal basis. Applications are not solicited, but nominations can be made. It would give me the greatest possible pleasure to nominate you for same. Suggest that in due course you send me couple of pages as to what you would like to do during said year, and I will take over from there. Only one suggestion - it is of some importance that you indicate that at the end of the year, it is your purpose to return to the news business.

Pray convey our best wishes to your bride, and again accept our thanks for your hospitality while we were in Hong Kong.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert S. Elegant
Newsweek
47G Stubbs Road
Hong Kong

ERM:gw

Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

ROBERT S. ELEGANT
SOUTHEAST ASIAN CORRESPONDENT

May 12, 1960

Dear Ed:

It was good to see you, and we are now hoping you will be able to find good reasons for visiting Asia more frequently in the future.

One thing you mentioned in passing has intrigued me. I wonder whether the "contemplative year" for newspapermen is actually a possibility or just a great idea at this stage?

About this time next year I shall have finished the book on China I'm doing for Frederick Praeger. It will be something of an occasion, for I shall then have completed ten years as a correspondent in Asia and three books. I'd like to take a year off to lie in the sun somewhere in southern Europe; try to make some sense of all this; and try to write a novel.

I'm quite sure that I can make arrangements with Newsweek to give me the time off, though I'd appreciate your not mentioning the matter for a while.

I'm sorry to pursue you with this inquiry, but the prospect is just too intriguing to pass by. I should truly appreciate your letting me know whether there is any possibility.

Sincerely,

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

47C STUBBS ROAD, HONG KONG PHONE: 96033 CABLES: NEWSWEEK HONGKONG.

Michael Elkins

December 30, 1960

Dear Michael:

Many thanks for making the necessary arrangements.

Look forward to seeing you in March.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael Elkins
Press Information Office
Jerusalem, Israel

ERM:gw

CBS NEWS
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 Plaza 1-2345

Greetings -

Here is confirmation of your hotel reservation -

If I can be of any other help, let me know -

Michael Elkins

PS - I have also reserved the Drive-Ur-Self car you wanted - Sorry I had to cable you for the required deposits for this & the hotel, but currency regulations here prevent my handling such things directly —

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OUR REFERENCE NUMBER

22nd December, 1960

Mr. ELKINS
PRESS INFORMATION
OFFICE, JERUSALEM

RE: HOTEL CONFIRMATION for
Mr. MURROW

Sir,

We confirm with thanks your reservation request and take pleasure in informing you that we have reserved:

KING DAVID Hotel, room with ~~or=without~~ bath suite

from March 2nd to March 10th, 1961.

The room reserved is a twin bedded room, single room, at the rate of $ per day, including breakfast, lunch or dinner.

On March 3rd, 4th and 5th, our representative at Lod Airport will be at your disposal for any assistance you may require, and it will be our pleasure to welcome you.

On arrival at your hotel, kindly submit this confirmation to the hotel reception desk, where you will find an envelope addressed to you with our coupon for the value of:

$ 70.00 (IL.) 151.00

equal of the deposit you have mailed to us. The hotel will deduct the full value of our exchange order from your last hotel bill. Our office is at your disposal during your stay in Jerusalem for any tourist's services you might require and to make your stay in our city comfortable.

Always at your service, we remain

Yours very truly,

TRAVEX LTD.

M. HALEVY,
Director, Tours. Dept.

MH:nn

Michael Elkins

MICHAEL ELKINS
PIO
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Yes —

ELKINS

SENT 851 AM EST VA+?

4361NY CBSRADIO

Elkins, M.

4250 Creed Avenue
Los Angeles 8

June 1st, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York

Dear Ed:

This leave-of-absence business is wonderful! As I told you in Jerusalem, I was planning to take a six months' leave from CBS News -- and so I did. We've been on the West Coast for three months (during which time my script, The Story of Esther, has been sold to 20th Century-Fox and will emerge as one of this year's bumper crop of biblical spectacles), and we've been having a ball.

From here we go to Yugoslavia, where I have a scripting job on another film, and where we will be for two months or so; then back to the salt mines in Israel.

I have a couple of ideas that I think would be right for CBS Reports, and I'd like to discuss them. I'll be in New York from the morning of June 21st thru the morning of June 24th. May I see you sometime then?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Michael

Michael Elkins

Ellingson, E.

June 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Ellingson:

Thank you for your letter of May 8th. I have only just returned from a year's sabbatical, and therefore am somewhat behind in answering my correspondence.

I appreciate your gracious words and wish you success in your studies.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Elling Ellingson
Yautepec 71, Depto. #7
Colonia Condesa
Mexico 11, D. F.
Mexico

KRM:gw

Mexico 11, D. F., MEXICO
May 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am an American college student from Anderson, California, studying international relations at the National University of Mexico Foreign School.

I would like very much to have an autographed letter from a famous man like yourself for my personal collection, please.

I would also like to say, Mr. Murrow, that I wish you many more years of continued success in your field.

Thanking you for your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Elling Ellingson

Elling Ellingson
Yautepec 71, Depto. #7
Colonia Condesa
Mexico 11, D. F., MEXICO

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS, 485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22
New York
Estados Unidos de América

Ellis Island

ELLIS ISLAND COLLEGE COMMITTEE

90 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE · NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

Telephone: MONUMENT 2-8900

April 14,1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of our proposal to use Ellis Island because we feel that you might be particularly interested in it. We are an organization of young academics and others, recently formed and about to enlist widespread public support. We think that we have the best proposal yet offered for the island and one fully capable of realization. Our academic supporters so far include Mark Van Doren, Oscar Handlin, Dean Emeritus Harry Carman of Columbia, Leopold Mannes, and others, with overtures being made to many more.

We recognize the difficulties involved in as ambitious a program as the one outlined in the enclosed prospectus and it is just for this reason that we would like your advice and support in confronting them. At any rate we are eager to explain our plans more fully to you and would very much appreciate the opportunity of speaking with you further about them.

Thank you for any consideration you can give to this matter.

Yours truly,

Joseph M. Levine

Joseph M. Levine
Chairman

Ellis Island College Committee
90 Morningside Drive
New York 27, New York
MO 2-8900

Preliminary Report

The organization has as its objective two goals which together, it is felt, will put to fitting use the facilities, traditions, and unparalleled geographical location of this famous historical landmark. With twenty-seven and a half acres and thirty-five buildings, located in the world's greatest harbor, halfway between the Statue of Liberty and New York City's famous skyline, the island offers a unique opportunity for some worthwhile institutional use. At the same time, its association with an important and characteristic phase of American history calls for recognition as a national monument. With this in mind, the following plan is proposed--on the one hand the foundation of a high-level liberal arts college to help meet the growing educational crisis, on the other, a museum and library devoted to the period and ideals of American history for which Ellis Island stands as a symbol.

The details of the plan follow. They have been designed to meet the suggested goals on as high a level as possible and yet consonant with the practical difficulties involved in so large an undertaking. But the committee has confidence that the most practical program for Ellis Island is to put her facilities to the most ideal use, in the realization that only through lofty goals can widespread support be expected from the American people. And it ought to be emphasized that the proposed institutions are to be national and even international in support and representation, and while endowed by private contribution, public in purpose and program. Before proceeding to the body of the proposal, we will describe the unique physical advantages that the island affords.

The Plant

Ellis Island has been offered for sale by the federal government for several years. The latest bids, commercial and otherwise, were all rejected and the property still awaits disposition. Many proposals have been advanced since the first announcement of its sale but none have apparently received significant support.

The island is 27.5 acres and has thirty-five buildings, largely brick and limestone, with an estimated 513,000 square feet of "usable" floor space (although this figure is undoubtably higher for our purposes).
The buildings are various, predominantly office and storage, but including a greenhouse, laundry, powerhouse, incinerator and theater. The internal facilities are even more various and include hundreds of high-ceilinged rooms of all sizes, from great halls to hospital wards, as well as a cafeteria, kitchen, dining rooms, infirmary, post office, nursery school, wood-panelled lounge, and vast outdoor terrace. There are besides, wharves and docks, masonry seawalls, a water system (with two miles of main and two 250,000 gallon overhead tanks), fuel and oil storage tanks, and so on. And there is also a large ferry boat, plus much serviceable machinery and equipment, including furniture, (hundreds of desks, beds, etc.), cafeteria, shop, and office equipment.

All of this is in excellent repair, although in danger of rapid decay through neglect, and has an assessed valuation of about six million dollars. Actually, its worth for our purposes would be many times greater, for while the buildings are more than fifty years old, they were built with a kind of solidity not often duplicated today (fourteen inch concrete floors, for example). But no such brief description as the one just given can possibly do justice to the size, variety, durability, and adaptability of the plant. A personal inspection has revealed a stately beauty, park-like lawns (now neglected) and tree-lined walks, which ask only the weakest imagination to see admirably converted to the program outlined below. The view of the bay, Manhattan skyscrapers, and Statue of Liberty is impressive and beautiful. The island is about a mile from downtown New York and a fifth of a mile from New Jersey, putting both areas within easy reach. (The ferry ride to Manhattan takes fifteen minutes.)

Even from this brief sketch a number of conclusions may safely be drawn. Most obvious is simply that no existing location or physical circumstances, perhaps anywhere in the world, can be conceived of as better suited for an educational site, especially as designed below. And it seems likely, in view of the special purposes of the project, that it could be obtained for nothing or only a token sum, especially since political assistance seems probable and the government has shown a distinct predilection for a public institution. At least the circumstances surrounding previous bids seem to confirm this possibility. In short, a plant is available, which, despite some necessary conversion, would seem to be very quickly and cheaply adaptable, a major factor in the practicality of our project. Indeed, no such opportunity is likely to appear again in our lifetime.

The College

American education faces a growing crisis today. The mere quantitative demand for more educational opportunity alone justifies the addition of new college facilities, But there is an apparent qualitative crisis as well, a need for a superior undergraduate liberal arts education that will train young men and women for their increasingly complex roles in society by grounding them both in the fundamental traditions and ideals of their culture, as well as in the basic skills that make advanced learning possible. It is to this end that the following plan is proposed.

Each student is to attend tuition-free and every attempt will be made to provide scholarships sufficient to insure that every student adjudged qualified to attend may do so regardless of financial considerations. The only criteria for admission will be intellectual and personal with standards set at a high level and distinctions of color, race and religion, completely irrelevant. Every effort will also be made to secure a nation-wide representation for the student body (through area scholarships etc.) so that the college may truly represent the amalgam that is America and that Ellis Island originally helped to create.

Any detailed discussion of the curriculum would, of course, be premature at this time. But the intention generally is to design an educational program for the exceptional student which will lead to a high level Bachelor's degree, utilizing considerable informal and tutorial study. It is expected that a considerable number of faculty will reside at the school, an integral part of the design for an academic community and, as it happens, a practical advantage under Ellis Island circumstances. With the resources of New York's cultural life conveniently at hand, it is also expected that visiting lecturers, concerts, art exhibits, etc., will be integrated into the academic curriculum. And, it is hoped, although this too is perhaps premature, that a special college or curriculum for music and the fine arts, with separate but integrated degree requirements, might be established. The ideal is to create an academic community with a rich cultural life and fertile exchange among faculty and students, liberal arts and fine arts. Distinguished educators committed to this ideal will be asked to draft the details for such a program.

It is at once apparent that in order to succeed, both an exceptional student body and faculty are required. It is thought that exceptional students may be expected because of (1) the free-tuition national scholarship arrangement, (2) the intrinsic appeal of an institution so well situated and dedicated, (3) the curriculum as suggested, (4) the national reputation that might be expected to accrue to a college founded through national support, and (5) a first-rate faculty. The latter, it is hoped, will be drawn in its turn by several considerations, (1) salaries matching the better colleges and universities, (2) the appeal to the teacher of the type of academic community planned, with its exceptional students and informal study, (3) the appeal to the scholar of New York's great research facilities, and (4) the provision of cottage apartments on the island (previously staff and nurses' quarters) which, in their location, combine virtues of suburban, campus, and New York City life. And, too, the college might be made still more attractive to faculty by giving them ample representation on the Board of Trustees and full control over the curriculum.

The Museum and Library

Many voices have been raised asking for a national monument at Ellis Island. A museum and library devoted to American history and particularly concerned with immigration materials would be valuable in a variety of ways. It would, of course, enhance the educational advantages of the island's academic community. It would focus public attention on a vital aspect of American history and provide a new educational attraction for the metropolitan area. And although separately endowed, it would help gain initial support for the college and the plan as a whole, including valuable political assistance. It is apparent that the main building with its great hall and many rooms off the surrounding balcony is peculiarly well adapted for such a purpose.

The Program

The immediate object of the committee is to organize, incorporate, and seek support, both academic and financial, from all quarters. Obviously, the crucial question remains the practical one, can such support be anticipated in sufficient quantity to insure success? And how might it best be aroused?

It ought to be again emphasized that the plan as sketched above, if pursued on the proposed level, cannot fail to have at least sympathetic approval from a potentially wide audience. The possibilities for nationwide publicity and support seem unlimited. A campaign for small contributions (in addition to individual, corporate, and foundation support) might go far toward realizing the costs of the proposed institutions, and at the same time assist in publicizing their aims and program. And while free tuition and high faculty salaries suppose a financial burden of considerable size, the property, plant, and traditions of Ellis Island, give it assets of very great value which are expected to more than compensate for this. Moreover, separate fund-raising campaigns and sources might be tapped for the separate institutions.

The success of a fund-raising campaign depends in the first place on the sponsoring organization. It is the immediate purpose of this committee to enlist assistance from individuals of prominence in the academic world and elsewhere, in order that the organization may claim the respect and insure the confidence of its supporters. Fully cognizant of the difficulties of such an undertaking, we feel that the attempt is at least well worth making and the possibilities exciting enough to encourage the hope in us that support may be found to make both college and museum a living monument to the great democratic tradition that has made Ellis Island world-renowned.

Walter J Ellis

October 21, 1960

Dear Commander Ellis:

As promised, I am sending you the names of those who have accepted Mr. Murrow's invitation to the luncheon for Admiral Smith to be held at the Century Club on Tuesday, October 25, 1960 at 12:30 P.M.

They are as follows:

Sig Mickelson,
President of CBS News

John Day,
Vice President and Director
of CBS News

Fred Friendly,
Executive Producer of CBS REPORTS
NED CALMER
Blair Clark,
~~Charles Collingwood~~,
Richard Hottelet,
~~Douglas Edwards~~
Allan Jackson
all - CBS News Correspondents

It is Mr. Murrow's understanding that you will accompany the Admiral to the luncheon, and he is looking forward to this very pleasant occasion. Just to confirm the address of the Century Club, it is - 7 West 43rd Street.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Commander Walter J. Ellis, U.S.N.
Public Information Officer
90 Church Street
New York 7, New York

George Hammond - pres Carl Byoir

Adm. Smith

LUNCHEON AT THE CENTURY OCTOBER 25

Those who will be attending -

Admiral Smith

Commander Ellis

Blair Clark
ned Calmer
~~Charles Collingwood~~

Dick Hottelet

~~Douglas Edwards~~

Fred Friendly

John Day

Sig Mickelson

Allan Jackson

Ed Murrow
George Hammond,
pres. Carl Byoir
Larry LeSueur

Ellis, Commander

September 7, 1960

Dear Commander Ellis:

Many thanks for sending me the photographs which were taken on the occasion of my being sworn into the Navy. Needless to say, I found the occasion most gratifying, and would like to say you my thanks for your friendly support during the various preliminaries.

Best regards,

Commander Walter J. Ellis
Public Information Officer
Third Naval District
90 Church Street
New York, New York

Ellis, Comm. W.

August 26, 1960

Dear Commander Ellis:

Enclosed is the photograph of Mr. Murrow which you requested.

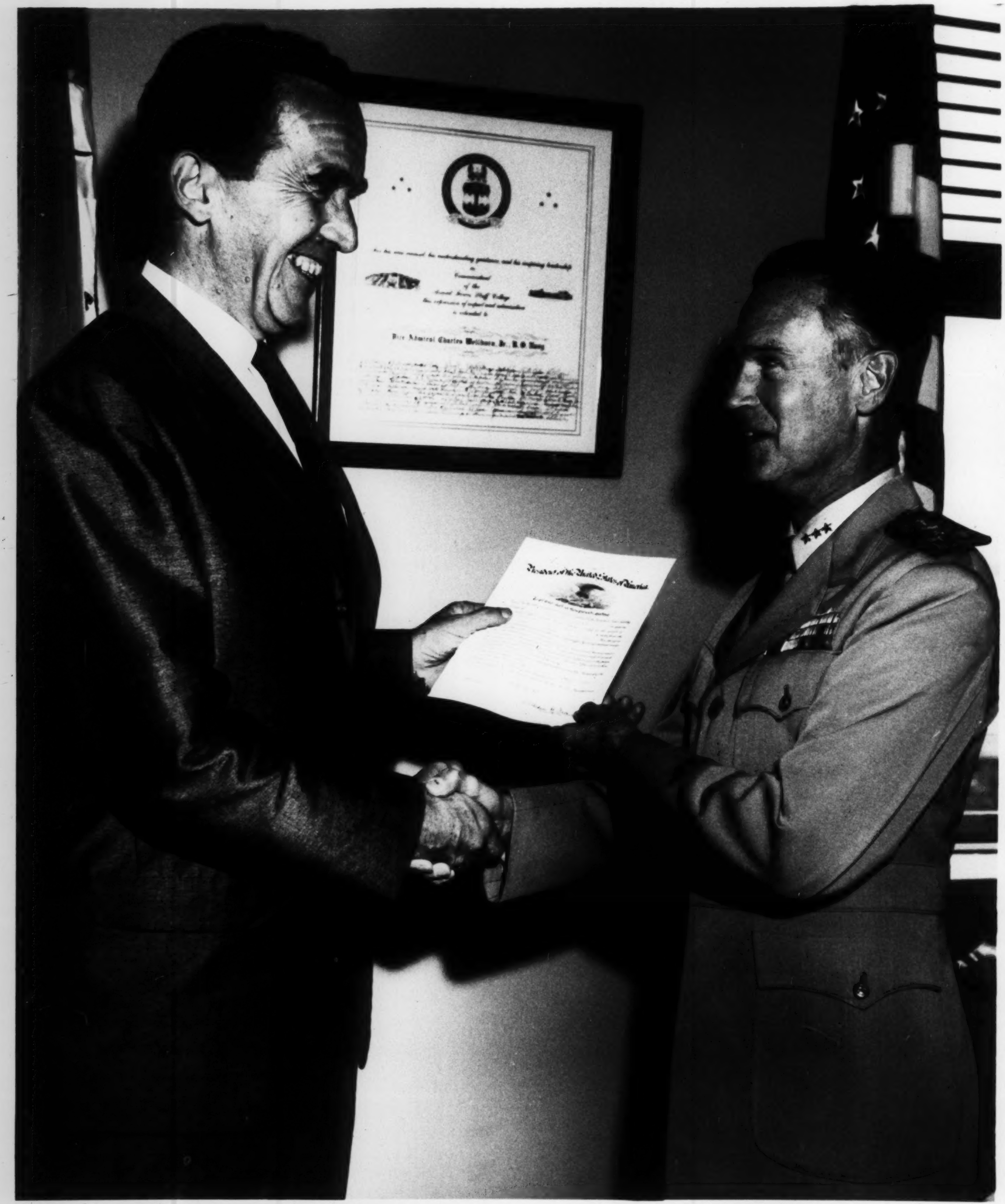
If you should require a still smaller size, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

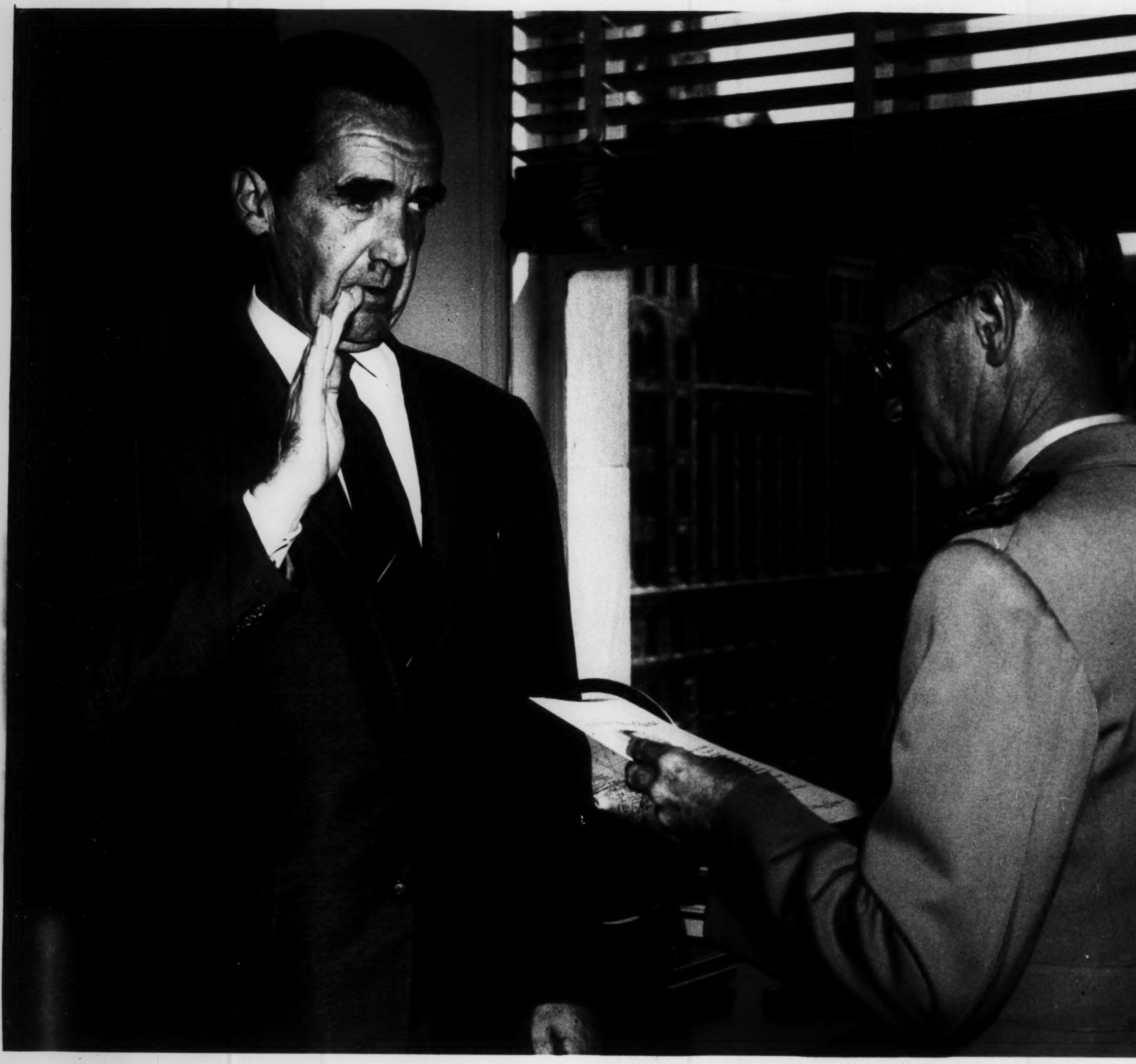
Commander Walter J. Ellis
Public Information Officer
Third Naval District
90 Church Street
New York, New York

encl



To Edward R. Murrow with
congratulations and a warm
"welcome aboard" Charles Wellborn Jr.

Vice Admiral Charles Wellborn, Jr., U.S. Navy



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JOSEPH J. MATHEWS
HOWARD M. PHILLIPS

Atlanta 22, Ga.

May 17, 1960

Dear Ed:

There was a big story about you in the Atlanta Constitution-Journal last Sunday. It was by Norman Shavin.

In my letter a few days ago to you I forgot to mention one thing that I wanted to tell you about. We plan a big Southeastern Conference on Metropolitan Problems here with the Institute as the chief sponsor. It will be in April about the time of the dogwood season. I hope you will put it down on your calendar and come down. A little later I will give you the exact dates. I believe you would enjoy it.

Best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Cullen

Cullen B. Gosnell

INSTITUTE OF CITIZENSHIP
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HOWARD M. PHILLIPS

Atlanta 22, Georgia
May 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It was good seeing you here for at least a few moments. I was hoping you could be with us here next Tuesday night when the Inquiry Club has its regular meeting. We have some outstanding people in the club whose views coincide with yours. Ralph McGill was a charter member and Bob Sommerville who was once Chief Sub-Editor of the London News and Chronicle is a member at present. There are many others whom you would enjoy. When you come again I want you to meet them and the fellows to meet you.

I will expect you for that hunt next season. Don't fail me.

I want to compliment you on your great accomplishments in TV. My belief is that you, more than anyone else, have been responsible for the changes that are beginning to take shape. As you contended, the networks were too much concerned with making money, rather than serving the people. Now, I believe we will have more emphasis on programs that are worth while. Thank goodness the Westerns are beginning to lose out and so are the quiz programs. More power to you.

Sincerely yours,

Cullen

Cullen B. Gosnell

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OF THE UNITED STATES
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MRS. JOHN WINTERSTEEN
EDWARD F. R. WOOD
ALLEN M. WOODRUFF, ESQ.

December 6, 1960

8

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to thank you for your letter of December 1.

Of course, we are disappointed that you cannot be our guest for the WCAU luncheon, but I fully understand how busy you are and often wonder how you get through so much travel and work.

I am delighted that you are about again after your pneumonia and hope that your recovery will be steady and solid.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to Mrs. Murrow and yourself, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Hubert Cooper

B. Hubert Cooper
President

BHC:bw

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

To Draw Together in the Bond of Comradeship the English-Speaking Peoples of the World

English Speaking Unio

December 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Many thanks for your letter of November 22.

I was sorry to have to miss the Annual Meeting of the English Speaking Union but, as you know, I was only just beginning to recover from a bout with pneumonia.

I have the greatest respect and admiration for WCAU and have a number of good colleagues who work there. So, I wish very much that I could accept your invitation to be speaker at the luncheon or dinner you are planning to organize in honor of the Station.

Unfortunately, I finally had to decide between making speeches and chairing panels or fulfilling my radio and television commitments. I am extremely sorry to have to decline, but I am sure you under

Sincerely yours,

Mr. B. Hubert Cooper, President
The English-Speaking Union
of the United States
935-937 Land Title Building
Philadelphia 10, Pennsylvania

Erickson R. A.
7M

September 12, 1960

Dear Miss Erickson:

Thank you for your nice letter of August 7th.

Your kind comments are greatly appreciated. I only wish I had the time to answer your letter in greater detail.

I do appreciate your taking the time to write and express your opinions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Miss Ruth A. Erickson
1209 S. W. 6th
Portland, Oregon

Ambassador Apts
1209 - S. W. 6th
Portland, Oregon
August - 7 - 1960

Mr. Edward R. Merrell
C.B.S. Network

Dear Mr. Merrell,

We should be grateful for straight-thinking persons like you, in your, Analysis of the World Problems. More power to you.

I have not heard you since the now famous Broadcast of "Call Girls"

Have for some years thought I had an idea, worth while, but which no politican would handle, I knew!

We are confronted with care of Veterans; care of the Aged. the Orphan Children, and the Mentally Ill; and we have never tapped the one great source of supply for help "The Young Women of Our Country by Draft", (after High school)

I have seen three Wars draft our young men, and known of the Women with nothing more to do than follow the men to the shore of Departure (and maybe we actually heard some of their voices on that "Call Girl" Program)

Young women drafted to care for the ones needing care, would find after a year or so of service, that life has a far bigger meaning, in all ways.

Many Many positions in these various institutions could be filled by Young Women Draftees: Nursing; housekeeping; office work; printing office, dining rooms, kitchen; sewing room, etc. And — Our Medical problem could be met and met without "Medical Care for the Aged": something which most of the aged do not want; for I know as approaching that age, such a program would be repugnant.

May you go on to more of your Straight-thinking!

I do thank you!

Very sincerely

(Miss) Ruth A. Erickson

(a former Medical Record Librarian
now turned Microfilmer of Bank Records)

Vincent Esposito

November 28, 1960

Dear Vince:

You were right - pneumonia is tough.

Doctors are necessary, I know, but letters like yours bring a kind of medicine not supplied by the prescriptions of those learned gentlemen. Thanks.

I'm back in the shop now, but grounded for one month. The details of the Hawaii trip are very much uncertain. We shall see.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

O. Vincent Esposito, Esq.
Room 412, Trustco Building
250 South King Street
Honolulu 13, Hawaii

PHONE 67-704

O. VINCENT ESPOSITO
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
ROOM 412, TRUSTCO BLDG.
250 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU 13, HAWAII

November 22, 1960

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am worried that I have not heard from you about how your health is. Ask your stenographer to write me a note telling me that you are fine.

I hope, indeed, that I will be seeing you in San Francisco on November 30th at the IIE Conference.

Sincerely,

Vie

Vince

PHONE 67-704

O. VINCENT ESPOSITO
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
ROOM 412, TRUSTCO BLDG.
250 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU 13, HAWAII

November 9, 1960

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I heard on CBS's election broadcast that you were ill in bed with pnuemonis so I missed your voice and analysis greatly. Please take care of yourself. Pnuemonia is a pretty mean competitor in the fight for human lives. I hope that you will stay in bed, listen carefully to your doctor and recover your health soon. We need to have you around.

As of this moment a recount has been demanded by both political parties on the Kennedy-Nixon vote in Hawaii. As you know, there is just a hairbreadth separating the two candidates. In the last week Kennedy seems to have made an enormous surge and maybe got him the State of Hawaii.

I am eager to hear of your plans concerning your coming to Hawaii.

Take care of yourself.

Your friend and admirer,

Vinc

OVE/st

Bob Evans

February 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Evans:

Thank you for your letter of February 14th, which I have forwarded on to Mr. Murrow as you requested.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Bob Evans
WMCA
415 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

WMCA 415 Madison Avenue at 48th St. New York 17, N.Y. · MU 8-1500
570 KC · FIRST ON YOUR DIAL

February 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

January has come and gone, and with it the beginning of a fresh year and even a fresh decade. I have been indulging recently in the luxury of using a new year as a vantage point to review the past year or so. Things have gone so very well for me at WMCA that I wanted to write and share with you my reminiscing about good fortune. You were primarily responsible for my being at this station, and I cannot help feeling some measure of gratitude for your kindness in recommending me to Nathan Straus.

Since we spoke last winter I've had a promotion and what amounts to a raise. As you may know, Mr. Straus has reduced the frequency of his editorials to one a month. They have therefore assigned me to a number of other shows in our Public Affairs Division. And I have reaped no small profit in experience and learning my way among the labyrinth maze of boom mikes and tangled wires.

I am now charged with producing 4 shows a week, two of them I write. One is an end-of-the-week narrative commentary summarizing the week's news by weaving into a script numerous overseas and domestic pick-ups which are furnished to the station by an independent service. WMCA liked the script and program so much that they had me do the program for a second evening: a Friday and a Sunday edition. And through the facilities of that news service that furnishes the correspondents' voices they now plan to send out a production from my script to all their national subscribers -- a sort of national syndication.

All in all, matters couldn't be better. I have recently begun work on developing several new series for later this season. It's a lot of work -- 6 days and 3 nights a week -- as well as 3 times a week at a speech school. But when there is purpose and dedication in w the fervor and fever of long hours seem to come naturally. And I do feel that way about the indescribable magic of communicating new ideas to an audience of modern mass me

There was only one other occasion in life that se in any way comparable. I lived one summer on a collecti farm in Israel called a Kibbutz. Through the [illegible] of a Danish concert pianist who was driving a [illegible] using his keyboard fingers to raise tomatoes, I thought at last I had met people who were living what they [illegible] In some obscure way, I have a suspicion that in years [illegible] the transmission of ideas via [illegible] may come [illegible] that to me.

Add to this the fact that I am very much in love with a lovely young actress, and my cup of life is filled to the brim.

Only two things are important to me in life: the work I do and a proper relationship with another human being. You had so much to do with my success in the former that I felt I wanted to mention to you again a word of [illegible]

I envy you now in England. Spring in Oxford used to be a season for poets. Spring in New York is a [illegible] web of concrete, subways, and traffic. Enjoy, in the words of Churchill's title, the English speaking people. Once you leave, the recollection of an English accent becomes all too dim in memory.

Best regards,

#514 STYLES & CASH INC. 514 MADISON AVE. PL 5-0480

NAME: Robert Mayer Evans AGE: 28

48 Commerce Street
New York 14, N. Y. AL 5 - 8224

BROADCAST EXPERIENCE: Station WMCA, New York City:

Hired in Autumn, 1958, by Mr. Nathan Straus, owner of WMCA, as writer for his weekly editorial, THE EDITOR'S DESK.

Success of Sample EDITOR'S DESK programs:

"The Unhappy Commuter": The New York Central Railroad was delighted with program, requested permission to print 1/4 million copies of script for distribution to commuters.

"The Question Missing on the Ballot": On the subject of Court Reform, Chairman of the Governor's Law Reform Committee Harrison Tweed called the program the best brief presentation of the subject he had heard.

Three Part Series on Germany: Largest mail response to EDITOR'S DESK in recent years. Some 1,500 written requests received for copies of scripts.

Summer, 1959: When Director of Public Affairs resigned, preformed the advance planning for the Fall Public Affairs Schedule.

Fall, 1959: Served as assistant to Director of Public Affairs, working in areas of policy and general administration.

Became Public Affairs Producer of the following weekly programs:

Tuesday:	KNOW YOUR CHILD.
Wednesday:	United Nations Program for half season.
	PRE-CONVENTION -- 1960 " " "
Thursday:	PRO AND CON.
Friday:	WORLD IN REVIEW.
Sunday:	COMMENTARY -- NEW YORK.

Example of the success of one of the programs, WORLD IN REVIEW:

The show is a narrative commentary on major news of the week. Overseas and domestic pick-ups are received daily from a national news service. A script is written utilizing these actualities and voiced reports in a colorful, entertaining, and ofttimes humorous manner.

RESULTS:

The President of WMCA was so enthusiastic over the show that he suggested it be broadcast

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twice weekly instead of once weekly. Thus, there is now a Friday and Sunday night edition of WORLD IN REVIEW.

The President of the National news service liked the show so much that he undertook national sale of the show through his news service. Thus WORLD IN REVIEW is now heard on over 50 stations in the U.S.A. and Canada.

The show will be one of the few Public Affairs programs which WMCA has ever undertaken to sell commercially in its 18 years of ownership under present management.

Show will serve as prototype for daily program covering the political conventions during the month of July. Sales effort made based on the success of previous WORLD IN REVIEW programs.

Pulse Ratings for April-May, 1960, showed the Sunday night edition of WORLD IN REVIEW to be the highest rated program in its time slot on New York radio.

OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE:	Two years residence in England for attendance at Oxford University, 1955-57. Hertford-Wadham Afghanistan Expedition, 1956. Hungarian Revolution, volunteer border service, Winter of 1956. Numerous trips to Europe during Oxford vacations. Travel grant to Israel, 1954.
EDUCATION:	B.S. Business Administration, University of North Carolina, 1952. B.A. Jurisprudence, Oxford University, England, 1957. LLB, Yale School of Law, 1958.
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION:	Pennsylvania State Bar (with honors). North Carolina State Bar.
UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE:	NORTH CAROLINA: Phi Beta Kappa Beta Gamma Sigma (top 5% of Business School graduates) Attorney-General of Student Body Chairman, Carolina Forum Chairman, Student Political Party Chairman, Honor System Revision Committee Grail Award, outstanding graduating senior in student government. National Oratorical Champion; miscellaneous debating championships and prizes. Tau Epsilon Phi Award -- outstanding undergraduate in National Fraternity organization.

1957 Golden Fleece selection for Recognition of accomplishments as alumnus of University of North Carolina at Oxford.

OXFORD:

Oxford Union Society, Librarian (Vice President)
    Participation in televised debate of Edward R. Murrow's SEE IT NOW program.

Basketball Blue, English National Champions, 1956.

Articles published in MANCHESTER GUARDIAN and NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE (European edition) on Middle Eastern expedition to Afghanistan.

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PRESENTATION

TITLE: THIS WAS HISTORY

PURPOSE: To present a narrative commentary on the events of the week as they might appear someday in the annals of history.

FORMAT: Broadcast weekly on Sunday. The show will be a narrative round-up of both major and human interest events in the past week's news, built around the reports of CBS correspondents as well as on-the-spot actualities and statements from people in the headlines.

DESCRIPTION: Each week tapes will be kept of all CBS correspondents reporting, from both domestic and overseas sources. In addition, tapes will be accumulated with on-the-spot sounds (the band in De Gaulle's parade up 5th Avenue, the Royal wedding couple's nuptials in Westminster Abbey, the Khrushchev press conference with the noise of booing) and statements from prominent people (such as political and government figures). Since it is a week-end broadcast, the best/most interesting of these cuts would be culled for the Sunday broadcast of THIS WAS HISTORY. A script of narrative commentary would then be written, utilizing these cuts in the script. Mr. Murrow would then record this script, and the producer would put together the final air show.

LENGTH:

(a) The show can run as long as CBS correspondents continue reporting.

(b) Each edition of THIS WAS HISTORY can fit as a portion of a half or quarter hour news program. Past experience indicates that 12 to 15 minutes is a workable length that listens comfortably.

WRITER'S QUALIFICATIONS: A resume of the proposed writer-producer is enclosed for perusal. For the past year this writer has done a similar type show for radio station WMCA in New York City. The show has been titled WORLD IN REVIEW. The reporting inserts domestic and overseas have been the product of Radio-Press International, a subsidiary of WMCA furnishing a daily voice news service to approximately 50 stations.

The past success of the program runs as follows:

(a) When first heard by the President of the station, he was so impressed that he requested the program be done twice weekly instead of once weekly. Thus, there is now a Friday and a Sunday edition of WORLD IN REVIEW.

(b) When heard by the head of Radio-Press International, he requested and received permission to syndicate the program to all Radio-Press International subscribers -- a total of about 50 stations in the U.S.A. and Canada. In addition, the show has been purchased by non Radio-Press subscribers as an individual program apart from the normal news service.

(c) The program will be one of the few Public Affairs shows of WMCA ever offered for commercial sponsorship in the 18 years of the present ownership of the station.

(d) The program served as a prototype for a daily program during the month of July for covering the political conventions. This too will be offered for commercial sponsorship, primarily on the strength of WORLD IN REVIEW's success.

(e) Pulse ratings at the time of the writer's departure showed that the program in its time slot Sunday evening was the highest rated show on radio in New York City.

Attached find sample script. Scripts are available for any week from the first of December, 1959, to June, 1960.

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29 April 1960

WORLD IN REVIEW

From out of the mist of a near forgotten past this week came names that had a familiar ring to them: Seoul, Inchon, Pusan, Masan. Ten years ago this year long lines of American fighting men trudged wearily over the mountain tundra of a snow swept land testing whether the cause of freedom was important enough to make the free world stand and fight. They fought in Inchon, in Seoul, and in Pusan. Then the fighting ended, and a thousand bitter nights and memories sailed back across the Pacific after having marked Korea as the place where the tattered banner of free men was still flying.

This week a WORLD IN REVIEW saw those same familiar names of Seoul, Inchon, and Pusan come charging back into the world's headlines. Pock-marked buildings along city streets were echoing again to the sounds of rioters and occasional gunfire, and by week's end Syngman Rhee -- he who was descended from a long line of Korean kings -- had been toppled from his "Presidential Pedestal" by throngs of students who believed he had cheated them of democracy. By the beginning of this week, the 85 year old Syngman Rhee was willing to make concessions to the crowd, as described by Clark Peterson in Tokyo:

Cut: April 24-1

On Tuesday crowds ruled the streets. They rampaged through the city unchecked by the hopelessly outnumbered government forces. To the victor belongs the spoils, and having tasted the heady wine of "politics by power," the students in the street demanded the end of the Rhee government. The National Legislature joined

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in. Again, Clark Peterson in Tokyo:

Cut: April 26-1

On Tuesday the government tottered....on Wednesday it was swept away. Syngman Rhee resigned, and the crumpled figure of a defeated leader left the Presidential Mansion as a private citizen for the first time since the founding of the Republic in 1948. Huh Chung took over as acting President. The English speaking leader -- who has a daughter doing graduate work at Northwestern University -- had been called on by Rhee frequently in the past: as a member of the 1st Rhee Cabinet in 1948, years later as Mayor of Seoul, last year as head of a delegation to Japan, last week as Foreign Minister, and this week, probably for for the last time, as the substitute for his departing chieftan. Resignation fever swept through Korean ranks. This is the voice of You Chan Yang, as in Washington he resigned his post as Ambassador to the United States:

Cut: April 26-18

Thursday brought more shocking news from Korea. Lee Ki-Poong was Korea's Vice-President. He has long been close to Syngman Rhee. In 1957, Syngman Rhee became a father for the first time at age 82 when he adopted the eldest son of Vice-President Lee Ki-Poong. But Vice-President Lee was ailing and semi-paralyzed, unable to stand without support. He had become a storm center of discontent after his election in the controlled March 15th balloting. Lee once told Western friends: "I am weary, but as long as the President needs me I will stay." This week, Lee's time to stay came to an end. His resignation was demanded -- but the resignation never came. Instead,

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Lee Ki-Poong, his wife, and 2 sons gathered together for the last tragic act of the Korean Revolt: a mass family suicide. The family faced its chosen executioner: 2nd Lt. Lee Kang Suk, the eldest son of the Vice-President, the same boy adopted by Syngman Rhee. With one bullet for each person from a .45 automatic, the boy killed in turn his father, his mother, his brother, and then himself. With this act of Oriental atonement came the end of an era, for both the dead Lee and the resigning Rhee traced their ancestry to a common origin: the dynasty that first began governing Korea in the year 1392. The Korean revolt was over. The students who had toppled a government leaving 150 dead and 1,000 in hospitals today reigned as national heroes. And the man who made it possible by bowing to the public will heard what had been early-in-the-week jeers turn to late-in-the-week cheers. To his people Syngman Rhee was a patriot. His last act of resignation proved it. And Dwight Eisenhower in Washington echoed it:

Cut: April 27-12

It had truly been democracy at work, for Syngman Rhee had said: "I will resign from the Presidency if the people desire." The people did desire, the President did resign, and history will record that in the year of 1960 a land long accustomed to the way of the autocrat had turned at last to the way of the democrat.

But if the way of the democrat was aided in Korea, the way of the Democrat was hindered in America. Political party Democrats, that is. Dwight Eisenhower held a press conference, and proceeded to drop a bombshell on Democratic heads with his announcement that Richard Nixon might take over Ike's seat at the summit conference.

The President put it in these words:

Cut: April 27-16

The expected protest occurred, not by one's and two's but by the score. 55 Congressional Democrats arose in political arms to cry "Foul Ball!" They told the President they wanted no relief pitchers from the GOP's political bullpen...if the President started the ball rolling at the summit, he should go the full distance himself. Tony Sylvester in Washington:

Cut: April 28-1 am

While Democrats were booing one political leader, the rest of the country was cheering a different leader...and a magnificent leader he had shown himself to be: the storm-tossed head of the World War II Free French and the now President of the 5th Republic of France, Charles De Gaulle. There was a sober moment at the crossroads of history when Charles De Gaulle had stood alone, and there could have been no mistake about him: he WAS France. This week, a WORLD IN REVIEW saw this modern Napoleon display the "face of France" to a waiting America. First, there was diplomatic business in Washington as he talked with the President and addressed the Congress. Irv Chapman reports on his Congressional speech:

Cut: April 25-15

And Presidential Press Secretary James Haggerty read the official communique on the pre-summit talks.

Cut: April 27-4 ph

Then there was traveling business as De Gaulle flew to New York and a "corker" of a reception of tape, tears, and cheers. De Gaulle set a record, for this was the first time that New York City had ever given its famed ticker-tape parade two times to the same man:

first in 1945, and now again in 1960. As De Gaulle rode slowly up Broadway's "Canyon of Conquering Heroes," this was the sound of history as it paraded before the eyes of America:

Cut: April 26-12

It was a 22 hour love affair with the one and a quarter million New Yorkers who greeted him. Then, having conquered New York, De Gaulle flew west. San Francisco and New Orleans rounded out his week. And as that week drew to a close, there came ominous sounds from the tinderbox of the Middle East. Turkey, America's strongest Mid-East ally, is only a 15 year old democracy. Riots broke out this weekend in Ankara and Istanbul as Turkey was plunged into the Korean-like pangs of growing into its new tradition of government by popular will. Charles Taylor reports from London:

Cut: April 28-2

The end of an era in Korea...the symbol of an era parading in America...the growing pains of an era in Turkey...on...WORLD.IN.. REVIEW.